

TNF a Rhesus Macaque

Description: TNF-a Rhesus Macaque Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 157 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 17.3kDa. The TNFA Rhesus Macaque is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: CYPs-744

For research use only.

Synonyms: Tumor necrosis factor, Cachectin, TNF-alpha, Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 2, TNF-a, TNF, TNFA, TNFSF2.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: VRSSSRTPSD KPVAHVVANP QAEGQLQWLN RRANALLANG
VELTDNQLVV PSEGLYLIYS QVLFGQGCP SNHVLLTHTI SRIAVSYQTK VNLLSAIKSP
CQRETPEGAE AKPWYEPIYL GGVFQLEKGD RLSAEINLPD YLDFAESGQV YFGIIL.

Purity: Greater than 97.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from a 0.2

Stability:

Lyophilized Tumor Necrosis Factor-a although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution TNF-a should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100

Introduction:

Tumor necrosis factor is a cytokine involved in systemic inflammation and is a member of a group of cytokines that all stimulate the acute phase reaction. TNF is mainly secreted by macrophages. TNF causes apoptotic cell death, cellular proliferation, differentiation, inflammation, tumorigenesis and viral replication, TNF is also involved in lipid metabolism, and coagulation. TNF's primary role is in the regulation of immune cells. Dysregulation and, in particular, overproduction of TNF have been implicated in a variety of human diseases- autoimmune diseases, insulin resistance, and cancer.

Biological Activity:

The ED₅₀ 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

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