

Recombinant Mouse BAFF R/TNFRSF13C Protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMM100162



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

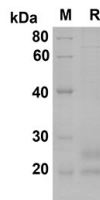
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	Mammalian-derived Mouse BAFF R/TNFRSF13C proteins Met1-Ala71, with an C-terminal His
Mol_Mass	7.7 kDa
Accession	Q9D8D0
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 Mouse BAFF R/TNFRSF13C proteins, 2µg/lane of Recombinant Mouse BAFF R/TNFRSF13C proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 20 KD

Background

For Research Use Only

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Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily , member 13C (TNFRSF13C) also known as B-cell-activating factor receptor (BAFFR) and CD268 antigen , is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. A tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR) , or death receptor , 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. It has been proposed that abnormally high levels of BAFFR/TNFRSF13C (CD268) may contribute to the pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases by enhancing the survival of autoreactive B cells.

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