

Recombinant Mouse TNFR1/TNFRSF1A protein (His tag)



Catalog Number:PDMM100039

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

Description

Synonyms	CD120a;FPF;p55;p55-R;TNF-alphaR1;TNF-R;TNF-R-I;TNF-R1;TNF-R55;TNFalpha-R1;TNFAR;Tnfr;Tnfr1;TNFR60;TNFRI;TNFRp55
Species	Mouse
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met1-Ala212
Accession	P25118
Calculated Molecular Weight	23.2 kDa
Observed molecular weight	35 kDa
Tag	C-His

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
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 sterile 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.

Background

The cluster of differentiation (CD) system is commonly used as cell markers in immunophenotyping. Different kinds of cells in the immune system can be identified through the surface CD molecules which associating with the immune function of the cell. There are more than 320 CD unique clusters and subclusters have been identified. Some of the CD molecules serve as receptors or ligands important to the cell through initiating a signal cascade which then alter the behavior of the cell. Some CD proteins do not take part in cell signal process but have other functions such as cell adhesion. CD120a (cluste of differentiation 120a), also known as TNFR1 / TNFRSF1A, is a member of CD family, tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. CD120a is one of the most primary receptors for the tumor necrosis factor-alpha. It has been shown to be localized to both plasma membrane lipid rafts and the trans golgi complex with the help of the death domain (DD). CD120a can activate the transcription factor NF-κB, mediate apoptosis, and regulate inflammation processes.

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