

## Recombinant Cynomolgus GITR Ligand/TNFSF18 (C-6His)

**Catalog Number:** PKSQ050094

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

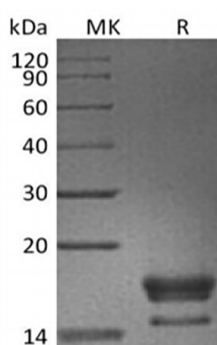
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Cynomolgus macaques
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Cynomolgus macaques GITR Ligand/TNFSF18 protein Glu74-Ser199, with an C-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	15.3 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	15-20 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	A0A2K5UCD9
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % 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 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. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

TNFSF18 is a single-pass type II membrane protein. It is expressed at high levels in the small intestine, ovary, testis, kidney and endothelial cells. TNFSF18 cytokine binds to TNFRSF18/AITR/GITR. It regulates T-cell responses, and functions as costimulator and lower the threshold for T-cell activation and T-cell proliferation. It is Important for interactions between activated T-lymphocytes and endothelial cells and Promotes leukocyte adhesion to endothelial cells. TNFSF18 mediates activation of NF-kappa-B. As Triggers increased phosphorylation of STAT1 and up-regulates expression of VCAM1 and ICAM1. It also regulates migration of monocytes from the splenic reservoir to sites of inflammation.

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