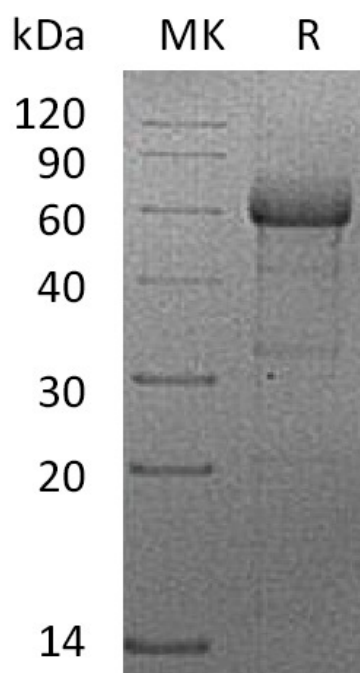


Summary

Name	TNF RII/TNFRSF1B/CD120b/TNFR2/TNF Receptor II/Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor II
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily Member 1B is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Pro24-Thr206 is expressed with a mouse IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P20333
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	46.44 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
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.

SDS-PAGE image

Product Name: Recombinant Human TNF RII (C-mFc)
Catalog #: PHH1943



Alternative Names

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B; TNFRSF1B; Tumor necrosis factor receptor 2; TNF-R2; TNF-RII; Tumor necrosis factor receptor type II; p75; p80 TNF-alpha receptor; CD120b

Background

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B (TNFRSF1B) is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. Human TNF RII contains four cysteine-rich repeats in its ECD, which shares 58% and 56% amino acid sequence identity with the mouse and rat orthologs, respectively. TNF RII is expressed predominantly on cells of the hematopoietic lineage, such as T and natural killer cells, as well as on endothelial cells, microglia, astrocytes, neurons, oligodendrocytes, cardiac myocytes, thymocytes, and mesenchymal stem cells. TNF RII binds to the membrane-bound forms of TNF α and Lymphotoxin α /TNF β ; soluble TNF is thought to signal predominately through TNF RI. Soluble TNF RII is believed to inhibit TNF biological activity by binding TNF thereby preventing it from activating membrane TNF receptors.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.