

Recombinant Mouse LTBR/TNFRSF3 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM041105

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

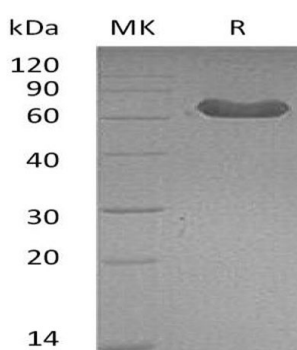
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse LTBR/TNFRSF3 protein Ser28-Pro218, with an C-terminal Fc
Calculated MW	48.7 kDa
Observed MW	61 kDa
Accession	P50284
Bio-activity	Loaded Mouse LTBR-Fc(PKSM041105) on Protein A Biosensor, can bind Human LIGHT-His(PKSH033498) with an affinity constant of 0.81 nM as determined in BLI assay.

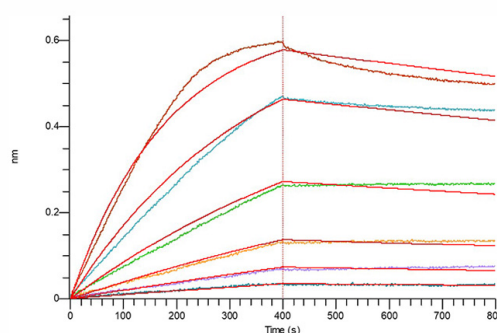
Properties

Purity	> 95 % 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 °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.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.



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Background

It is a single-pass type I membrane protein and contains 4 TNFR-Cys repeats. The protein is a member of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) family of receptors. It is expressed on the surface of most cell types, including cells of epithelial and myeloid lineages, but not on T and B lymphocytes. The protein is the receptor for the heterotrimeric lymphotoxin containing LTA and LTB, and for TNFS14/LIGHT. It promotes apoptosis via TRAF3 and TRAF5 and may play a role in the development of lymphoid organs. The encoded protein and its ligand play a role in the development and organization of lymphoid tissue and transformed cells. Activation of the encoded protein can trigger apoptosis. Not only does the TNFRSF3 help trigger apoptosis, it can lead to the release of the cytokine interleukin 8. Overexpression of TNFRSF3 in Human Cells cells increases IL-8 promoter activity and leads to IL-8 release. TNFRSF3 is also essential for development and organization of the secondary lymphoid organs and chemokine release.