

Recombinant Human CD30L protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH034123

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

Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human CD30L protein Gln 63-Asp 234, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	20.6 kDa
Observed MW	18 kDa
Accession	P32971
Bio-activity	Measure by its ability to induce IL-8 secretion in human PBMCs using a concentration range of 10 - 100 ng/mL. Note: Results may vary from different PBMC donors.

Properties

Purity	> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 0.1 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.

Background

CD30 ligand (CD30L), also known as CD153 and TNFSF8, is a membrane-associated glycoprotein belonging to the TNF superfamily and TNFR superfamily, and is a specific ligand for CD30/TNFRSF8 originally described as a cell surface antigen and a marker for Hodgkin lymphoma and related hematologic malignancies. CD30L is a type-II membrane glycoprotein expressed on activated T cells, stimulated monocyte-macrophages, granulocytes, eosinophils, and some Burkitt-like lymphoma cell lines. CD30L is capable of transducing signals through CD30 on different CD30+ lymphoma cell lines, and mediates pleiotropic biologic effects including cell proliferation, activation, differentiation, as well as cell death by apoptosis. CD30-CD30 ligand interaction has been suggested to have a pathophysiologic role in malignant lymphomas, particularly Hodgkin disease, large cell anaplastic lymphomas and Burkitt lymphomas, and is also involved in activation and functioning of the T cell-dependent immune response. Thus, CD153 and its receptor CD30 are regarded as therapeutic targets in hematologic malignancies, autoimmune and inflammatory diseases.

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