

Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor 2 Fusion Protein Active Protein | TNFR2 active protein

Recombinant Human Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor 2 Fusion Protein

CATALOG #
AAA38200

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor 2 Fusion Protein; Recombinant Human Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor 2 Fusion Protein; TNFR2 Human Fc; Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor 2 Fusion Protein Human Recombinant; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B; Tumor necrosis factor receptor 2; TNF-R2; Tumor necrosis factor receptor type II; p75; p80 TNF-alpha receptor; CD120b antigen; Etanercept; TBPII; TNFBR; TNFR80; TNF-R75; p75TNFR; TNF-R-II; TNFR2 Fc; TNFR2 active protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Purity/Purification	Greater than 98.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC.(c) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.
Form/Format	Each mg contains 1.6mg mannitol, 0.4 mg sucrose and 48 ug tromethamine. Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Sequence Length	461
Source	Chinese Hamster Ovarian Cells (CHO).
Solubility	It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized TNFR2 in sterile 18M-cm H2O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.
Biological Activity	Potency is determined by its ability to neutralize TNF-alpha mediated growth inhibition of A375 cells, corresponding to a Specific Activity of 1.7×10^7 IU/mg.
Preparation and Storage	Lyophilized Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution TNFR2 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for TNFR2 active protein	Description: Recombinant Human Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor 2 Fusion Protein produced in CHO is a dimeric, glycosylated, polypeptide chain consisting of the extracellular ligand-binding portion of the human 75 kilo Dalton (p75) tumor necrosis factor receptor 2 (TNFR2) linked to the Fc portion of human IgG1. The Fc component of TNFR2 contains the CH2 domain, the CH3 domain and hinge region, but not the CH1 domain of IgG1. It consists of 934 amino acids and has an apparent molecular weight of approximately 150 kilo Daltons. The TNFR2 is purified by standard chromatographic techniques. Introduction: TNFR binds specifically to tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and blocks its interaction with cell surface TNF receptors. TNF is a naturally occurring cytokine that is involved in normal inflammatory and immune responses. It plays an important role in the inflammatory processes of rheumatoid arthritis (RA), polyarticular-course juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (JRA), and ankylosing spondylitis and the resulting joint pathology. In addition, TNF plays a role in the inflammatory process of plaque psoriasis. Elevated levels of TNF are found in involved tissues and fluids of patients with RA, psoriatic arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis (AS), and plaque psoriasis. Two distinct receptors for TNF (TNFRs), a 55 kilodalton protein (p55) and a 75 kilodalton protein (p75), exist naturally as monomeric molecules on cell surfaces and in soluble forms. Biological activity of TNF is dependent upon binding to either cell surface TNFR. Recombinant Human TNFR is a dimeric soluble form of the p75 TNF receptor that can bind to two TNF molecules. It inhibits the activity of TNF in vitro and has been shown to affect several animal models of inflammation, including murine collagen-induced arthritis. TNFR inhibits binding of both TNFα and TNFβ (lymphotoxin alpha [LTα]) to cell surface TNFRs, rendering TNF biologically inactive. Cells expressing transmembrane TNF that bind to TNFR are not lysed in vitro in the presence or absence of complement. TNFR can also modulate biological responses that are induced or regulated by TNF, including expression of adhesion molecules responsible for leukocyte migration (i.e., E-selectin and to a lesser extent intercellular adhesion molecule-1 [ICAM-1]), serum levels of cytokines (e.g., IL-6), and serum levels of matrix metalloproteinase-3 (MMP-3 or stromelysin).
Product Categories/Family for TNFR2 active protein	Cytokines and Growth Factors; Cytokines; Tumor Necrosis Factor

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4507577
NCBI GeneID	7133
NCBI Accession #	NP_001057.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001066.2
UniProt Accession #	P20333; Q16042; Q6YI29; Q9UIH1; B1AJZ3
NCBI Official Full Name	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 1B
NCBI Official Symbol	TNFRSF1B
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	p75; TBP1I; TNFBR; TNFR2; CD120b; TNFR1B; TNFR80; TNF-R75; p75TNFR; TNF-R-II
NCBI Protein Information	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B; TNF-R2; TNF-R-II; p75 TNF receptor; p80 TNF-alpha receptor; soluble TNFR1B variant 1; tumor necrosis factor beta receptor; tumor necrosis factor binding protein 2; tumor necrosis factor receptor 2; tumor necrosis factor receptor type II
UniProt Protein Name	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B
UniProt Gene Name	TNFRSF1B
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	TNFBR; TNFR2; TNF-R2; TNF-R-II; TNFR-II
UniProt Entry Name	TNR1B_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.