

## **Product Data Sheet**

## Recombinant Human TNF- $\alpha$ (carrier-free)

Catalog # / Size:	570102 / 10 μg 570104 / 50 μg 570106 / 100 μg 570108 / 500 μg	0.5 0.4 0.4
Source:	Human TNF- $\alpha$ , amino acids Val77-Leu233 (Accession# NM_000594), was expressed in <i>E. coli</i> .	Densit
Molecular Mass:	The 157 amino acid recombinant protein has a predicted molecular mass of 17,352 Da. The DTT-reduced protein and non-reduced protein migrate at approximately 16kDa by SDS-PAGE. The N-terminal amino acid is Val.	
Purity:	Purity is >98%, as determined by Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE.	ngimi
Endotoxin Level:	Endotoxin level is <0.1 EU/µg (<0.01ng/µg) protein as determined by the LAL method.	Human TNF- $\alpha$ cytotoxicity on L929 cells.
Activity:	The ED <sub>50</sub> is 0.020-0.050 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of 5-2 X10 <sup>7</sup> units/mg, as determined by a dose dependent stimulation of L929 cells treated with actinomycin D.	
Preparation:	10-100µg sizes are bottled at 200µg/ml. 500µg and larger sizes are bottled at the concentration indicated on the vial.	
Formulation:	0.22 μm filtered protein solution is in 10mM NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> , 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.	
Storage:	Unopened vial can be stored at 4°C for three months, at -20°C for six months, or at -70°C for one year. For maximum results, quick spin vial prior to opening. Stock solutions should be prepared at no less than 10µg/mL in buffer containing carrier protein such as 1% BSA or HSA or 10% FBS. For long term storage, aliquot into polypropylene vials and store in a manual defrost freezer. <b>Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles</b> .	

## **Applications:**

Applications: Bioassay

Recommended Usage: Use when high specific biological activity is required.

Application References: 1. Chen AR, et al. 1985. J. Immunol. 135:3978.

**Description:** TNF-α is released from macrophages, monocytes, neutrophils, T-cells (principally CD4<sup>+</sup>), NK-cells and many transformed cell lines. Soluble homotrimeric TNF-α is released from cells by proteolysis of the integral membrane precursor form of TNF-α. TNF-α binding to some TNF-α receptors induces apoptosis and depending on cell type, receptor expression, and signal transduction status can induce other responses. TNF-α is involved in the inflammatory response.

- Antigen References: 1. Fitzgerald K, et al. Eds. 2001. The Cytokine FactsBook. Academic Press San Diego.
  - 2. Beutler B, et al. 1988. Annu. Rev. Biochem. 57:505.
    - 3. Beutler B, et al. 1989. Annu. Rev. Immunol. 7:625.
    - 4. Tracey K, et al. 1993. Crit. Care Med. 21:S415.





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