Recombinant Human BLyS/TNFSF13B/BAFF Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031910

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

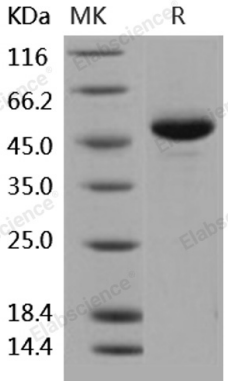
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human BLyS/TNFSF13B/BAFF protein Ala 134-Leu 285, with an N-terminal hFc
Calculated MW	43.7 kDa
Observed MW	48-55 kDa
Accession	Q9Y275-1
Bio-activity	1. Immobilized recombinant human BAFF at 1 μg/mL (100 μl/well) can bind human TNFRSF17.The EC_{50} of human TNFRSF17 is 0.07 μg/mL. 2. Measured in a cell proliferation assay in mouse splenocytes. The ED_{50} for this effect is typically 0.6-3. 2 ng/mL.

Properties

Purity	> 95 % 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 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

B lymphocyte stimulator (BLyS); also known as TNFSF13B; CD257 and BAFF; is single-pass type II membrane protein; which belongs to the tumor necrosis factor family. BAFF is abundantly expressed in peripheral blood Leukocytes and is specifically expressed in monocytes and macrophages. BAFF is a cytokine and serves as a ligand for receptors TNFRSF13B (TACI); TNFRSF17 (BCMA); and TNFRSF13C (BAFFR). These receptors is a prominent factor in B cell differentiation; homeostasis; and selection. BLyS levels affect survival signals and selective apoptosis of autoantibody-producing B cells. Thus; it acts as a potent B cell activator and has been shown to play an important role in the proliferation and differentiation of B cells. Overexpression of BLyS in mice can lead to clinical and serological features of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and Sjögren's syndrome (SS). BLyS as an attractive therapeutic target in human rheumatic diseases. The ability of BLyS to regulate both the size and repertoire of the peripheral B cell compartment raises the possibility that BLyS and antagonists thereof may form the basis of a therapeutic trichotomy. As an agonist; BLyS protein may enhance humoral immunity in congenital or acquired immunodeficiencies such as those resulting from viral infection or cancer therapy.