

Rat TNFSF12 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 80154-R01H



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

TNFSF12, Prmt2

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the rat TNFSF12 (Arg105-His249) was expressed with Fc region of human IgG1 at the N-terminus.

Source: Rat

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % 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 5-20 ng/mL.
2. Immobilized Fc-rat TNFSF12 at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human Fc-TNFRSF12A (Cat:10431-H01H). The EC50 of biotinylated human Fc-TNFRSF12A (Cat:10431-H01H) is 0.12-0.28 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 °C

Predicted N terminal: Glu

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant rat TNFSF12 comprises 405 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 44.4 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the recombinant protein is approximately 49 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to glycosylation.

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.

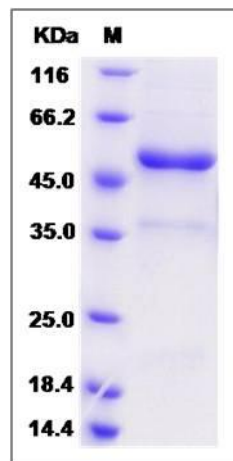
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C 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. It is a cytokine and also a ligand for the FN14/TWEAKR receptor. It binds to FN14 and possibly also to TNFRSF12/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.

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