

Recombinant Human TNFRSF1B/CD120b Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH033162

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

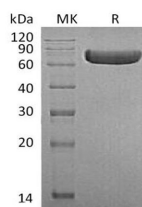
Description

Synonyms	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B;TNFRSF1B;Tumor necrosis factor receptor 2;TNF-R2;TNF-RII;Tumor necrosis factor receptor type II;p75;p80 TNF-alpha receptor;CD120b
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Leu23-Asp257
Accession	P20333
Calculated Molecular Weight	51.9 kDa
Observed molecular weight	60-90 kDa
Tag	C-Fc
Bioactivity	Measured by its ability to induce NF-κB reporter activity in HEK293 human embryonic kidney cells. Recombinant Human TNF RII inhibits a constant dose of 0.5ng/mL of Recombinant TNF alpha. The IC50 for this effect is 2.5 ng/mL.

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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Background

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B (TNFRSF1B) is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. Human TNF RII contains four cysteine-rich repeats in its ECD; which shares 58% and 56% amino acid sequence identity with the mouse and rat orthologs; respectively. TNF RII is expressed predominantly on cells of the hematopoietic lineage; such as T and natural killer cells; as well as on endothelial cells; microglia; astrocytes; neurons; oligodendrocytes; cardiac myocytes; thymocytes; and mesenchymal stem cells. TNF RII binds to the membrane-bound forms of TNF α and Lymphotoxin α /TNF β ; soluble TNF is thought to signal predominately through TNF RI. Soluble TNF RII is believed to inhibit TNF biological activity by binding TNF thereby preventing it from activating membrane TNF receptors.

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