APD926Hu01 100μg

Active Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily, Member 14 (TNFRSF14)

Organism Species: Homo sapiens (Human)

Instruction manual

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

1th Edition (Apr, 2016)

[PROPERTIES]

Source: Prokaryotic expression.

Host: *E. coli*

Residues: Ser41~Ser209

Tags: N-terminal His-tag

Purity: >95%

Buffer Formulation: 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH8.0, containing 0.05% sarcosyl and 5% trehalose.

Applications: Cell culture; Activity Assays.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

Predicted isoelectric point: 6.8

Predicted Molecular Mass: 21.6kDa

Accurate Molecular Mass: 22kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

[USAGE]

Reconstitute in 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl (pH8.0) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8^{o}C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80^{o}C for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37ºC for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[SEQUENCE]

SCKEDEYPVG
SECCPKCSPG YRVKEACGEL TGTVCEPCPP GTYIAHLNGL SKCLQCQMCD
PAMGLRASRN CSRTENAVCG CSPGHFCIVQ DGDHCAACRA YATSSPGQRV
QKGGTESQDT LCQNCPPGTF SPNGTLEECQ HQTKCSWLVT KAGAGTSSSH
WVWWFLSGS

[ACTIVITY]

TNFRSF14 (Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 14) belongs to the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. TNFRSF14 functions in signal transduction pathways that activate inflammatory and inhibitory T-cell immune response. It binds herpes simplex virus (HSV) viral envelope glycoprotein D (gD), mediating its entry into cells. A binding ELISA assay was conducted to detect the association of TNFRSF14 with TNFa. Briefly, TNFRSF14 were diluted serially in PBS, with 0.01%BSA (pH 7.4). Duplicate samples of 100uL TNFRSF14 were then transferred to TNFa-coated microtiter wells and incubated for 2h at 37℃. Wells were washed with PBST and incubated for 1h with anti-TNFRSF14 pAb, then aspirated and washed 3 times. After incubation with HRP labelled secondary antibody, wells were aspirated and washed 3 times. With the addition of substrate solution, wells were incubated 15-25 minutes at 37℃. Finally, add 50μL stop solution to the wells and read at 450nm immediately. The binding activity of TNFRSF14 and TNFa was shown in Figure 1, and this effect was in a dose dependent manner.

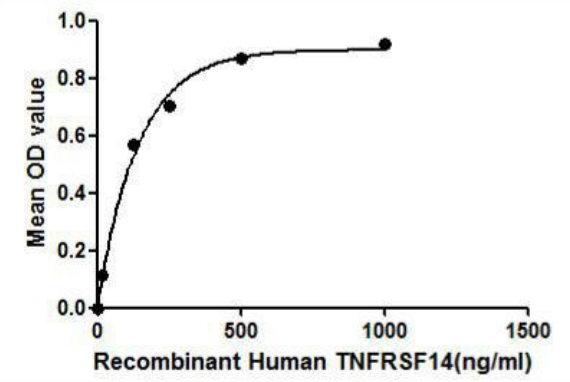

Figure 1. The binding activity of TNFRSF14 with TNFa.

[IDENTIFICATION]

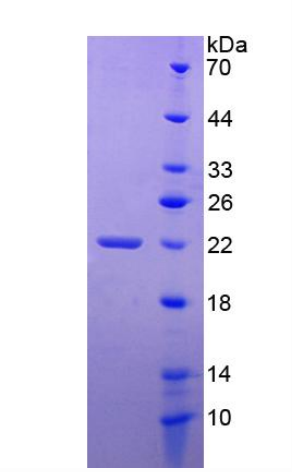

Figure 2. SDS-PAGE

Sample: Active recombinant TNFRSF14, Human

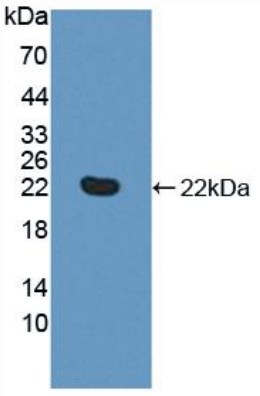

Figure 3. Western Blot

Sample: Recombinant TNFRSF14, Human;

Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Human TNFRSF14 Ab (PAD926Hu01)