

32-6564: TNFR2 Human, Sf9

Alternative Name :

Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily, Member 1B, TNFR2, TNFBR, Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Type II, Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor 2, P80 TNF-Alpha Receptor, TNF-RII, TNF-R2, P75, Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily Member 1B, Tumor Necrosis Factor Binding Protein 2, Tumor Necrosis Factor Beta Receptor, Soluble TNFR1B Variant 1, P75 TNF Receptor, CD120b Antigen, Etanercept, TNF-R-II, TNF-R75, P75TNFR, TNFR-II, CD120b, TNFR1B, TNFR80, TBPII.

Description

Source: Sf9, Baculovirus cells.

Sterile filtered colorless solution.

TNFR2 belongs to the TNF-receptor superfamily. TNFR2 is receptor with high affinity for TNFSF2/TNF-alpha and approximately 5-fold lower affinity for homotrimeric TNFSF1/lymphotoxin-alpha. TNFR2 mediates the majority of the metabolic effects of TNF-alpha. In addition, knockout studies in mice propose a role for TNFR2 in protecting neurons from apoptosis by stimulating antioxidative pathways. TNFR2 expression might have a significant role in the angiogenesis, tumor cell proliferation and metastasis of Invasive micropapillary carcinoma of the breast. There are 2 types of soluble TNF receptors: sTNFR-I and sTNFR-II, which act to neutralize the biological activities of TNF alpha and TNF beta. The levels of these soluble receptors seem to increase as a result of shedding of the extracellular domains of the membrane bound receptors. High levels of soluble TNF receptors are found in the amniotic fluid of pregnant women. TNFR2 and TNFR1 form a heterocomplex which mediates the recruitment of 2 anti-apoptotic proteins, c-IAP1 and c-IAP2, which possess E3 ubiquitin ligase activity. IAPs' function in TNF-receptor signaling is unknown; nevertheless, c-IAP1 is believed to potentiate TNF-induced apoptosis by the ubiquitination and degradation of TNF-receptor-associated factor 2, which mediates anti-apoptotic signals. Oxidative stress promotes TNFR1 and TNFR2 self-interaction, ligand-independent and enhanced ligand-dependent TNF signaling. TNF-a, TNFR1 and TNFR2 have roles in cellular differentiation. TNFR1 and TNFR2 function in cell type-specific renal injury.

TNFR2 produced in Sf9 Baculovirus cells is a single, glycosylated polypeptide chain (23-257 a.a.) and fused to a 6 aa His Tag at C-terminus containing a total of 241 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 25.9kDa. TNFR2 shows multiple bands between 28-40kDa on SDS-PAGE, reducing conditions and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Product Info

Amount : 2 µg / 10 µg

Purification : Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Content : TNFR2 protein solution (1mg/ml) contains Phosphate buffered saline (pH7.4) and 10% glycerol.

Storage condition : Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Amino Acid : LPAQVAFTPY APEPGSTCRL REYYDQTAQM CCSKCSPGQH AKVFCTKTS TVCDSCEDST
YTQLWNWVPE CLSCGSRCSS DQVETQACTR EQNRICTRP GWYCALSKE GCRLCAPLRK
CRPGFGVARP GTETSDVVC PCAPGTFSNT TSSTDICRPH QICNVVAIPG NASMDAVCTS TSPTSRMAPG
AVHLPQPVST RSQHTQPTPE PSTAPSTSFL LPMGPSPPAE GSTGDHHHHH H