

Recombinant Human Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha/TNFSF2 (rHuTNF-α/TNFSF2)

PrimeGene Technical Data Sheet

Catalog Number:

103-01

Source:

Escherichia coli.

Molecular Weight:

Approximately 17.5 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 158 amino acids.

Quantity:

 $10\mu g/50\mu g/1000\mu g$

AA Sequence:

MVRSSSRTPS DKPVAHVVAN PQAEGQLQWL NRRANALLAN GVELRDNQLV

VPSEGLYLIY SQVLFKGQGC PSTHVLLTHT ISRIAVSYQT KVNLLSAIKS PCQRETPEGA EAKPWYEPIY LGGVFQLEKG DRLSAEINRP DYLDFAESGQ

VYFGIIAL

Purity:

> 98 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.

Biological Activity:

Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED₅₀ as determined by a cytotoxicity assay using murine L929 cells is less than 0.05 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of $> 2.0 \times 10^7$

IU/mg in the presence of actinomycin D.

Physical Appearance:

Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in 20 mM PB, 10 mM Nacl, pH 7.0.

Endotoxin:

Less than 1.0 EU/μg of rHuTNF-α/TNFSF2 as determined by LAL method.

Reconstitution:

We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and

stored at \leq -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.

Shipping:

The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature

recommended below.

Stability & Storage:

Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.

1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

Usage:

This material is offered by Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech for research, laboratory or further

evaluation purposes. NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

Human Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha/TNFSF2

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.

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