

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

<b>Target</b>	TNF
<b>Synonyms</b>	Tumor Necrosis Factor; Cachectin; TNF-Alpha; Tumor Necrosis Factor Ligand Superfamily Member 2; TNF-a; TNF; TNFA; TNFSF2
<b>Description</b>	Recombinant Human Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Gly57-Leu233 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
<b>Delivery</b>	In Stock
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	P01375
<b>Expression Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Tag</b>	C-6xHis Tag
<b>Molecular Characterization</b>	Not available
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	21.8 KDa
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 100mM NaCl, pH 8.0.
<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>Sterility</b>	Products are supplied non-sterile. For cell culture applications, dilute in appropriate medium and sterile-filter (0.22 µm) prior to use.
<b>Background</b>	Tumor Necrosis Factor-a (TNF-a) is secreted by macrophages, monocytes, neutrophils, T-cells, and NK-cells following stimulation by bacterial LPS. Cells expressing CD4 secrete TNF-a while cells that express CD8 secrete little or no TNF-a. Synthesis of TNF-a can be induced by many different stimuli including interferons, IL2, and GM-CSF. The clinical use of the potent anti-tumor activity of TNF-a has been limited by the proinflammatory side effects such as fever, dose-limiting hypotension, hepatotoxicity, intravascular thrombosis, and hemorrhage. Designing clinically applicable TNF-a mutants with low systemic toxicity has been of intense pharmacological interest. Human TNF-a that binds to murine TNF-R55 but not murine TNF-R7, exhibits retained anti-tumor activity and reduced systemic toxicity in mice compared with murine TNF-a, which binds to both murine TNF receptors. Based on these results, many TNF-a mutants that selectively bind to TNF-R55 have been designed. These mutants displayed cytotoxic activities on tumor cell lines in vitro and have exhibited lower systemic toxicity in vivo. Recombinant Human TNF-a High Active Mutant differs from the wild-type by amino acid substitution of amino acids 1-7 with Arg8, Lys9, Arg10 and Phe157. This mutant form has been shown to have increased activity with less inflammatory side effects in vivo.
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated



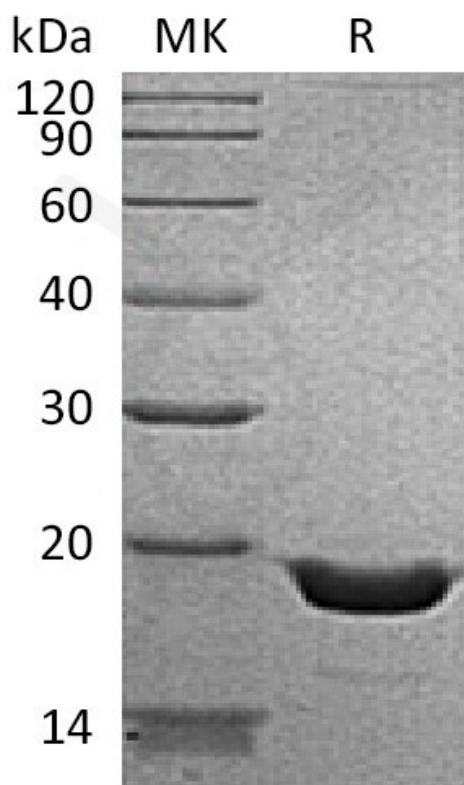


Figure 1. Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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