



## Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

**Recombinant Human TNFRSF25/DR3 Protein (aa 199, Fc Tag)**  
RPES3664

### Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES3664

**Size:** 50µg

**Species:** Human

**Expression host:** HEK293 Cells

**Uniprot:** NP\_003781.1

### Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 46 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 55 kDa

**Tag:** C-Fc

**Bio-activity:**

**Purity:** > 96 % 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:** Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 25;APO3; DDR3; DR3; TNFRSF12; WSL; WSL1;TNFRSF25;Protein WSL;LARD;Protein WSL;Lymphocyte-associated receptor of death;Death receptor 3;Apoptosis-mediating receptor TRAMP;Apoptosis-inducing receptor AIR;Apoptosis-mediating receptor DR3;Apo-3

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Met 1-Gln 199

## Background:

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 25 (TNFRSF25), also known as Death receptor 3 (DR3) or TNFRSF12 is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor is expressed preferentially in the tissues enriched in lymphocytes, and it may play a role in regulating lymphocyte homeostasis. TNFRSF25/DR3/TNFRSF12 has been shown to stimulate NF-kappa B activity and regulate cell apoptosis. The signal transduction of this receptor is mediated by various death domain containing adaptor proteins. Knockout studies in mice suggested the role of this gene in the removal of self-reactive T cells in the thymus. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding distinct isoforms have been reported, most of which are potentially secreted molecules. The alternative splicing of this TNFRSF25 encoding gene in B and T cells encounters a programmed change upon T-cell activation, which predominantly produces full-length, membrane bound isoforms, and is thought to be involved in controlling lymphocyte proliferation induced by T-cell activation.