

# Human TRAIL R1 / CD261 / TNFRSF10A Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 10408-H08H



Sino Biological  
Biological Solution Specialist

## General Information

### Gene Name Synonym:

APO2; CD261; DR4; MGC9365; TNFRSF10A; TRAILR-1; TRAILR1

### Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human TNFRSF10A (NP\_003835.2) extracellular domain (Met 1-Asn 239) was expressed, fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

**Source:** Human

**Expression Host:** HEK293 Cells

## QC Testing

**Purity:** ≥ 92 % as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥ 95 % as determined by SEC-HPLC.

### 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:** Ala 109

### Molecular Mass:

The secreted recombinant human TNFRSF10A consists of 142 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 15.7 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, rh TNFRSF10A migrates as an approximately 24 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

### 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:

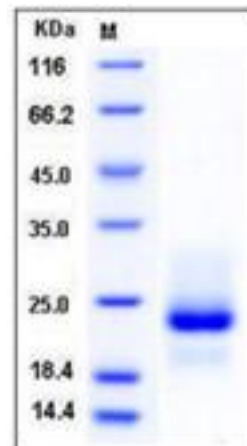
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

**Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

### Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

## SDS-PAGE:



## Protein Description

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 1a (TRAIL R1), also known as TRAIL receptor 1 (TRAIL R1) or CD261 antigen, is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor is activated by tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis inducing ligand (TNFSF1/TRAIL), and thus transduces cell death signal and induces cell apoptosis. Studies with FADD-deficient mice suggested that FADD, a death domain containing adaptor protein, is required for the apoptosis mediated by this protein. TRAIL R1/CD261/TNFRSF1A serves as a receptor for the cytotoxic ligand TNFSF1/TRAIL. The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase-8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation which initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis. TRAIL R1 can promote the activation of NF-kappa-B. TRAIL R1/CD261/TNFRSF1A induces apoptosis of many transformed cell lines but not of normal tissues, even though its death domain-containing receptor, DR4, is expressed on both cell types.

## References

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**For US Customer: Fax: 267-657-0217**

● **Tel: 215-583-7898**

**Global Customer: Fax :+86-10-5862-8288**

● **Tel:+86-400-890-9989** ●

● <http://www.sinobiological.com>