## **Product** Data Sheet

# TNF RII/TNFRSF1B Protein, Rhesus Macaque (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.: HY-P72444

Synonyms: TNF-R2; CD120b; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1b; p75; Tnfr2

Species: Rhesus Macaque

Source: HEK293

Accession: F7EAF8 (L23-D257)

Gene ID: 715454

Molecular Weight: 35-45 kDa

#### **PROPERTIES**

	uence

LPAQVAFTPY APEPGGTCRL REYYDQTAQM CCSKCPPGQH AKVFCTKTSD TVCDSCEDST YTQLWNWVPE CLSCGSRCSS DQVETQACTR EQNRICTCRP GWYCALSKQE GCRLCAQLRK CRPGFGVARP PCAPGTFSNT GTETSDVVCK TSSTDICRPH OICHVVAIPG NASMDAVCTS TSPTRSMAPG AVHLPQPVST RSQHTQPTPA PSTAPGTSFL LPVGPSPPAE GSTGD

**Appearance** 

Lyophilized powder.

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2  $\mu m$  filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

**Endotoxin Level** 

 ${<}1\,\text{EU/}\mu\text{g}\text{,}$  determined by LAL method.

Reconsititution

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100  $\mu$ g/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

TNFRII (TNFRSF1B) protein is a single-pass type I membrane protein belonging to the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) family. TNFRII is the major signaling receptor for TNF- $\alpha$ . TNFRII protein is highly regulated and typically found in immune system cells<sup>[1]</sup>.

The amino acid sequence of mouse TNFRII protein has low homology between human and rhesus macaque TNFRII protein (less than 85%). The amino acid sequence of TNFRII protein in human and rhesus macaque is very similar (percent identity matrix of 95.88%).

TNFRII induces apoptosis. TNFRII does not directly engage the apoptotic program, but relies on the induction of endogenous, membrane-bound TNF, which subsequently activates TNFRI. TNFRII stimulates the action of the endogenously produced membrane-bound TNF on TNFRI is drastically enhanced. TNFRII competes with TNFRI for the recruitment of newly synthesized TRAF2-bound anti-apoptotic factors, thereby promoting the formation of a caspase-8-activating TNFRI complex. TNFRII competes with TNFRI for binding of TRAF2 and the TRAF2-associated anti-apoptotic cIAP1 and cIAP2 proteins. cIAP1-initiated degradation of TRAF2, which in turn enhances receptor competition for the remaining TRAF2, cIAP1 and cIAP2 molecules. cIAP1 would have an anti-apoptotic function upon recruitment into the TNFRI signalling complex, but would switch to a net proapoptotic function upon recruitment into the TNFRII signalling complex[1][2][3].

#### **REFERENCES**

- [1]. Wajant H, et, al. Tumor necrosis factorsignaling. Cell Death Differ. 2003 Jan;10(1):45-65.
- [2]. Fotin-Mleczek M, et, al. Apoptoticcrosstalk of TNF receptors: TNF-R2-induces depletion of TRAF2 and IAP proteins and accelerates TNF-R1-dependent activation of caspase-8. J Cell Sci. 2002 Jul1;115(Pt 13):2757-70.
- [3]. Masli S, et, al. Anti-inflammatory effectsof tumour necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha are mediated via TNF-R2 (p75) intolerogenic transforming growth factor-beta-treated antigen-presenting cells. Immunology. 2009 May;127(1):62-72.

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

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