

Recombinant Murine Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha (rMuTNF-α)

PrimeGene Technical Data Sheet

Catalog Number: 123-01

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Source: Escherichia coli.

Molecular Weight: Approximately 17.4 kDa. The recombinant murine TNF-α is a soluble 157 amino acid protein which

corresponds to C-terminal extracellular domain of the full length transmembrane protein.

Quantity: $5\mu g/20\mu g/1000\mu g$

AA Sequence: MLRSSSQNSS DKPVAHVVAN HQVEEQLEWL SQRANALLAN GMDLKDNQLV

VPADGLYLVY SQVLFKGQGC PDYVLLTHTV SRFAISYQEK VNLLSAVKSP CPKDTPEGAE

LKPWYEPIYL GGVFQLEKGD QLSAEVNLPK YLDFAESGQV YFGVIAL

Purity: > 98 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.

Biological Activity: Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED₅₀ as determined by a cytotoxicity assay

using murine L929 cells is less than 0.1 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of $> 1.0 \times 10^7$

IU/mg in the presence of actinomycin D.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.2.

Endotoxin: Less than 1 EU/ μ g of rMuTNF- α as determined by LAL method.

Reconstitution: We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the

bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and

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stored at \leq -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.

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

recommended below.

Stability & Storage: Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

■ 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.

• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

• 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

Usage: This material is offered by Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech for research, laboratory or further

evaluation purposes. **NOT FOR HUMAN USE**.

Mouse Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha

Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α), also called cachectin, is the best-know member of the TNF-family, which can cause cell death. This protein is produced by neutrophils, activated lymphocytes, macrophages, NK cells, LAK cells, astrocytes endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells and some transformed cells. TNF- α occurs as a secreted, soluble form and as a membrane-anchored form, both of which are biologically active. The naturally-occurring form of TNF- α is glycosylated, but non-glycosylated recombinant TNF- α has comparable biological activity. The biologically active native form of TNF- α is reportedly a trimer. Human and murine TNF- α show approximately 79 % homology at the amino acid level and cross-reactivity between the two species. Two types of receptors for TNF- α have been described and virtually all cell types studied show the presence of one or both of these receptor types.

Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech Co., Ltd.

Website: www.primegene.com
Email: info.pg@bio-techne.com
Email: info.pg@bio-techne.com
Fax: +86 21 61077348