Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-03101)

TargetMol

TNFR2/CD120b/TNFR1B Protein, Cynomolgus, Rhesus, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 1b
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. Predicted N terminal: Leu 23
Species:	Cynomolgus,Rhesus
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	XP_005544817.1&NP_001253134.1
Molecular Weight:	26.5 kDa (predicted); 38 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥ 95 % as determined by SEC-HPLC.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Shipping:

In general, Lyophilized powders are shipping with blue ice.

Protein Background

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 1B (TNFRSF1B), also known as Tumor necrosis factor receptor 2 (TNFR2) or CD120b antigen, is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. TNFR2/CD120b/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/CD120b/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/CD120b/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-alpha. Isoform 2 blocks TNF-alpha-induced apoptosis, which suggests that it regulates TNF-alpha function by antagonizing its biological activity.Cancer ImmunotherapyImmune CheckpointImmunotherapyTargeted Therapy

Reference

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.
Tsuchiya N,et al.(2001) Analysis of the association of HLA-DRB1, TNFalpha promoter and TNFR2 (TNFRSF1B) polymorphisms with SLE using transmission disequilibrium test. Genes Immun. 2(6): 317-22.
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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