Mouse TRAIL R2 / CD262 / TNFRSF10B Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 50412-M08H

Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

DR5; KILLER; Ly98; MK; TRAILR2; TRICK2A; TRICK2B; TRICKB

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain of mouse TNFRSF10B (NP_064671.2) (Met 1-Ser 177) was expressed, with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Immobilized mouse TNFRSF10B-His at 10 μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind biotinylated human TNFSF10 (Cat:10409-HNAE), The EC_{50} of biotinylated human TNFSF10 (Cat:10409-HNAE) is 0.16-0.38 μg/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 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Asn 53

Molecular Mass:

The secreted recombinant mouse TNFRSF10B consists of 136 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 15 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, the apparent molecular mass of the recombinant protein is approximately 25-35 kDa 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℃ 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 1b, official symbol TNFRSF1B, also known as Death receptor 5, CD262, TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand receptor 2 (TRAIL R2), is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily, and contains an intracellular death domain. This receptor can be activated by tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis inducing ligand (TNFSF1/TRAIL/APO-2L), and transduces an apoptosis signal. Studies with FADD-deficient mice suggested that FADD, a death domain containing adaptor protein, is required for the apoptosis mediated by this protein. TRAIL R2/CD262/TNFRSF1B was purified independently as the only receptor for TRAIL detectable on the surface of two different human cell lines that undergo apoptosis upon stimulation with TRAIL. TRAIL R2/CD262/TNFRSF1B contains two extracellular cysteine-rich repeats, typical for TNF receptor (TNFR) family members, and a cytoplasmic death domain. TRAIL R2/CD262/TNFRSF1B mediates apoptosis via the intracellular adaptor molecule FADD/MORT1. TRAIL receptors can signal both death and gene transcription, functions reminiscent of those of TNFR1 and TRAMP, two other members of the death receptor family. Defects in TRAIL R2/CD262/TNFRSF1B may be a cause of head and neck squamous cell carcinomas (HNSCC) also known as squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck.

References

1.Schneider P, *et al.* (1997) TRAIL receptors 1 (DR4) and 2 (DR5) signal FADD-dependent apoptosis and activate NF-kappaB. Immunity. 7(6): 831-6. 2.Ichikawa K, *et al.* (2003) TRAIL-R2 (DR5) mediates apoptosis of synovial fibroblasts in rheumatoid arthritis. J Immunol. 171(2): 1061-9. 3.Walczak H, *et al.* (1997) TRAIL-R2: a novel apoptosis-mediating receptor for TRAIL. EMBO J. 16(17): 5386-97.