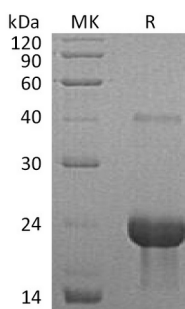


概述 (Summary)

英文全称	TNF RI/TNFRSF1A/CD120a/Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor I/P55/P60
纯度 (Purity)	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
内毒素 (Endotoxin level)	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
蛋白构建 (Construction)	Recombinant Mouse Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor I is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Ile22-Ala212 is expressed.
Accession #	P25118
蛋白标签 (Tag)	
表达宿主 (Host)	E.coli
种属 (Species)	Mouse
预测分子量 (Predicted MW)	21.2 KDa
蛋白形态 (Form)	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.5.
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)	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
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 100μg/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 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

电泳图 (SDS-PAGE image)

Product Name: Recombinant Mouse TNF R1
Catalog #: PEM0286



背景 (Background)

分子别名 (Alternative Names)

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A; Tumor necrosis factor receptor 1; Tumor necrosis factor receptor type I; Tnfr-1; Tnfr1; Tnfrsf1a;

背景介绍 (References)

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A (Tnfrsf1a) is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. Tnfrsf1a is one of the major receptors for the tumor necrosis factor- α . It can activate the transcription factor NF- κ B, mediate apoptosis, and function as a regulator of inflammation. Antiapoptotic protein BCL2-associated athanogene 4 (BAG4/SODD) and adaptor proteins TRADD and TRAF2 have been shown to interact with this receptor, and thus play regulatory roles in the signal transduction mediated by the receptor. Germline mutations of the extracellular domains of this receptor were found to be associated with the human genetic disorder called tumor necrosis factor associated periodic syndrome (TRAPS) or periodic fever syndrome

注意事项 (Note)

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.