

Cynomolgus CD153 / CD30L / TNFSF8 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 90091-C07H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

TNFSF8

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the cynomolgus TNFSF8 (G7P2F1) (Gln63-Asp234) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Cynomolgus

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Immobilized Cynomolgus His-TNFSF8 at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human CD30-Fch (Cat:10777-H03H). The EC₅₀ of biotinylated human CD30-Fch (Cat:10777-H03H) is 2.7-6.2 ng/ml.

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: His

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant heterodimer of cynomolgus TNFSF8 comprises 192 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 22 KDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 38 KDa respectively in SDS-PAGE.

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:

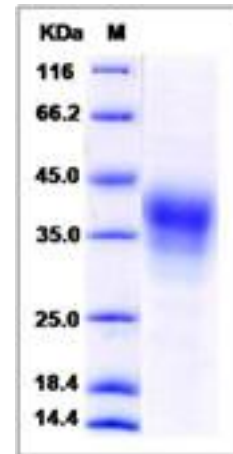
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

CD30 ligand (CD30L), also known as CD153 and TNFSF8, is a membrane-associated glycoprotein belonging to the TNF superfamily and TNFR superfamily, and is a specific ligand for CD30/TNFRSF8 originally described as a cell surface antigen and a marker for Hodgkin lymphoma and related hematologic malignancies. CD30L is a type-II membrane glycoprotein expressed on activated T cells, stimulated monocyte-macrophages, granulocytes, eosinophils, and some Burkitt-like lymphoma cell lines. CD30L is capable of transducing signals through CD30 on different CD30+ lymphoma cell lines, and mediates pleiotropic biologic effects including cell proliferation, activation, differentiation, as well as cell death by apoptosis. CD30-CD30 ligand interaction has been suggested to have a pathophysiologic role in malignant lymphomas, particularly Hodgkin disease, large cell anaplastic lymphomas and Burkitt lymphomas, and is also involved in activation and functioning of the T cell-dependent immune response. Thus, CD153 and its receptor CD30 are regarded as therapeutic targets in hematologic malignancies, autoimmune and inflammatory diseases.

References

- 1.Hargreaves PG, *et al.* (2002) Soluble CD30 binds to CD153 with high affinity and blocks transmembrane signaling by CD30. *Eur J Immunol.* 32(1): 163-73.
- 2.Blazar BR, *et al.* (2004) CD30/CD30 ligand (CD153) interaction regulates CD4+ T cell-mediated graft-versus-host disease. *J Immunol.* 173(5): 2933-41.
- 3.Ofiazoglu E, *et al.* (2009) Targeting CD30/CD30L in oncology and autoimmune and inflammatory diseases. *Adv Exp Med Biol.* 647: 174-85.

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