



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Rat TNFR1/TNFRSF1A Protein (His Tag)(Active)
RPES0713

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0713

Size: 5µg

Species: Rat

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_037223.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 22.3 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 33-38 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity: Measured by its ability to inhibit TNF α -mediated cytotoxicity in L-929 mouse fibroblast cells in the presence of metabolic inhibitor actinomycin D. The ED50 for this effect is typically 0.4-2 µg/mL.

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: TNFRSF1A;Tnfr;Tnfr1

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met1-Ala211

Background:

The cluster of differentiation (CD) system is commonly used as cell markers in immunophenotyping. Different kinds of cells in the immune system can be identified through the surface CD molecules which associating with the immune function of the cell. There are more than 320 CD unique clusters and subclusters have been identified. Some of the CD molecules serve as receptors or ligands important to the cell through initiating a signal cascade which then alter the behavior of the cell. Some CD proteins do not take part in cell signal process but have other functions such as cell adhesion. CD120a (cluster of differentiation 120a), also known as TNFR1 / TNFRSF1A, is a member of CD family, tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. CD120a is one of the most primary receptors for the tumor necrosis factor-alpha. It has been shown to be localized to both plasma membrane lipid rafts and the trans golgi complex with the help of the death domain (DD). CD120a can activate the transcription factor NF- κ B, mediate apoptosis, and regulate inflammation processes.