Human TRAILR3 / TNFRSF10C Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: **10415-H08H**

Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CD263; DCR1; DCR1-TNFR; LIT; TRAIL-R3; TRAILR3; TRID

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human TNFRSF10C (NP_003832.2) (Met1-Pro235) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Bio Activity:

1.Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.
2.Immobilized human TNFRSF10C(Cat:10415-H08H) at 10μg/mL (100μL/well) can bind biotinylated human TNFSF10 (10409-HNAE), the EC_{50} of biotinylated human TNFSF10 is 0.1-0.7μg/mL.

Endotoxin:

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

Stability:

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

Predicted N terminal: Ala 26

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human TNFRSF10C consists of 221 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 23.6 kDa.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

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:

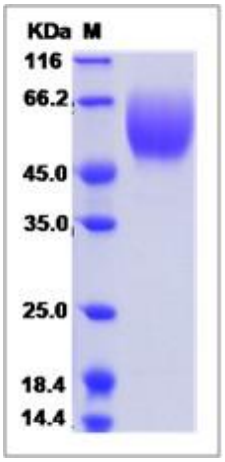
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

TNFRSF1C CNV in patients with CRC is associated with distant metastatic disease. A high frequency of CGI methylation in the TNFRSF1C promoter results in inactivation of the gene and enhancement of tumor growth in most PC cell lines (except CFPAC-1). Inactivation of TNFRSF1C by CpG island (CGI) hypermethylation can play an important role in PC progression and be potentially useful as a diagnostic marker and a new therapeutic approach for PC.