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TNFR Human, Sf9

Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor, sf9 Human Recombinant
CYK0569

Product Overview

Name	TNFR Human, Sf9

Description

Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor, sf9 Human Recombinant

Accession (Primary)	Q07011

Synonyms

Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily Member 9, Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily, Member 9, T-Cell Antigen 4-1BB Homolog, 4-1BB Ligand Receptor, T-Cell Antigen ILA, CD137 Antigen, CDw137, CD137, ILA, Interleukin-Activated Receptor, Homolog Of Mouse Ly63,Induced By Lymphocyte Activation (ILA), Homolog Of Mouse 4-1BB, Receptor Protein 4-1BB, T Cell Antigen ILA, 4-1BB.

Introduction

TNFR1 belongs to the TNF-receptor superfamily. TNFR1 is a receptor for TNFSF2/TNF-alpha and homotrimeric TNFSF1/lymphotoxin-alpha. There are 2 types of soluble TNF receptors: sTNFR-I and sTNFR-II, which act to neutralize the biological activities of TNF alpha and TNF beta. The levels of these soluble receptors seem to increase as a result of shedding of the extracellular domains of the membrane bound receptors. TNF-a, TNFR1 and TNFR2 have roles in cellular differentiation. TNFR1 and TNFR2 function in cell type-specific renal injury. TNFR1 is capable of signaling both cell survival and apoptosis. TNFR1-induced apoptosis requires 2 sequential signaling complexes. TNFR1 is capable of activating NF-kappaB, mediate apoptosis, and function as a regulator of inflammation. Oxidative stress promotes TNFR1 and TNFR2 self-interaction, ligand-independent and enhanced ligand-dependent TNF signaling. TNFR1 contributes to the induction of non-cytocidal TNF effects including anti-viral state and activation of the acid sphingomyelinase. Human TNFR1 has a major region which controls cell surface expression. High levels of soluble TNF receptors are found in the amniotic fluid of pregnant women. Germline mutations of the extracellular domains of TNFR1 are linked to the autosomal dominant periodic fever syndrome. The impaired receptor clearance is believed to be a mechanism of the disease. Familial hibernian fever (FHF) is caused by defects in TNFRSF1A gene.

Source

Sf9, Baculovirus cells.

Physical Appearance

Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Formulation

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TNFR protein solution (0.5mg/ml) contains Phosphate Buffered Saline (pH 7.4) and 10% glycerol.

Stability

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Purity

Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Amino acid sequence

ADL FERTRSL QDPCSNCPAG TFCDNNRNQI CSPCPPNSFS SAGGQRTCDI CRQCKGVFRT RKECSSTSNA ECDCTPGFHC LGAGCSMCEQ DCKQGQELTK KGCKDCCFGT FNDQKRGICR PWTNCSLDGK SVLVNGTKER DVVCGPSPAD LSPGASSVTP PAPAREPGHS PQ LEPKSCDK THTCPPCPAP ELLGGPSVFL FPPKPKDTLM ISRTPEVTCV VVDVSHEDPE VKFNWYVDGV EVHNAKTKPR EEQYNSTYRV VSVLTVLHQD WLNGKEYKCK VSNKALPAPI EKTISKAKGQ PREPQVYTLP PSRDELTKNQ VSLTCLVKGF YPSDIAVEWE SNGQPENNYK TTPPVLDSDG SFFLYSKLTV DKSRWQQGNV FSCSVMHEAL HNHYTQKSLS LSPGKHHHHH H.

Precautions

TNFR Human, Sf9 is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Target Information: (Q07011)