# **Product Name: Recombinant Mouse TNF R1**

Catalog #: PEM0286



### **Summary**

Name TNF RI/TNFRSF1A/CD120a/Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor I/P55/P60

**Purity** Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

**Endotoxin level** <1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.

Construction Recombinant Mouse Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor I is produced by our

E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Ile22-Ala212 is

expressed.

Accession # P25118

**Host** E.coli

**Species** Mouse

Predicted Molecular Mass 21.2 KDa

**Formulation** Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.5.

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

immediately at the temperature listed below.

**Stability&Storage** Store at  $\leq$ -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at  $\leq$ -70°C, stable for 3

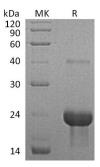
months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw

cycles.

**Reconstitution** Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is

not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

### **SDS-PAGE** image



## **Background**

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**Alternative Names** 

Background

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A; Tumor necrosis factor receptor 1; Tumor necrosis factor receptor type I; Tnfr-1; Tnfrsf1a;

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A (Tnfrsf1a) is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. Tnfrsf1a is one of the major receptors for the tumor necrosis factor-alpha. It can activate the transcription factor NF-κB, mediate apoptosis, and function as a regulator of inflammation. Antiapoptotic protein BCL2-associated athanogene 4 (BAG4/SODD) and adaptor proteins TRADD and TRAF2 have been shown to interact with this receptor, and thus play regulatory roles in the signal transduction mediated by the receptor. Germline mutations of the extracellular domains of this receptor were found to be associated with the human genetic disorder called tumor necrosis factor associated periodic syndrome (TRAPS) or periodic fever syndrome

#### Note

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.

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