

Product Data Sheet

Inhibitors • Screening Libraries • Proteins

TL1A/TNFSF15 Protein, Mouse

Cat. No.:	HY-P72446
Synonyms:	Tumor Necrosis Factor Ligand Superfamily Member 15; TNF Ligand-Related Molecule 1; Vascular Endothelial Cell Growth Inhibitor; TNFSF15; TL1; VEGI
Species:	Mouse
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	AAV33431.1 (I76-L252)
Gene ID:	326623
Molecular Weight:	22 kDa

PROPERTIES	
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AA Sequence	ITEERSEPSP QQVYSPPRGK PRAHLTIKKQ TPAPHLKNQL SALHWEHDLG MAFTKNGMKY INKSLVIPES GDYFIYSQIT FRGTTSVCGD ISRGRRPNKP DSITVVITKV ADSYPEPARL LTGSKSVCEI SNNWFQSLYL GAMFSLEEGD RLMVNVSDIS LVDYTKEDKT FFGAFLL
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM PB, 300 mM NaCl, pH 7.0.
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 ₂ 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

BackgroundTL1A (Tumor necrosis factor-like cytokine 1A), also known as TNF ligand-related molecule 1 and vascular endothelial cell
growth inhibitor (VEGI), is the receptor for TNFRSF25 and TNFRSF6B, acts as a regulator of mucosal immunity and
participates in immunological pathways involved in the inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD) pathogenesis^[1]. TL1A belongs to
the tumor necrosis factor family, derived from endothelial cell. It is a ligand for DR3 and decoy receptor TR6/DcR3, the
interaction with DR3 promotes T cell expansion during an immune response, whereas TR6 has an opposing effect. Moreover,
DR3 is the death domain-containing receptor, that is upregulated during T cell activation. TL1A shows an inducible
expression by TNF and IL-1alpha, and induces NF-kappaB activation and apoptosis in DR3-expressing cell lines. Meanwhile,

TL1A acts as a costimulator that increases IL-2 responsiveness and secretion of proinflammatory cytokines^[2]. In addition, TL1A activates c-Jun N-terminal kinase. TL1A also activates caspase-3 leading to PARP cleavage, and inhibits the proliferation of breast carcinoma, epithelial, and myeloid tumor cells. TL1A promotes proliferation of normal human fibroblast cells. These results suggest that VEGI, a new member of the TNF family, has a signaling pathway similar to TNF and is most likely a multifunctional cytokine^[3]. Mouse TL1A protein has two glycosylated domains and one transmembrane domain (36-56 a.a.), and can be cleaved into membrane-type peptide fragments and soluble peptide fragments. The protein sequence of mouse is much different from rat and human with similarities of 85.32% and 68.42%, respectively.

REFERENCES

[1]. Furfaro F, et al. TL1A: A New Potential Target in the Treatment of Inflammatory Bowel Disease. Curr Drug Targets. 2021;22(7):760-769.

[2]. Migone TS, et al. TL1A is a TNF-like ligand for DR3 and TR6/DcR3 and functions as a T cell costimulator. Immunity. 2002 Mar;16(3):479-92.

[3]. Haridas V, et al. VEGI, a new member of the TNF family activates nuclear factor-kappa B and c-Jun N-terminal kinase and modulates cell growth. Oncogene. 1999 Nov 11;18(47):6496-504.

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

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