

**APA134Hu01 100µg**  
**Active Tumor Necrosis Factor Beta (TNFb)**  
**Organism Species: Homo sapiens (Human)**  
***Instruction manual***

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY  
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

---

---

13th Edition (Revised in Aug, 2023)

## **[ PROPERTIES ]**

**Source:** Prokaryotic expression.

**Host:** *E. coli*

**Residues:** Pro36~Leu205

**Tags:** N-terminal His-tag

**Purity:** >98%

**Endotoxin Level:** <1.0EU per 1µg (determined by the LAL method).

**Buffer Formulation:** PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.01% SKL, 5% Trehalose .

**Original Concentration:** 300µg/mL

**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:** 9.3

**Predicted Molecular Mass:** 22.2kDa

**Accurate Molecular Mass:** 22kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

## **[ USAGE ]**

Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.4) 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.

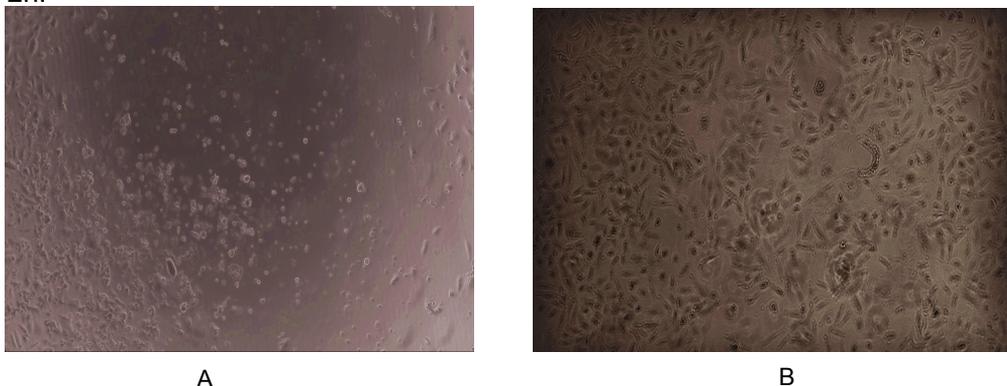
### [ **SEQUENCE** ]

```
PGVGL TPSAAQ TARQ  
HPKMHLAHST LKPA AHLIGD PSKQNSLLWR ANTDR AFLQD GFSLSNNSLL  
VPTSGIYFVY SQVVFSGKAY SPKATSSPLY LAHEVQLFSS QYPFHVPLLS  
SQKMOVYPGLQ EPWLHSMYHG AAFQLTQGDQ LSTHTDGIPH LVLSPSTVFF  
GAFAL
```

### [ **ACTIVITY** ]

Mechanism: TNF- $\beta$ , a member of the tumor necrosis factor family, is a potent lymphoid factor that exerts cytotoxic effects on a wide range of tumor cells. The biological effects of TNF- $\beta$  are very similar to TNF- $\alpha$ , due to the similarity of molecular structure and the receptors. As reported, TNF- $\alpha$  could inhibit the proliferation and induce apoptosis of A549 cells, and the concentration of IL-1 $\beta$  in cell supernatant will increase after stimulation. Therefore, A549 cells were incubated in DMEM with TNF- $\beta$  (10ng/mL) for 8h, 24h, 48h, 72h, then cells were observed by inverted microscope and IL-1 $\beta$  was detected in the cell supernatant by ELISA .

Results 1: Cell apoptosis was observed after incubation with TNF- $\beta$  (10ng/mL) for 72h.



**Figure 1. Effect of TNF- $\beta$  on A549 cells.**

**(A) A549 cells cultured in DMEM, stimulated with 10ng/mL TNF- $\beta$  for 72h;**

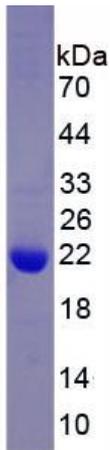
**(B) A549 cells cultured in DMEM for 72h.**

Results 2: After incubation with TNF- $\beta$  (10ng/mL) for 8h, IL-1 $\beta$  significantly increased in the cell supernatant.

**Table 1. Effect of TNF- $\beta$  on A549 cells by ELISA.**

| Sample<br>(cell supernatant of A549 cells) | O.D. value | Corrected | Concentration of IL-1 $\beta$<br>(ng/mL) |
|--|------------|-----------|--|
| Stimulated with TNF- $\beta$ (10ng/mL)     | 2.163      | 1.999     | 95.9                                     |
| Unstimulated                               | 0.187      | 0.023     | 4.9                                      |

### [ IDENTIFICATION ]



**Figure 2. SDS-PAGE**

**Sample: Active recombinant TNF $\beta$ , Human**

### [ IMPORTANT NOTE ]

The kit is designed for research use only, we will not be responsible for any issue if the kit was used in clinical diagnostic or any other procedures.