



Recombinant Human TNF RII (C-mFc)

Catalog #	EPT211
Expression Host	Human Cells
DESCRIPTION	Recombinant Human Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily Member 1B is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Pro24-Thr206 is expressed with a mFc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession	P20333
Synonyms	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B; TNFRSF1B; Tumor necrosis factor receptor 2; TNF-R2; TNF-RII; Tumor necrosis factor receptor type II; p75; p80 TNF-alpha receptor; CD120b
Mol Mass	46.44 KDa
AP Mol Mass	60 KDa, reducing conditions
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.





FORMULATION

Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

RECONSTITUTION

Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$.

Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.

Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SHIPPING

The product is shipped at ambient temperature.

Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

STORAGE

Lyophilized protein should be stored at $< -20^{\circ}\text{C}$, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at $4-7^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 2-7 days.

Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 3 months.

BACKGROUND

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B (TNFRSF1B) is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. Human TNF RII contains four cysteine-rich repeats in its ECD, which shares 58%





and 56% amino acid sequence identity with the mouse and rat orthologs, respectively. TNF RII is expressed predominantly on cells of the hematopoietic lineage, such as T and natural killer cells, as well as on endothelial cells, microglia, astrocytes, neurons, oligodendrocytes, cardiac myocytes, thymocytes, and mesenchymal stem cells. TNF RII binds to the membrane-bound forms of TNF α and Lymphotoxin α /TNF β ; soluble TNF is thought to signal predominately through TNF RI. Soluble TNF RII is believed to inhibit TNF biological activity by binding TNF thereby preventing it from activating membrane TNF receptors.

SDS-PAGE

