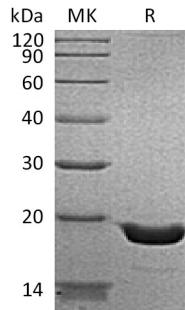


概述 (Summary)

英文全称	TNF alpha/TNFSF2/TNF α
纯度 (Purity)	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
内毒素 (Endotoxin level)	<1 EU/ μ g as determined by LAL test.
蛋白构建 (Construction)	Recombinant Human Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Gly57-Leu233 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	P01375
蛋白标签 (Tag)	
表达宿主 (Host)	E.coli
种属 (Species)	Human
预测分子量 (Predicted MW)	21.8 KDa
蛋白形态 (Form)	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of 20mM Histidine, 8 %Trehalose, 0.05%Tween80, pH5.0.
储存缓冲液 (Buffer)	
运输方式 (Shipping)	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存 (Stability &Storage)	Lyophilized protein should be stored at \leq -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at \leq -20°C for 3 months.
复溶 (Reconstitution)	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

电泳图 (SDS-PAGE image)



背景 (Background)

分子别名 (Alternative Names)

Tumor Necrosis Factor; Cachectin; TNF-Alpha; Tumor Necrosis Factor Ligand Superfamily Member 2; TNF- α ; TNF; TNFA; TNFSF2

背景介绍 (References)

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 substitution 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.

注意事项 (Note)

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.