

# Rat TNFSF15 / TL1A Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 80150-R01H



**Sino Biological Inc.**

Biological Solution Specialist

## General Information

### Gene Name Synonym:

TNFSF15, TL1, Vegi

### Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the rat TNFSF15 (Q8K3Y7) (Asp94-Ile252) was expressed, fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

**Source:** Rat

**Expression Host:** Human Cells

## QC Testing

**Purity:** > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

### 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:** Asp 94

### Molecular Mass:

The recombinant rat TNFSF15/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 419 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 46.5 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 55 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

### 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.

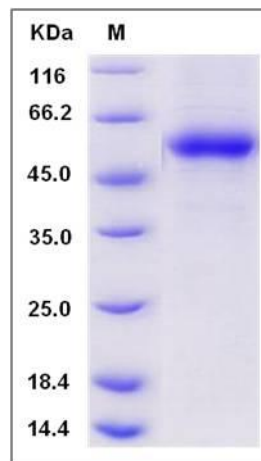
## Usage Guide

### 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

TL1A, also known as TNFSF15, is a member of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) ligand family. It is a cytokine that specifically expressed in endothelial cells. TL1A also can be detected in monocytes, placenta, lung, liver, kidney, skeletal muscle, pancreas, spleen, prostate, small intestine and colon. It can activate NF-kappaB and MAP kinases, and acts as an autocrine factor to induce apoptosis in endothelial cells. TL1A is a ligand for receptor TNFRSF25 and decoy receptor TNFRSF21/DR6. It is also found to inhibit endothelial cell proliferation, and thus may function as an angiogenesis inhibitor.

## References

1. Jin T. et al., 2007, Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 364 (1): 1-6.
2. Cassatella MA. et al., 2007, J Immunol. 178 (11): 7325-33.
3. Prehn JL. et al., 2007, J Immunol. 178 (7): 4033-8.

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