



# Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

## Recombinant Human CD27/TNFRSF7 Protein (His Tag)(Active)

RPES0623

### Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES0623

**Size:** 100µg

**Species:** Human

**Expression host:** Baculovirus-Insect Cells

**Uniprot:** P26842

### Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 20.7 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 27 kDa

**Tag:** C-His

**Bio-activity:** Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized human CD27-his at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human CD70-Fc, The EC50 of biotinylated human CD70-Fc is 57-85 ng/mL.

**Purity:** > 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin:** < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

**Storage:** 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 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 7.4

**Reconstitution:** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

**Application:** Functional ELISA

**Synonyms:** S152;S152. LPFS2;S152. LPFS2;T14;TNFRSF7;Tp55

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Met 1-Ile192

## Background:

CD27, also known as TNFRSF7, is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily limited to cells of the lymphoid lineage, and exists as both a dimeric glycoprotein on the cell surface and as a soluble protein in serum. As a type I transmembrane glycoprotein of about 55 kDa existing as disulfide-linked homodimer, CD27 has been shown to play roles in lymphoid proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis. It has important role in generation of T cell immunity, and is an apparently robust marker for normal memory B cells. It is a T and B cell co-stimulatory molecule, the activity of CD27 is governed by its TNF-like ligand CD70 on lymphocytes and dendritic cells. The CD27-CD70 interaction is required for Th1 generation responses to differentiation signals and long-term maintenance of T cell immunity, and meanwhile, plays a key role in regulating B-cell differentiation, activation and immunoglobulin synthesis.