Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Mouse DR6/TNFRSF21 Protein (His Tag)(Active)

RPES3379

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES3379

Size: 50µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_055267.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass:	35 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	55-60 kDa
Tag:	C-His
Bio-activity:	Immobilized mouse TNFRSF21-His at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human APP-Fc with a linear range of 0.31-5 µg/ml.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein 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℃ 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
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Application:	Functional ELISA
Synonyms:	AA959878 Protein, DR6 Protein, R74815 Protein, TR7 Protein

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-His 349

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.