

## Recombinant Human TNF- $\alpha$ /TNFA Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH033164

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

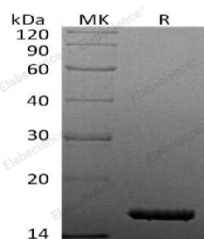
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Mol_Mass</b>	18.3 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	P01375
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Measure by its ability to induce cytotoxicity in L929 cells in the presence of actinomycin D. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is < 0.1 ng/mL. The specific activity of recombinant human TNF $\alpha$ is approximately $\geq 1 \times 10^7$ IU/mg.

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 0.1 EU per $\mu$ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 8.0. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

Tumor Necrosis Factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) is secreted by macrophages; monocytes; neutrophils; T-cells; and NK-cells following stimulation by bacterial LPS. Cells expressing CD4 secrete TNF- $\alpha$  while cells that express CD8 secrete little or no TNF- $\alpha$ . Synthesis of TNF- $\alpha$  can be induced by many different stimuli including interferons; IL2; and GM-CSF. The clinical use of the potent anti-tumor activity of TNF- $\alpha$  has been limited by the proinflammatory side effects such as fever; dose-limiting hypotension; hepatotoxicity; intravascular thrombosis; and hemorrhage. Designing clinically applicable TNF- $\alpha$  mutants with low systemic toxicity has been of intense pharmacological interest. Human TNF- $\alpha$  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- $\alpha$ ; which binds to both murine TNF receptors. Based on these results; many TNF- $\alpha$  mutants that selectively bind to TNF-R55 have been designed. These mutants displayed cytotoxic

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activities on tumor cell lines in vitro and have exhibited lower systemic toxicity in vivo. Recombinant Human TNF- $\alpha$  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.