

Human DCR3 / TNFRSF6B Protein (Fc Tag)



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

Catalog Number: 10224-H02B

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

DCR3; DJ583P15.1.1; M68; M68E; TNFRSF6B; TR6

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human DCR3 (O95407)(Met1-His300) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Measured by its ability to inhibit Fas Ligand induced apoptosis of Jurkat human acute T cell leukemia cells. The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 0.5-3 µg/mL in the presence of 200 ng/mL recombinant human Fas ligand.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Val 30

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human DCR3/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 508 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 56.4 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 65 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 100mM Glycine, 10mM NaCl, pH 7.0.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

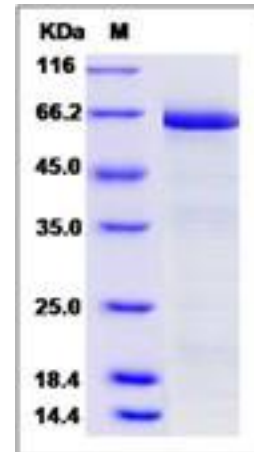
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6B (TNFRSF6B) also known as DcR3(Decoy Receptor 3) and M68 is the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. DcR3/TNFRSF6B belongs to the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. The encoded protein is postulated to play a regulatory role in suppressing FasL- and LIGHT-mediated cell death. It acts as a decoy receptor that competes with death receptors for ligand binding. Over-expression of this gene has been noted in gastrointestinal tract tumors. Read-through transcription into this gene from the neighboring upstream gene, which encodes regulator of telomere elongation helicase 1 (RTEL1), generates a non-coding transcript. DcR3/TNFRSF6B is detected in fetal lung, brain and liver. DcR3/TNFRSF6B is also detected in adult stomach, spinal cord, lymph node, trachea, spleen, colon and lung. This protein is highly expressed in several primary tumors from colon, stomach, rectum, esophagus and in SW48 colon carcinoma cells.

References

- 1.Migone TS, *et al.* (2002) TL1A is a TNF-like ligand for DR3 and TR6/DcR3 and functions as a T cell costimulator. *Immunity*. 16(3): 479-92.
- 2.Takahama Y, *et al.* (2002) The prognostic significance of overexpression of the decoy receptor for Fas ligand (DcR3) in patients with gastric carcinomas. *Gastric Cancer*. 5(2): 61-8.
- 3.Zhang J, *et al.* (2001) Modulation of T-cell responses to alloantigens by TR6/DcR3. *J Clin Invest*. 107(11): 1459-68.

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