

**Recombinant Human TNF alpha (N-6His)****Catalog No.: RP0080****Basic Information****Information**

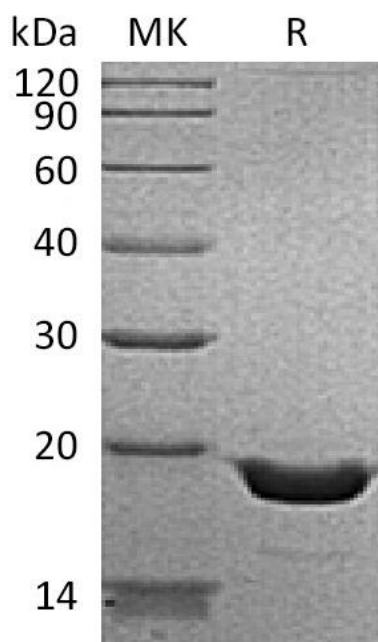
<b>Source</b>	<i>Human Cells</i>
<b>Description</b>	Recombinant Human Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Gly57-Leu233 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
<b>Accession</b>	P01375
<b>Known As</b>	Tumor Necrosis Factor; Cachectin; TNF-Alpha; Tumor Necrosis Factor Ligand Superfamily Member 2; TNF-a; TNF; TNFA; TNFSF2
<b>Predicted Mol Mass</b>	21.8 KDa
<b>Apparent Mol Mass</b>	18 KDa, reducing conditions

**Properties**

<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Histidine, 8 %Trehalose, 0.05%Tween80, pH5.0.
<b>Storage</b>	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Always centrifuge tubes before opening.Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

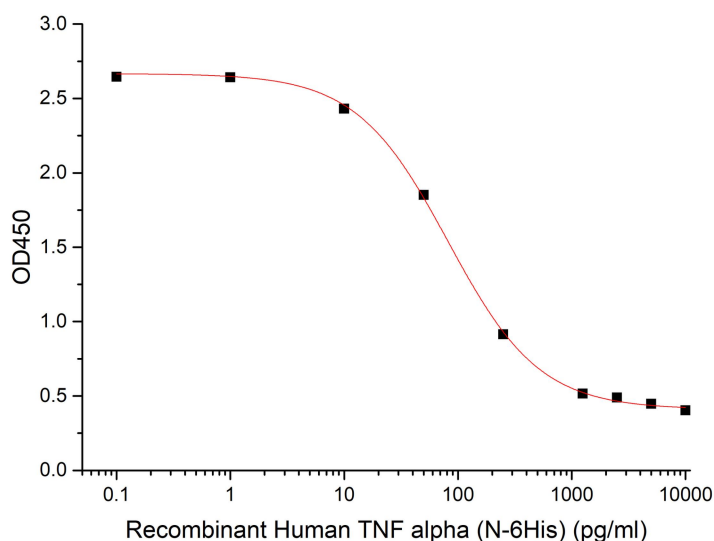
## Experimental Data

### Purity-SDS-PAGE



Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)

### Bioactivity-Cell Based Assay



Measured in a cytotoxicity assay using L-929 mouse fibroblast cells in the presence of the metabolic inhibitor actinomycin D. The ED50 for this effect is 30-150 pg/ml. (QC verified)

## 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 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.

