

Product datasheet for **TP723743**

Tnf (NM_013693) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse tumor necrosis factor (Tnf)
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Mouse TNF-alpha;, the region of Leu80-Leu235, from gene Accession# NM_013693
Tag:	Tag Free
Predicted MW:	17.3 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	Purity is >98%, as determined by Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE.
Buffer:	10 mM NaH ₂ PO ₄ , 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.2
Bioactivity:	The ED50 is 0.010-0.020 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of 5-10 X10 ⁷ units/mg, determined by a dose dependent stimulation of L929 cells treated with actinomycin D.
Endotoxin:	Less than 0.01 ng per ug protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Unopened vial can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to 2 weeks, at -20°C for up to 6 months, or at -70°C or below until the expiration date. Aliquots can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to one week and stored at -20°C or colder for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_038721
Locus ID:	21926
UniProt ID:	P06804
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


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Summary:

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]