

Recombinant Mouse TNF alpha

Catalog No.: RP0024

Basic Information

Information

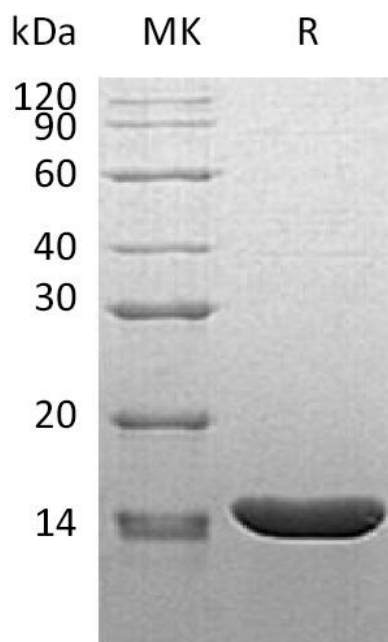
Source	<i>E.coli</i>
Description	Recombinant Mouse Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Asp89-Leu235 is expressed.
Accession	P06804
Known As	Tumor Necrosis Factor; Cachectin; TNF-Alpha; Tumor Necrosis Factor Ligand Superfamily Member 2; TNF-a; Tumor Necrosis Factor; Membrane Form; Tumor Necrosis Factor; Soluble Form; Tnf; Tnfa; Tnfsf2
Predicted Mol Mass	16.4 KDa
Apparent Mol Mass	14 KDa, reducing conditions

Properties

Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 3 months.
Endotoxin	< 0.01 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.
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.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

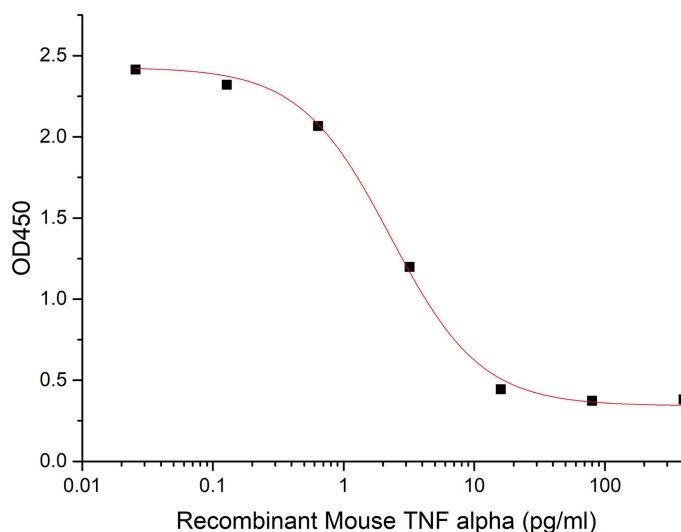
Experimental Data

Purity-SDS-PAGE



Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)

Bioactivity-Cell Based Assay



Measured in a cytotoxicity assay using L-929 mouse fibroblast cells in the presence of the metabolic inhibitor actinomycin D. The ED50 for this effect is 2-8 pg/ml. (QC verified)

Background

Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF) is a member of the Tumor Necrosis Factor family. TNF exists as a homotrimer and interacts with SPPL2B. TNF is mainly secreted by macrophages and can induce cell death of certain tumor cell lines. TNF is a key cytokine in the development of several inflammatory disorders. It contributes to the development of type 2 diabetes through its effects on insulin resistance and fatty acid metabolism.