



Synonym

TNFR1,CD120a,TNFRSF1A,FPF,TBP1,TNF-R,TNF-R-I,TNF-R55,TNFAR,TNFR55,TNFR60,p55,p60

Source

Human TNFR1, His Tag(TN1-H5222) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Ile 22 - Thr 211 (Accession # [NP_001056](#)).
Predicted N-terminus: Ile 22

Molecular Characterization

TNFR1(Ile 22 - Thr 211)
NP_001056 Poly-his

This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 22.3 kDa. The protein migrates as 28-40 kDa when calibrated against [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#) under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to different glycosylation.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method.

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

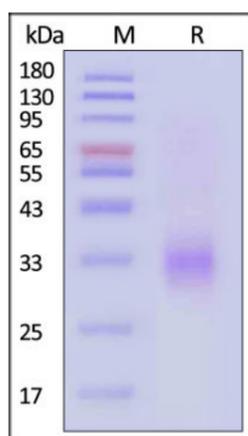
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE

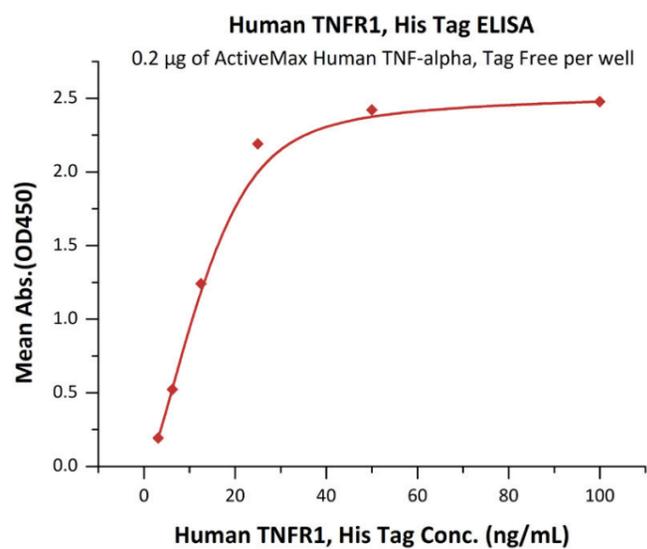


Human TNFR1, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#)).

Bioactivity-ELISA

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Immobilized Human TNF-alpha, premium grade (Cat. No. TNA-H4211) at 2 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Human TNFR1, His Tag (Cat. No. TN1-H5222) with a linear range of 3-25 ng/mL (QC tested).

Background

Tumor necrosis factor receptor 1 (TNF-R1) is also known as Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A (TNFRSF1A), TNFAR, CD antigen CD120a, which belongs to the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. TNF-R1 contains one death domain and four TNFR-Cys repeats. TNF-R1 is the receptor of TNFSF2 / TNF-alpha and homotrimeric TNFSF1 / lymphotoxin - alpha. The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase-8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation which initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis. TNF-R1 contributes to the induction of non - cytotoxic TNF effects including anti-viral state and activation of the acid sphingomyelinase. Defects in TNFRSF1A are the cause of familial hibernian fever (FHF).

Clinical and Translational Updates

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