

TNFRII-Fc-IL 1RA

Cat. No. TFI-P1007H **Lot. No.** (See product label)

SPECIFICATION

Product Overview	Duplexprotein drug that TFI was fused with tumor necrosis factor receptor 2 and interleukin-1 receptor antagonist by Fc fragment of human IgG protein.
Species	Human
Source	CHO
Description	The role of TNF in inflammatory diseases has been well established. TNFRII fused to human IgG1 Fc fragment (trade name Enbrel) has been used for treating certain TNF-dependent disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis. Since TNF alpha and IL-1 are two major players in inflammatory diseases, a fusion or chimeric of a TNF antagonist and an IL-1ra or its functional equivalent can be used to block both TNF alpha and IL-1 pathways, and therefore can be used to treat acute and chronic inflammation-related diseases more effectively than each individually. IL-1ra binds to IL-1 receptors and directs the fused therapeutic agent to IL-1 receptor-rich inflammation site. It also neutralizes IL-1 activity. The fusion of IL-1ra and any of these proteins can be used in treating inflammation, asthma, and angiogenesis-related disorders or endothelial cell proliferation-related disorders.
Purity	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and HPLC
Endotoxin	<1.0 EU per 10 mg protein as determined by the LAL method
Stability	Samples are stable for up to six months from date of receipt at -20°C and are stable

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	fortwo months at 4°C.
Molecular Mass	TFIcontains 619 amino acid residues, monomer molecular weight is about 68kDa,double body weight is about 136kDa.
Predicted N terminal	LPAQVAFTPY
Formulation	Normally1mM PB, 80mM Sodium Chloride and 0.05 mg/ml Tween-80 are added, pH 7.4.
Storage	Store itunder sterile conditions at -70°Cupon receiving. Recommend to pack the protein intosmaller quantities for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
BACKGROUND	Introduction A tumor necrosisfactor receptor (TNFR), or death receptor, is a trimeric cytokine receptorthat binds tumor necrosis factors (TNF). The receptor cooperates with an adaptor protein (such as TRADD, TRAF, RIP), which is important in determiningthe outcome of the response. The interleukin-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1RA) is a protein that in humans isencoded by the IL1RN gene. IL-1RA wasinitially called the IL-1 inhibitor and was discovered separately in 1984 bytwo independent laboratories. IL-1RA,is an agent that binds non-productively to the cell surface interleukin-1receptor (IL-1R).IL-1R is the same receptor that binds interleukin 1 (IL-1). Hence IL-1RA prevents IL-1 fromsending a signal to that cell.
	Keywords IL1RN;interleukin 1 receptor antagonist; DIRA; ICIL-1RA; IL-1RN; IL-1ra; IL-1ra3;TNFRII-Fc; TNF; tumor necrosis factor