Product Name: Recombinant Mouse TL1A
Catalog #: PEM1682
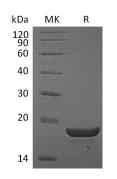
Summary

Name	TL1A/TNFSF15/TNF-Like 1
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse TNF-like 1 is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Ile76-Leu252 is expressed.
Accession #	AAV33431.1
Host	E.coli
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	20 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 300mM NaCl, pH 7.0.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-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

Alternative Names	Tumor Necrosis Factor Ligand Superfamily Member 15; TNF Ligand-Related Molecule 1; Vascular Endothelial Cell Growth Inhibitor; TNFSF15; TL1; VEGI
Background	Tumor Necrosis Factor Ligand Superfamily Member 15 (TNFSF15) is a new member of the tumor necrosis factor family. TNFSF15 is predominantly an endothelial cell-specific gene, and recombinant TNFSF15 is a potent inhibitor of endothelial cell proliferation, angiogenesis and tumor growth. TNFSF15 exerts two activities on endothelial cells: early G1 arrest of G0/G1-cells responding to growth stimuli and programmed cell death of proliferating cells. These activities are highly specific to endothelial cells. TNFSF15 is also able to regulate the expression of several important genes involved in angiogenesis. These findings are consistent with the view that TNFSF15 functions as an autocrine cytokine to inhibit angiogenesis and stabilize the vasculature.

Note

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