

Recombinant Human TNFRSF13B/TACI/CD267 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030965

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

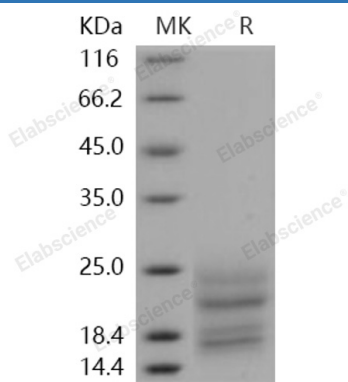
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human TNFRSF13B/TACI/CD267 protein Ser 2-Thr 120, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	14.8 kDa
Observed MW	18-24 kDa
Accession	O14836-2
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % 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 sterile 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.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 13B (TNFRSF13B) also known as Transmembrane activator and CAML interactor (TACI) and CD267 antigen, is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. TNFRSF13B is a trimeric cytokine receptor that binds tumor necrosis factors (TNF). The receptor cooperates with an adaptor protein which is important in determining the outcome of the response. Members of the TNF receptor superfamily (TNFRSF) have crucial roles in both innate and adaptive immunity and in cellular apoptosis process. Apoptosis is a cell suicide mechanism that enables metazoans to control cell number in tissues and to eliminate individual cells that threaten the animal's survival. Certain cells have unique sensors, termed death receptors or tumour necrosis factor (TNFR), on their surface. Tumour necrosis factors (TNFR) detect the presence of extracellular death signals and, in response, they rapidly ignite the cell's intrinsic apoptosis machinery. TACI/TNFRSF13B/CD267 induces activation of the transcription factors NFAT, AP1, and NF-kappa-B and plays a crucial role in humoral immunity by interacting with a TNF ligand.