

Cynomolgus / Rhesus TNFR2 / CD120b / TNFRSF1B Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 90102-C08H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

TNFRSF1B

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the cynomolgus / rhesus TNFRSF1B (XP_005544817.1 & NP_001253134.1) (Met1-Asp257) was expressed, fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Cynomolgus and Rhesus TNFRSF1B sequences are identical.

Source: Cynomolgus, Rhesus

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: ≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥ 95 % as determined by SEC-HPLC.

Bio-activity:

Immobilized Recombinant Cynomolgus/Rhesus/TNF- α /TNFA/TNFSF1A/Cachectin Protein (Cat: 90018-CNAE) at 2 μ g/mL (100 μ L/well) can bind Recombinant Cynomolgus / Rhesus TNFR2 / CD120b / TNFRSF1B Protein (His Tag) (Cat: 90102-C08H), the EC50 is 5.5-16.5 ng/mL.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Predicted N terminal: Leu 23

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant cynomolgus / rhesus TNFRSF1B comprises 246 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 26.5 KDa. The apparent molecular mass of it is approximately 38 KDa respectively in SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 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

Stability & Storage:

Samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt at -20°C to -80°C.

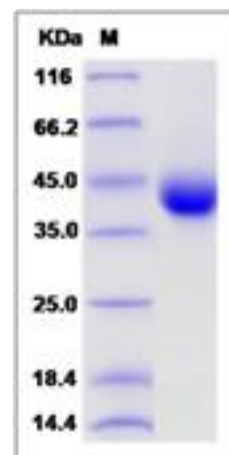
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 1B (TNFRSF1B), also known as Tumor necrosis factor receptor 2 (TNFR2) or CD12b antigen, is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. TNFR2/CD12b/TNFRSF1B is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This protein and TNF-receptor 1 form a heterocomplex that mediates the recruitment of two anti-apoptotic proteins, c-IAP1 and c-IAP2, which possess E3 ubiquitin ligase activity. Knockout studies in mice also suggest a role of this protein in protecting neurons from apoptosis by stimulating antioxidative pathways. TNFR2/CD12b/TNFRSF1B is not a major contributing factor to the genetic risk of type 2 diabetes, its associated peripheral neuropathy and hypertension and related metabolic traits in North Indians. Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 1B (TNFRSF1B) has been reported to be associated with SLE risk in Japanese populations. TNFR2/CD12b/TNFRSF1B serves as a receptor with high affinity for TNFSF2 and approximately 5-fold lower affinity for homotrimeric TNFSF1. This receptor mediates most of the metabolic effects of TNF- α . Isoform 2 blocks TNF- α -induced apoptosis, which suggests that it regulates TNF- α function by antagonizing its biological activity.

References

1. Komata T, et al. (1999) Association of tumor necrosis factor receptor 2 (TNFR2) polymorphism with susceptibility to systemic lupus erythematosus. *Tissue Antigens*. 53(6): 527-33.
2. Tsuchiya N, et al. (2001) Analysis of the association of HLA-DRB1, TNF α promoter and TNFR2 (TNFRSF1B) polymorphisms with SLE using transmission disequilibrium test. *Genes Immun*. 2(6): 317-22.
3. Guo G, et al. (1999) Role of TNFR1 and TNFR2 receptors in tubulointerstitial fibrosis of obstructive nephropathy. *Am J Physiol*. 277(5): 766-72.

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