

Recombinant Human DR6/TNFRSF21 Protein (Fc Tag)(Active)

Catalog No. PKSH031801

Description

Synonyms	Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily Member 21, Death Receptor 6, CD358, TNFRSF21, DR6
Species	Human
Expression_host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Leu 350
Accession	NP_055267.1
Mol_Mass	60.3 kDa
AP_Mol_Mass	95-100 kDa
Tag	C-hFc
Bio_activity	1. 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 % Tween80 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

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.

SDS-PAGE

