Cynomolgus / Human TNFSF12 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **90094-C04H**

Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

TNFSF12

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the cynomolgus TNFSF12 (F7HGN4) (Ser94-His249) was expressed with the Fc region of mouse IgG1 at the N-terminus. Cynomolgus and Human TNFSF12 sequences are identical.

Source: Cynomolgus

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: (72.2+25.9) % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio-Activity

1. Measured in a cell proliferation assay using HUVEC human umbilical vein endothelial cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 2-8 ng/mL.
2. Immobilized Cynomolgus mFc-TNFSF12 at 10 μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind human Fc-TNFRSF12A (Cat:10431-H01H), The EC50 of human Fc-TNFRSF12A (Cat:10431-H01H) is 0.07-0.15 μg/ml.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Asp

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant cynomolgus TNFSF12 is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 392 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 43.8 KDa. The apparent molecular mass of it is approximately 34 and 47 KDa respectively in SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

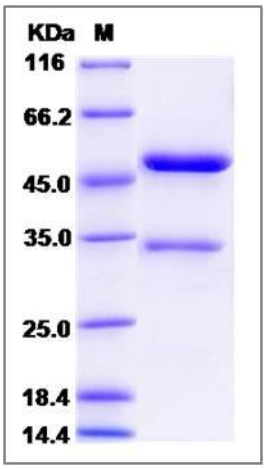
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

TNFSF12 is a member of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) ligand family. Iit is a cytokine and also a ligand for the FN14/TWEAKR receptor. It binds to FN14 and possibly also to TNRFSF12/APO3. TNFSF12 has overlapping signaling functions with TNF, but displays a much wider tissue distribution. It can induce apoptosis via multiple pathways of cell death in a cell type-specific manner. TNFSF12 is also found to promote proliferation and migration of endothelial cells, and thus acts as a regulator of angiogenesis. It also is a weak inducer of apoptosis in some cell types and mediates NF-kappa-B activation.

References

1. Wiley SR. et al., 2004, Cytokine Growth Factor Rev. 14 (3-4): 241-9.
2. Campbell. S et al., 2006, Front Biosci. 9: 2273-84.
3. Lynch CN. et al., 1999, J Biol Chem. 274 (13): 8455-9.