9051 Mira Mesa Blvd, #910094
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TNFR2 Human, Sf9

Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Type 2 Human Recombinant, Sf9
CYK0574

Product Overview

Name	TNFR2 Human, Sf9

Description

Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Type 2 Human Recombinant, Sf9

Accession (Primary)	P20333

Synonyms

Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily, Member 1B, TNFR2, TNFBR, Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Type II, Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor 2, P80 TNF-Alpha Receptor, TNF-RII, TNF-R2, P75, Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily Member 1B, Tumor Necrosis Factor Binding Protein 2, Tumor Necrosis Factor Beta Receptor, Soluble TNFR1B Variant 1, P75 TNF Receptor, CD120b Antigen, Etanercept, TNF-R-II, TNF-R75, P75TNFR, TNFR-II, CD120b, TNFR1B, TNFR80, TBPII.

Introduction

TNFR2 belongs to the TNF-receptor superfamily. TNFR2 is receptor with high affinity for TNFSF2/TNF-alpha and approximately 5-fold lower affinity for homotrimeric TNFSF1/lymphotoxin-alpha. TNFR2 mediates the majority of the metabolic effects of TNF-alpha. In addition, knockout studies in mice propose a role for TNFR2 in protecting neurons from apoptosis by stimulating antioxidative pathways. TNFR2 expression might have a significant role in the angiogenesis, tumor cell proliferation and metastasis of Invasive micropapillary carcinoma of the breast. 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. High levels of soluble TNF receptors are found in the amniotic fluid of pregnant women. TNFR2 and TNFR1 form a heterocomplex which mediates the recruitment of 2 anti-apoptotic proteins, c-IAP1 and c-IAP2, which possess E3 ubiquitin ligase activity. IAPs' function in TNF-receptor signaling is unknown; nevertheless, c-IAP1 is believed to potentiate TNF-induced apoptosis by the ubiquitination and degradation of TNF-receptor-associated factor 2, which mediates anti-apoptotic signals. Oxidative stress promotes TNFR1 and TNFR2 self-interaction, ligand-independent and enhanced ligand-dependent TNF signaling. TNF-a, TNFR1 and TNFR2 have roles in cellular differentiation. TNFR1 and TNFR2 function in cell type-specific renal injury.

Source

Sf9, Baculovirus cells.

Physical Appearance

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Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Formulation

TNFR2 protein solution (1mg/ml) contains Phosphate buffered saline (pH7.4) 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 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Amino acid sequence

LPAQVAFTPY APEPGSTCRL REYYDQTAQM CCSKCSPGQH AKVFCTKTSD TVCDSCEDST YTQLWNWVPE CLSCGSRCSS DQVETQACTR EQNRICTCRP GWYCALSKQE GCRLCAPLRK CRPGFGVARP GTETSDVVCK PCAPGTFSNT TSSTDICRPH QICNVVAIPG NASMDAVCTS TSPTRSMAPG AVHLPQPVST RSQHTQPTPE PSTAPSTSFL LPMGPSPPAE GSTGD HHHHH H

Biological Activity

The ED50 range ≤ 0.2 µg/ml and is measured by its ability to inhibit cytotoxicity using L-929 mouse fibroblast cells in the presence of Human TNF-α.

Precautions

TNFR2 Human, Sf9 is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Target Information: (P20333)