ARG70314
Mouse CD120a / TNFR1 recombinant protein (Fc-His-tagged, C-ter)

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	HEK293 expressed, Fc-His-tagged (C-ter) Mouse CD120a / TNFR1 recombinant protein.
Tested Reactivity	Ms
Tested Application	Binding, SDS-PAGE
Target Name	CD120a / TNFR1
Species	Mouse
A.A. Sequence	Met1 - Ala212 of Mouse CD120a / TNFR1 (NP_035739.2) with an Fc - 6X His tag at the C - terminus.
Expression System	HEK293
Alternate Names	TNF-R; p60; TNFAR; CD antigen CD120a; TNFR55; TBP1; TNF-RI; TNFR1-d2; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A; FPF; TNFR60; CD120a; TNFR1; p55; TNF-R55; TNF-R-I; MS5; TNFR-I; Tumor necrosis factor receptor 1; TBPI; Tumor necrosis factor receptor type I; TNF-R1; p55-R

Application Instructions

Application Note	Binding activity test: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Recombinant Mouse TNF-alpha at 500ng/ml (100 µl/well) can bind Recombinant Mouse TNFR1 with a linear range of 4-16 ng/ml.

Properties

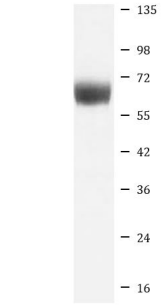
Form	Powder
Purification Note	0.22 µm filter sterilized. Endotoxin level is 97% (by SDS-PAGE)
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4)
Reconstitution	Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1 - 0.5 mg/ml in sterile distilled water.
Storage instruction	For long term, lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C or -80°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C for up to one month, at 2-8°C for up to one week. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	TNFRSF1A
Gene Full Name	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 1A
Background	This gene encodes a member of the TNF receptor superfamily of proteins. The encoded receptor is found in membrane-bound and soluble forms that interact with membrane-bound and soluble forms, respectively, of its ligand, tumor necrosis factor alpha. Binding of membrane-bound tumor necrosis factor alpha to the membrane-bound receptor induces receptor trimerization and activation, which plays a role in cell survival, apoptosis, and inflammation. Proteolytic processing of the encoded receptor results in release of the soluble form of the receptor, which can interact with free tumor necrosis factor

	alpha to inhibit inflammation. Mutations in this gene underlie tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated periodic syndrome (TRAPS), characterized by fever, abdominal pain and other features. Mutations in this gene may also be associated with multiple sclerosis in human patients. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2016]
Function	Receptor for TNFSF2/TNF-alpha and homotrimeric TNFSF1/lymphotoxin-alpha. The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase-8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation which initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis. Contributes to the induction of non-cytocidal TNF effects including anti-viral state and activation of the acid sphingomyelinase. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	50 kDa
PTM	The soluble form is produced from the membrane form by proteolytic processing. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Secreted. Note=A secreted form is produced through proteolytic processing. Isoform 4: Secreted. Note=Lacks a Golgi-retention motif, is not membrane bound and therefore is secreted. [UniProt]

Images



Mouse CD120a / TNFR1 recombinant protein (ECD) (Fc-His-tagged, C-ter)

ARG70314 Mouse CD120a / TNFR1 recombinant protein (ECD) (Fc-His-tagged, C-ter) SDS-PAGE image

SDS-PAGE analysis of ARG70314 Mouse CD120a / TNFR1 recombinant protein (ECD) (Fc-His-tagged, C-ter).