

PrimeGene Technical Data Sheet

Catalog Number:	143-01
Source:	<i>Escherichia coli</i> .
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 17.2 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 156 amino acids.
Quantity:	5 μ g/20 μ g/1000 μ g
AA Sequence:	LRSSSQNSSD KPVAHVVANH QAEEQLEWLS QRANALLANG MDLKDNQLVV PADGLYLIYS QVLFKGGQCP DYVLLTHTVS RFAISYQEKV SLLSAIKSPC PKDTPEGAEL KPWYEPMYLG GVFQLEKGD LSAEVNLPKY LDITESGQVY FGVIAL
Purity:	> 98 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Biological Activity:	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED ₅₀ as determined by a cytotoxicity assay using murine L929 cells is less than 0.05 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of > 2.0 \times 10 ⁷ IU/mg in the presence of actinomycin D.
Physical Appearance:	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered concentrated solution in 20 mM PB, pH 7.2, 150 mM NaCl.
Endotoxin:	Less than 1 EU/ μ g of rRtTNF- α as determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution:	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at \leq -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
Shipping:	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage:	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
Usage:	This material is offered by Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech for research, laboratory or further evaluation purposes. NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

Rat Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha

Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α), also called cachectin, is the best-known member of the TNF-family, which can cause cell death. This protein is produced by neutrophils, activated lymphocytes, macrophages, NK cells, LAK cells, astrocytes endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells and some transformed cells. TNF- α occurs as a secreted, soluble form and as a membrane-anchored form, both of which are biologically active. The naturally-occurring form of TNF- α is glycosylated, but non-glycosylated recombinant TNF- α has comparable biological activity. Two types of receptors for TNF- α have been described and virtually all cell types studied show the presence of one or both of these receptor types.