

APB527Hu01 100µg

Active Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily, Member 9 (TNFRSF9)

Organism Species: Homo sapiens (Human)

Instruction manual

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY

NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

1st Edition (Apr, 2016)

[PROPERTIES]

Source: Prokaryotic expression.

Host: *E. coli*

Residues: Asn40~Glu153

Tags: N-terminal His-tag

Purity: >98%

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

Applications: Cell culture; Activity Assays; In vivo assays.

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

Predicted isoelectric point: 8.3

Predicted Molecular Mass: 13.6kDa

Accurate Molecular Mass: 16kDa 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°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°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 37°C 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]

N RNQICSPCPP

NSFSSAGGQR TCDICRQCKG VFRTRKECSS TSNAECDCTP GFHCLGAGCS
MCEQDCKQGQ ELTKKGCKDC CFGTFNDQKR GICRPWTNCS LDGKSVLVNG
TKE

[ACTIVITY]

TNFRSF9 (Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 9) is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor contributes to the clonal expansion, survival, and development of T cells. A binding ELISA assay was conducted to detect the interaction of TNFRSF9 and TNF α . Briefly, recombinant human TNFRSF9 were diluted serially in PBS, with 0.01%BSA (pH 7.4). Duplicate samples of 100uL were then transferred to TNF α -coated microtiter wells and incubated for 2h at 37°C. Wells were washed with PBST and incubated for 1h with anti-TNFRSF9 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°C. Finally, add 50 μ L stop solution to the wells and read at 450nm immediately. The binding activity of TNFRSF9 and TNF α was shown in Figure 1, and this effect was in a dose dependent manner.

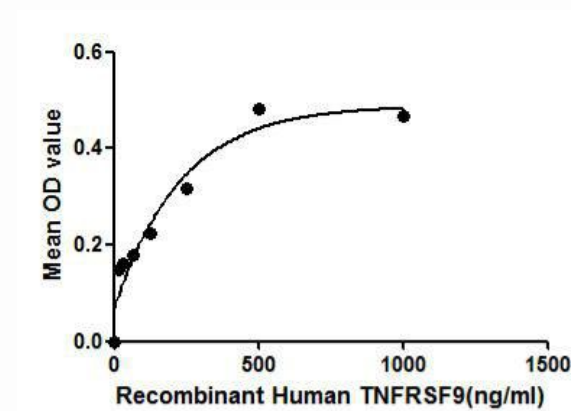


Figure 1. The binding activity of TNFRSF9 with TNFa.

[IDENTIFICATION]

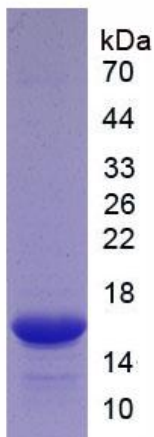


Figure 2. SDS-PAGE

Sample: Active recombinant TNFRSF9, Human

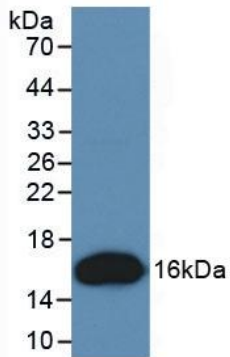


Figure 3. Western Blot

Sample: Recombinant TNFRSF9, Human;

Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Human TNFRSF9 Ab (PAB527Hu01)