

Product datasheet for TP512145

Tnf (NM_013693) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse tumor necrosis factor (Tnf), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR212145 representing NM_013693 Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s) MSTESMIRDVELAEEALPQKMGGFQNSRRCLCLSLFSFLLVAGATTLFCLLNFGVIGPQRDEKFPNGLPL ISSMAQTLTLRSSSQNSSDKPVAHVANHQVEEQLEWLSQRANALLANGMDLKDNLVVPADGLYLVS Q VLFKGQGPCPDYVLLTHTVSRFAISYQEKVNLLSAVKSPCKDTPEGAELKPWYEPIYLGGVFQLEKGDQL SAEVNLPKYLDFAESGQVYFGVIAL TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	26.3 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C after receiving vials.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_038721
Locus ID:	21926
UniProt ID:	P06804


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RefSeq Size:	1619
Cytogenetics:	17 18.59 cM
RefSeq ORF:	705
Synonyms:	DI; DIF; Tn; TNF-; TNF-a; TNF-alpha; Tnfa; TNFalpha; Tnfs; Tnfsf1a; TNFSF2; Tnlg1f
Summary:	<p>This gene encodes a multifunctional proinflammatory cytokine that belongs to the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) superfamily. Members of this family are classified based on primary sequence, function, and structure. This protein is synthesized as a type-II transmembrane protein and is reported to be cleaved into products that exert distinct biological functions. It plays an important role in the innate immune response as well as regulating homeostasis but is also implicated in diseases of chronic inflammation. In mouse deficiency of this gene is associated with defects in response to bacterial infection, with defects in forming organized follicular dendritic cell networks and germinal centers, and with a lack of primary B cell follicles. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2013]</p>