

Recombinant Human DR6/TNFRSF21 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031801

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

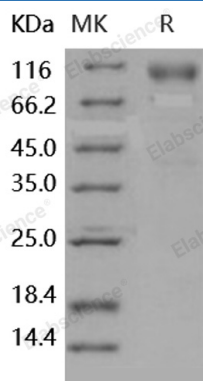
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human DR6/TNFRSF21 protein Met 1-Leu 350, with an C-terminal hFc
Calculated MW	60.3 kDa
Observed MW	95-100 kDa
Accession	NP_055267.1
Bio-activity	Immobilized recombinant human DR6-Fc at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human APP-Fc with a linear range of 0.03-0.25 µg/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°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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

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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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