

Recombinant Protein Technical Manual Recombinant Human FN14/TWEAKR Protein (Fc

Tag)(Active) RPES3276

## Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES3276	<b>Size</b> : 50μg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: Q9NP84

# **Protein Information**

Molecular Mass:	34 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	37 kDa
Tag:	N-Fc
Bio-activity:	Immobilized Cynomolgus mFc-TNFSF12 at 10 μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind human Fc-TNFRSF12A, The ED50 of human Fc-TNFRSF12A is 0.07-0.15 μg/ml.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU per $\mu g$ 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:	Functional ELISA
Synonyms:	CD266;FN14;TWEAKRTNFRSF12A;Fibroblast growth factor-inducible immediate- early response protein 14; FN14

## **Immunogen Information:**

#### Sequence: Glu 28-Trp 79

### Background:

Fn14 (tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 12A), also known as TNFRSF12A, is the receptor for TNFSF12/TWEAK. Fn14 shares 82% amino acid identity with the mouse sequence. It contains a signal peptide, an extracellular domain, a membrane-anchoring domain, and a cytoplasmic domain. In response to FGF1, calf serum, or phorbol ester stimulation of human quiescent fibroblasts in vitro, the level of Fn14 is increased. A 1.2-kb FN14 transcript was expressed at high levels in heart, placenta, and kidney, at intermediate levels in lung, skeletal muscle, and pancreas, and at low levels in brain and liver. In addition, elevated FN14 expression was found in human liver cancer cell lines and hepatocellular carcinoma specimens. Expression of mouse Fn14 was upregulated in hepatocellular carcinoma nodules that develop in 2 different transgenic mouse models of hepatocarcinogenesis. TNFRSF12A is the weak inducer of apoptosis in some cell types. It promotes angiogenesis and the proliferation of endothelial cells. TNFRSF12A may modulate cellular adhesion to matrix proteins.