Recombinant Human Tumor Necrosis Factor-a (rHu TNF-a)

Catalog No: #70301

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Description

Product Name	Recombinant Human Tumor Necrosis Factor-a (rHu TNF-a)
Brief Description	Recombinant Protein
Host Species	E.coli
Purification	> 98 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Species Reactivity	Hu
Target Name	rHu TNF-a
Other Names	Tumor Necrosis Factor, TNFSF2, Cachectin, Differentiation-inducing factor , DIF, Necrosin, Cytotoxin
Accession No.	accession:P01375 GeneID:7124
Uniprot	P01375
GeneID	7124;
Calculated MW	Approximately 17.5 kDa, a sing
SDS-PAGE MW	Sterile Filtered White lyophil
Target Sequence	MVRSSSRTPS DKPVAHVVAN PQAEGQLQWL NRRANALLAN GVELRDNQLV VPSEGLYLIY SQVLFKGQGC PSTHVLLTHT ISRIAVSYQT KVNLLSAIKS PCQRETPEGA EAKPWYEPIY LGGVFQLEKG DRLSAEINRP DYLDFAESGQ VYFGIIAL
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 ng m filtered concentrated solution in 20 mM PB, 10 mM Nacl, pH 7.0.
Storage	This lyophilized preparation is stable at 2-8 °C, but should be kept at -20 °C for long term storage, preferably desiccated. Upon reconstitution, the preparation is stable for up to one week at 2-8 °C. For maximal stability, apportion the reconstituted preparation into working aliquots and store at -20 °C to -70 °C. Avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles.

Background

Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α), also called cachectin, is the best-know member of the TNF-family, which can cause cell death. This protein is produced by neutrophils, activated lymphocytes, macrophages, NK cells, LAK cells, astrocytes endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells and some transformed cells. TNF-α occurs as a secreted, soluble form and as a membrane-anchored form, both of which are biologically active. The naturally-occurring form of TNF-α is glycosylated, but non-glycosylated recombinant TNF-α has comparable biological activity. The biologically active native form of TNF-α is reportedly a trimer. Human and murine TNF-α show approximately 79 % homology at the amino acid level and cross-reactivity between the two species. Two types of receptors for TNF-α have been described and virtually all cell types studied show the presence of one or both of these receptor types.

References

1. Davenport C, Kenny H, Ashley DT, et al. 2012. Eur J Clin Invest, 42: 1173-9.
2. Cavalcanti YV, Brelaz MC, Neves JK, et al. 2012. Pulm Med, 2012: 745483.
3. Sheng WS, Hu S, Ni HT, et al. 2005. J Leukoc Biol, 78: 1233-41.
4. Berthold-Losleben MandHimmerich H. 2008. Curr Neuropharmacol, 6: 193-202.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only