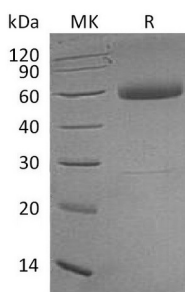


## Summary

<b>Name</b>	TNF RI/TNFRSF1A/CD120a/Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor I/P55/P60
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Construction</b>	Recombinant Human Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor I is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Leu30-Thr211 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Accession #</b>	P19438
<b>Host</b>	Human Cells
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	47.2 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<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.

## SDS-PAGE image



## Background

**Product Name: Recombinant Human TNF RI (C-Fc)**  
**Catalog #: PHH1745**



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**Alternative Names**

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A; TNFRSF1A; Tumor necrosis factor receptor 1; TNF-R1; TNF-RI; p55; p60; CD120a; TNFAR; TNFR1

**Background**

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A (TNFRSF1A) is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. TNFRSF1A is one of the major receptors for the tumor necrosis factor-alpha. It can activate the transcription factor NF- $\kappa$ B, mediate apoptosis, and function as a regulator of inflammation. Antiapoptotic protein BCL2-associated athanogene 4 (BAG4/SODD) and adaptor proteins TRADD and TRAF2 have been shown to interact with this receptor, and thus play regulatory roles in the signal transduction mediated by the receptor. Germline mutations of the extracellular domains of this receptor were found to be associated with the human genetic disorder called tumor necrosis factor associated periodic syndrome (TRAPS) or periodic fever syndrome.

**Note**

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.