

## Recombinant Rat LTBR/TNFRSF3 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSR030340

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

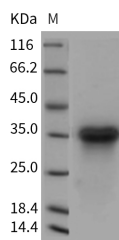
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	LTBR
<b>Species</b>	Rat
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Met 1-Ala 218
<b>Accession</b>	NP_001008316.1
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	23 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	35 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-His
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 96 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 96 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

LTBR (lymphotoxin beta receptor (TNFR superfamily, member 3)) is a member of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) family of receptors. Tumor necrosis factor receptor is a trimeric cytokine receptor that binds tumor necrosis factors. The

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receptor cooperates with an adaptor protein (such as TRADD, TRAF, RIP), which is important in determining the outcome of the response. LTBR is expressed on the surface of most cell types, including cells of epithelial and myeloid lineages, but not on T and B lymphocytes. LTBR specifically binds the lymphotoxin membrane form (a complex of lymphotoxin-alpha and lymphotoxin-beta). LTBR and its ligand play a role in the development and organization of lymphoid tissue and transformed cells. Activation of this protein can trigger apoptosis. Not only does the LTBR help trigger apoptosis, it can lead to the release of the cytokine interleukin 8. Overexpression of LTBR in HEK293 cells increases IL-8 promoter activity and leads to IL-8 release. It is also essential for development and organization of the secondary lymphoid organs and chemokine release.