

Product datasheet

Recombinant Cynomolgus Monkey TNF alpha protein ab209186

Description

Product name	Recombinant Cynomolgus Monkey TNF alpha protein	
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE. Purified by ion-exchange chromatography.	
Expression system	Yeast	
Accession	P79337	
Protein length	Full length protein	
Animal free	No	
Nature	Recombinant	
Species	Cynomolgus monkey	
Sequence	VRSSSRTPSDKPVAVHVVANPQAEGQLQWLNRRANALVA NGVELTDNQLVV PSEGLYLYSQVLFKGGQCPSNHVLLTHTISRIAVSYQTKVN LLSAIKSP CQRETPEGAEAKPWYEPYLGGVFQLEKGDRLSAEINLPD YLDFAESGQV YFGIAL	
Predicted molecular weight	17 kDa	
Amino acids	77 to 233	
Additional sequence information	This product is for the mature full length soluble form of the protein.	

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab209186** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications	SDS-PAGE
Form	Lyophilized

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Constituents: 90% PBS, 10% Trehalose
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Reconstitution Reconstitute with sterile PBS containing at least 0.1% carrier protein.

General Info

Function	Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF1A/TNFR1 and TNFRSF1B/TNFR. It is mainly secreted by macrophages and can induce cell death of certain tumor cell lines. It is potent pyrogen causing fever by direct action or by stimulation of interleukin-1 secretion and is implicated in the induction of cachexia. Under certain conditions it can stimulate cell proliferation and induce cell differentiation.
Involvement in disease	Genetic variations in TNF are a cause of susceptibility psoriatic arthritis (PSORAS) [MIM:607507]. PSORAS is an inflammatory, seronegative arthritis associated with psoriasis. It is a heterogeneous disorder ranging from a mild, non-destructive disease to a severe, progressive, erosive arthropathy. Five types of psoriatic arthritis have been defined: asymmetrical oligoarthritis characterized by primary involvement of the small joints of the fingers or toes; asymmetrical arthritis which involves the joints of the extremities; symmetrical polyarthritis characterized by a rheumatoidlike pattern that can involve hands, wrists, ankles, and feet; arthritis mutilans, which is a rare but deforming and destructive condition; arthritis of the sacroiliac joints and spine (psoriatic spondylitis).
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the tumor necrosis factor family.
Post-translational modifications	The soluble form derives from the membrane form by proteolytic processing. The membrane form, but not the soluble form, is phosphorylated on serine residues. Dephosphorylation of the membrane form occurs by binding to soluble TNFRSF1A/TNFR1. O-glycosylated; glycans contain galactose, N-acetylgalactosamine and N-acetylneuraminic acid.
Cellular localization	Secreted and Cell membrane.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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