

## Recombinant Mouse TL1A Protein

**Catalog No.** PKSM041163

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

### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	Tumor Necrosis Factor Ligand Superfamily Member 15;TNF Ligand-Related Molecule 1;Vascular Endothelial Cell Growth Inhibitor;TNFSF15;TL1;VEGI
<b>Species</b>	Mouse
<b>Expression Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Sequence</b>	Ile76-Leu252
<b>Accession</b>	AAV33431.1
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	20.0 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	19 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	None
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 300mM NaCl, pH 7.0. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Background

Tumor Necrosis Factor Ligand Superfamily Member 15 (TNFSF15) is a new member of the tumor necrosis factor family. TNFSF15 is predominantly an endothelial cell-specific gene, and recombinant TNFSF15 is a potent inhibitor of endothelial cell proliferation, angiogenesis and tumor growth. TNFSF15 exerts two activities on endothelial cells: early G1 arrest of G0/G1-cells responding to growth stimuli and programmed cell death of proliferating cells. These activities are highly specific to endothelial cells. TNFSF15 is also able to regulate the expression of several important genes involved in angiogenesis. These findings are consistent with the view that TNFSF15 functions as an autocrine cytokine to inhibit angiogenesis and stabilize the vasculature.

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