

Recombinant Human DR6/TNFRSF21 Protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMH100299

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

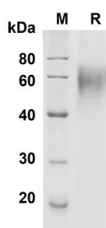
Description

Species	Human
Source	Mammalian-derived Human DR6/TNFRSF21 proteins Gln42-His349, with an C-terminal His
Mol_Mass	33.8 kDa
Accession	O75509
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU/mg 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 in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human DR6/TNFRSF21 proteins ,
2µg/lane of Recombinant Human DR6/TNFRSF21 proteins
was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions ,
showing bands at 60 KD

Background

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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TNFRSF21 (death receptor-6 , DR6) is an orphan TNF receptor superfamily member and belongs to a subgroup of receptors called death receptors. This type I transmembrane receptor possesses four extracellular cysteine-rich motifs and a cytoplasmic death domain. DR6 is an extensively posttranslationally modified transmembrane protein and that N- and O-glycosylations of amino acids in its extracellular part. DR6 interacts with the adaptor protein TRADD and mediates signal transduction through its death domain , and expression of DR6 in mammalian cells induces activation of both NF-kappaB and JNK and cell apoptosis. DR6 knockout mice have enhanced CD4+ T cell proliferation and Th2 cytokine production , suggested that DR6 serves as an important regulatory molecule in T-helper cell activation , and is involved in inflammation and immune regulation. DR6 is expressed ubiquitously with high expression in lymphoid organs , heart , brain and pancreas. Some tumor cells overexpress DR6 , typically in conjunction with elevated anti-apoptosis molecules. DR6 may also be involved in tumor cell survival and immune evasion , which is subject to future investigations.

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Rev. V1.6