Recombinant Human TNF-alpha/TNFA Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033164

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

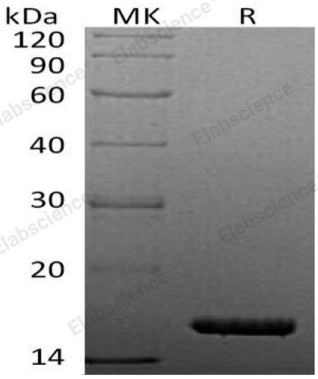
Description

Species	Human
Mol_Mass	18.3 kDa
Accession	P01375
Bio-activity	Measure by its ability to induce cytotoxicity in L929 cells in the presence of actinomycin D. The ED_{50} for this effect is < 0.1 ng/mL. The specific activity of recombinant human TNF alpha is approximately ≥ 1 x 10^7 IU/mg.

Properties

Purity	> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 0.1 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS,pH 8.0. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



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Background

For Research Use Only

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Tumor Necrosis Factor-α (TNF-α) is secreted by macrophages; monocytes; neutrophils; T-cells; and NK-cells following stimulation by bacterial LPS. Cells expressing CD4 secrete TNF-α while cells that express CD8 secrete little or no TNF-α. Synthesis of TNF-α can be induced by many different stimuli including interferons; IL2; and GM-CSF. The clinical use of the potent anti-tumor activity of TNF-α has been limited by the proinflammatory side effects such as fever; dose-limiting hypotension; hepatotoxicity; intravascular thrombosis; and hemorrhage. Designing clinically applicable TNF-α mutants with low systemic toxicity has been of intense pharmacological interest. Human TNF-α that binds to murine TNF-R55 but not murine TNF-R7; exhibits retained anti-tumor activity and reduced systemic toxicity in mice compared with murine TNF-α; which binds to both murine TNF receptors. Based on these results; many TNF-α mutants that selectively bind to TNF-R55 have been designed. These mutants displayed cytotoxic activities on tumor cell lines in vitro and have exhibited lower systemic toxicity in vivo. Recombinant Human TNF-α High Active Mutant differs from the wild-type by amino acid subsitution of amino acids 1-7 with Arg8; Lys9; Arg10 and Phe157. This mutant form has been shown to have increased activity with less inflammatory side effects in vivo.

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