Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human TNFRSF17/BCMA Protein (His & Fc Tag)(Active)

RPES3565

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES3565

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_001183.2

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass:	34 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	40 kDa
Tag:	C-His & Fc
Bio-activity:	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized recombinant human BAFF at 1 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind human TNFRSF17. The EC50 of human TNFRSF17 is 0.07 µg/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℃ 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:	BCM;BCMA;CD269;TNFRSF13A

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Ala 54

Background:

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 17 (TNFRSF17), also known as B cell maturation antigen (BCMA) or CD269 antigen, is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor is preferentially expressed in mature B lymphocytes, and may be important for B cell development and autoimmune response. This receptor has been shown to specifically bind to the tumor necrosis factor (ligand) superfamily, member 13b (TNFSF13BBAFF), and to lead to NF-kappaB and MAPK8/JNK activation. TNFRSF17/BCMA/CD269 also binds to various TRAF family members, and thus may transduce signals for cell survival and proliferation. TNFRSF17/BCMA/CD269 is a receptor for TALL and BCMA activates NF-kappaB through a TRAF5-, TRAF6-, NIK-, and IKK-dependent pathway. The identification of TNFRSF17 as a NF-kappaB-activating receptor for TALL suggests molecular targets for drug development against certain immunodeficient or autoimmune diseases. TNFRSF17/BCMA is a target of donor B-cell immunity in patients with myeloma who respond to DLI. Antibody responses to cell-surface BCMA may contribute directly to tumor rejection in vivo.