Human TNFRSF25 / DR3 / TNFRSF12 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **12095-H02H**

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

APO-3; DDR3; DR3; LARD; TNFRSF12; TR3; TRAMP; WSL-1; WSL-LR

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human TNFRSF25 (NP_683867.1) (Met1-Gln199) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

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

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: Gln 25

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human TNFRSF25 consists of 416 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 45.9 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:

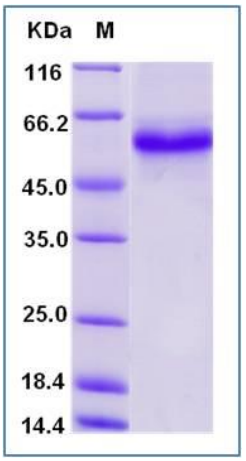
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

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.

References

1.Slebioda TJ, *et al.* (2011) Triggering of TNFRSF25 promotes CD8? T-cell responses and anti-tumor immunity. Eur J Immunol. 41(9): 606-11. 2.Fang L, *et al.* (2008) Essential role of TNF receptor superfamily 25 (TNFRSF25) in the development of allergic lung inflammation. J Exp Med. 205(5): 037-48. 3.Borysenko CW, *et al.* (2005) Comparative modeling of TNFRSF25 (DR3) predicts receptor destabilization by a mutation linked to rheumatoid arthritis. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 328(3): 94-9.