

**Proteins** 

Inhibitors

**Screening Libraries** 

## **Product** Data Sheet

# TNF alpha protein, Human (His)

Cat. No.: HY-P70426A

Synonyms: Tumor Necrosis Factor; Cachectin; TNF-Alpha; Tumor Necrosis Factor Ligand Superfamily

Member 2; TNF-a; TNF; TNFA; TNFSF2

Human Species: Source: E. coli

Accession: P01375 (V77-L233)

Gene ID: 7124

Molecular Weight: Approximately 18 kDa

## **PROPERTIES**

ΛΛ	Sac	iuen	-
AA	Sec	ıueı	ıce

VRSSSRTPSD KPVAHVVANP QAEGQLQWLN RRANALLANG VELRDNQLVV PSEGLYLIYS QVLFKGQGCP STHVLLTHTI SRIAVSYQTK VNLLSAIKSP CQRETPEGAE AKPWYEPIYL GGVFQLEKGD RLSAEINRPD YLDFAESGQV YFGIIAL

**Biological Activity** 

Measured in a cytotoxicity assay using L-929 mouse fibroblast cells in the presence of the metabolic inhibitor actinomycin D. The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is < 0.13 ng/mL.

**Appearance** 

Lyophilized powder

**Formulation** 

Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, 300 mM NaCl, pH 7.4 or PBS, pH 7.4.

**Endotoxin Level** 

<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.

Reconsititution

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH<sub>2</sub>O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).

Storage & Stability

Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.

**Shipping** 

Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

## **DESCRIPTION**

**Background** 

TNF alpha is produced by various types of cells including macrophages, monocytes, neutrophils, T cells, and NK-cells<sup>[2]</sup>. The amino acid sequence of human TNF alpha protein has low homology between mouse, rat, bovine, cynomolgus TNF alpha protein. While, human TNF alpha shares 94.85% aa sequence identity with cynomolgus TNF alpha protein, mouse TNF alpha shares 94.47% aa sequence identity with rat TNF alpha protein.

TNF alpha exists in two forms; a type II transmembrane protein (tmTNF- $\alpha$ ) and a mature soluble protein (sTNF- $\alpha$ ). TNF- $\alpha$ 

binds to its receptors, mainly TNFR1 and TNFR2, and then transmits molecular signals for biological functions such as inflammation and cell death. Both sTNF- $\alpha$  and tmTNF- $\alpha$  activate TNFR1, and process a death domain (DD) that interacts with the TNFR1-associated death domain (TRADD) adaptor protein. The TNFR2 signaling pathway is mainly activated by tmTNF- $\alpha$ . TNFR1 signaling tends to be pro-inflammatory and apoptotic. TNFR2 results in NF- $\kappa$ B and MAPKs and AKT activation, TNFR2 activation is associated with homeostatic bioactivities such as tissue regeneration, cell proliferation, and cell survival, as well as host defense and inflammation<sup>[1]</sup>.

TNF-alpha is critical for normal immune response, abnormal secretion TNF alpha activates synovial fibroblasts, keratinocytes, osteoclasts, induces rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, psoriatic arthritis (PsA), and noninfectious uveitis (NIU)<sup>[3]</sup>. TNF alpha positively regulates endogenous TNF- $\alpha$  expression levels independently of Pgp efflux activity, induces IHF cells proliferation<sup>[4]</sup>. TNF alpha in tissues may promote cancer growth, invasion, and metastasis. Besides, TNF alpha stimulates NF- $\kappa$ B pathway via TNFR2 and anti-TNF- $\alpha$  MAb significantly suppresses the tumor development in colitis-associated cancer (CAC) mouse<sup>[5]</sup>. TNF alpha as a proneurogenic factor activates the SAPK/JNK pathway and can facilitate neuronal replacement and brain repair in response to brain injury<sup>[6]</sup>.

### **REFERENCES**

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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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