

Product datasheet

Recombinant human TNF Receptor I protein (Fc Chimera) ab83577

[2 Images](#)

Overview

Product name	Recombinant human TNF Receptor I protein (Fc Chimera)
Protein length	Protein fragment

Description

Nature	Recombinant
Source	HEK 293 cells

Amino Acid Sequence

Accession [P19438](#)

Species Human

Sequence Theoretical Sequence:
 IYPSGVIGLVPHLGDREKRDSVCPQGKYIHPQNN SICCT
 KCHKGTLY
 NDCPGPGQD TDCRECESGSFTASENHLRHCLSCSKCRKE
 MGQVEISSC
 TVDRDTVCGCRKNQYRHYWSENLFQCFNCSLCLNGTVHL
 SCQEKQNTV
 CTCHAGFFLRENECVSCSNCKKSLECTKLCLPQIENVKG
 TEDSGIPKV
 DKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDT
 LMISRTPEV
 TCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNS
 TYRVVSVLT
 VLHQDWLNGKEYKCRVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREP
 QVYTLPPSR
 DELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTT
 PPVLDSDGS
 FFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNV FSCSV MHEALHNHYTQKSLS
 LSPGK

Amino acids 22 to 209

Additional sequence information Fusion of aa 1-209 of human TNF Receptor 1 and aa 93-330 of Fc region of human IgG1 (P01857). The chimeric protein was expressed in modified human 293 cells.

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab83577** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Biological activity Activity: The ND₅₀ of ab83577 is typically 15-30 ng/ml as measured by its ability to neutralize TNF- α mediated cytotoxicity in murine WEHI 164 cells in the presence of actinomycin D.

Applications Functional Studies
SDS-PAGE

Purity > 95 % SDS-PAGE.

Form Lyophilised

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped at 4°C. After reconstitution store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Preservative: None

Constituents: 10% Trehalose, 1% Human serum albumin

This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.

Reconstitution It is recommended that 0.5 ml of sterile phosphate-buffered saline be added to the vial. Following reconstitution short-term storage at 4°C is recommended, and longer-term storage of aliquots at -18 to -20°C. Repeated freeze thawing is not recommended.

General Info

Function Receptor for TNFSF2/TNF- α and homotrimeric TNFSF1/lymphotoxin- α . 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. Contributes to the induction of non-cytocidal TNF effects including anti-viral state and activation of the acid sphingomyelinase.

Involvement in disease Familial hibernian fever
Multiple sclerosis 5

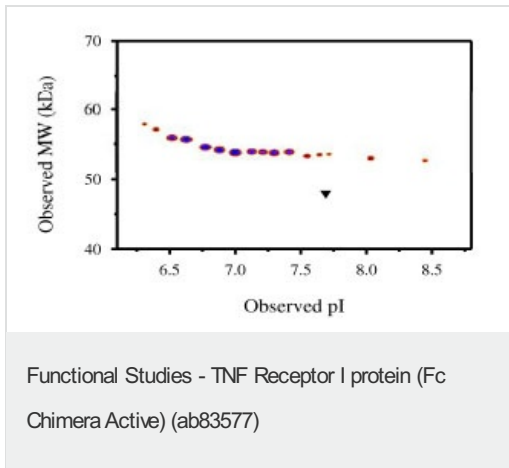
Sequence similarities Contains 1 death domain.
Contains 4 TNFR-Cys repeats.

Domain The domain that induces A-SMASE is probably identical to the death domain. The N-SMASE activation domain (NSD) is both necessary and sufficient for activation of N-SMASE. Both the cytoplasmic membrane-proximal region and the C-terminal region containing the death domain are involved in the interaction with TRPC4AP.

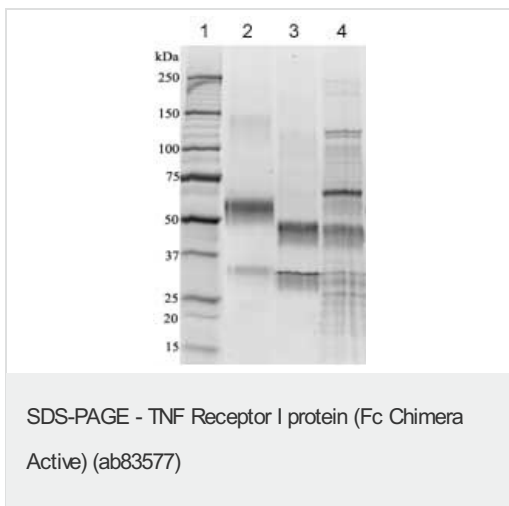
Post-translational modifications The soluble form is produced from the membrane form by proteolytic processing.

Cellular localization Cell membrane. Golgi apparatus membrane. Secreted. A secreted form is produced through proteolytic processing and Secreted. Lacks a Golgi-retention motif, is not membrane bound and therefore is secreted.

Recombinant human TNF Receptor I protein (Fc Chimera) images



Densitometry scan demonstrating the purified human cell expressed protein exists in multiple isoforms, which differ according to their level of post-translational modification. The triangle indicates the theoretical MW and pI of the protein.



1D SDS-PAGE of ab83577 before and after treatment with glycosidases to remove oligosaccharides.

Lane 1 – MW markers; Lane 2 – ab83577 ; Lane 3 – ab83577 treated with PNGase F to remove potential N-linked glycans; Lane 4 – ab83577 treated with a glycosidase cocktail to remove potential N- and O-linked glycans. 10 µg protein loaded per lane.

Drop in MW after treatment with PNGase F indicates presence of N-linked glycans. Slight drop in MW after treatment with glycosidase cocktail suggests presence of O-linked glycans. Additional bands in lane 3 and lane 4 are glycosidase enzymes.

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