Recombinant Human TNFRSF25/DR3 Protein (aa 1-199, Fc Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030905

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

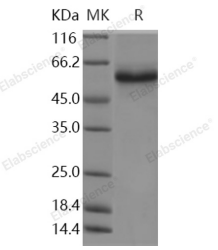
Description

Synonyms	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 25;APO3;DDR3;DR3;TNFRSF12;WSL;WSL1;TNFRSF25;Protein WSL-1;LARD;Protein WSL;Lymphocyte-associated receptor of death;Death receptor 3;Apoptosis-mediating receptor TRAMP;Apoptosis-inducing receptor AIR;Apoptosis-mediating receptor DR3;Apo-3
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Gln 199
Accession	NP_003781.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	46.0 kDa
Observed molecular weight	55 kDa
Tag	C-hFc
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 96 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	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.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 96 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Fax: 1-832-243-6017
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Background

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 25 (TNFRSF25), also known as Death receptor 3 (DR3) or TNFRSF12 is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor is expressed preferentially in the tissues enriched in lymphocytes, and it may play a role in regulating lymphocyte homeostasis. TNFRSF25/DR3/TNFRSF12 has been shown to stimulate NF-kappa B activity and regulate cell apoptosis. The signal transduction of this receptor is mediated by various death domain containing adaptor proteins. Knockout studies in mice suggested the role of this gene in the removal of self-reactive T cells in the thymus. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding distinct isoforms have been reported, most of which are potentially secreted molecules. The alternative splicing of this TNFRSF25 encoding gene in B and T cells encounters a programmed change upon T-cell activation, which predominantly produces full-length, membrane bound isoforms, and is thought to be involved in controlling lymphocyte proliferation induced by T-cell activation.

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