

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

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|---|---|
| <b>Target</b>                           | TNFRSF1A  |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                         | Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A;TNF-R1;TNF-RI;TNFR-I   |
| <b>Description</b>                      | Recombinant human TNFRSF1A protein with C-terminal human Fc tag   |
| <b>Delivery</b>                         | In Stock  |
| <b>Uniprot ID</b>                       | P19438  |
| <b>Expression Host</b>                  | HEK293  |
| <b>Tag</b>                              | C-Human Fc Tag  |
| <b>Molecular Characterization</b>       | TNFRSF1A(Leu30-Thr211) hFc(Glu99-Ala330)  |
| <b>Molecular Weight</b>                 | The protein has a predicted molecular mass of 46.6 kDa after removal of the signal peptide. The apparent molecular mass of TNFRSF1A-hFc is approximately 55-70 kDa due to glycosylation.  |
| <b>Purity</b>                           | The purity of the protein is greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.  |
| <b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b> | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.  |
| <b>Storage&amp;Shipping</b>             | Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.   |
| <b>Background</b>                       | This gene encodes a member of the TNF receptor superfamily of proteins. The encoded receptor is found in membrane-bound and soluble forms that interact with membrane-bound and soluble forms, respectively, of its ligand, tumor necrosis factor alpha. Binding of membrane-bound tumor necrosis factor alpha to the membrane-bound receptor induces receptor trimerization and activation, which plays a role in cell survival, apoptosis, and inflammation. Proteolytic processing of the encoded receptor results in release of the soluble form of the receptor, which can interact with free tumor necrosis factor alpha to inhibit inflammation. Mutations in this gene underlie tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated periodic syndrome (TRAPS), characterized by fever, abdominal pain and other features. Mutations in this gene may also be associated with multiple sclerosis in human patients. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2016] |
| <b>Usage</b>                            | Research use only   |
| <b>Conjugate</b>                        | Unconjugated  |



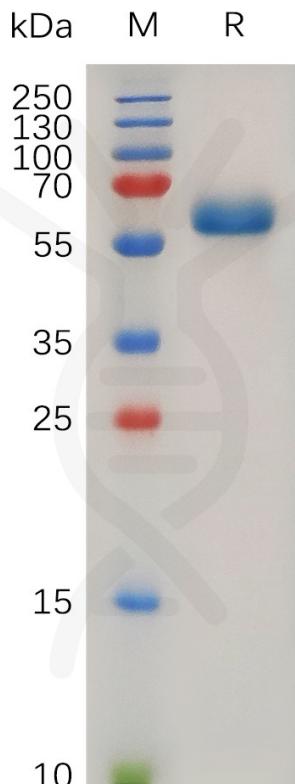


Figure 1. Human TNFRSF1A Protein, hFc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition.

