



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual
Recombinant Human TRAILR1/TNFRSF10A Protein
(Fc Tag)(Active)
RPES3518

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES3518

Size: 100µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_003835.2

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 41.3 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 47 kDa

Tag: C-Fc

Bio-activity: Measured by its ability to inhibit TRAIL-mediated cytotoxicity using L-929 mouse fibroblast cells treated with TRAIL. The ED50 for this effect is typically 20 ng/ml in the presence of 20 ng/ml Recombinant Human TRAIL/TNFSF10.

Purity: > 92 % 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 PBS, pH 7.4

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

Application:

Synonyms: APO2;CD261;DR4;MGC9365;TNFRSF10A;TRAILR;TRAILR1

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Asn 239

Background:

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 10a (TRAIL R1), also known as TRAIL receptor 1 (TRAIL R1) or CD261 antigen, is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor is activated by tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis inducing ligand (TNFSF10/TRAIL), and thus transduces cell death signal and induces cell apoptosis. Studies with FADD-deficient mice suggested that FADD, a death domain containing adaptor protein, is required for the apoptosis mediated by this protein. TRAIL R1/CD261/TNFRSF10A serves as a receptor for the cytotoxic ligand TNFSF10/TRAIL. The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase-8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation which initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis. TRAIL R1 can promote the activation of NF-kappa-B. TRAIL R1/CD261/TNFRSF10A induces apoptosis of many transformed cell lines but not of normal tissues, even though its death domain-containing receptor, DR4, is expressed on both cell types.