Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPK-01260)

TargetMol

GITR/TNFRSF18 Protein, Cynomolgus, Recombinant (aa 20-156, His)

General Information

Synonyms:	TNFRSF18;GITR-D;AITR;CD357;GITR
Protein Construction:	Gln20-Pro156
Species:	Cynomolgus
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	XP_005545180.2
Molecular Weight:	15.87 kDa (predicted). Due to glycosylation, the protein migrates to 25-30 kDa based on Tris-Bis PAGE result.

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	1. Immobilized Cynomolgus GITR, His Tag at 0.5μg/ml (100μl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Anti-GITR Antibody, hFc Tag with the EC50 of 7.6ng/ml determined by ELISA (QC Test). 2. Cynomolgus GITR Ligand, His Tag immobilized on CM5 Chip can bind Cynomolgus GITR, His Tag with an affinity constant of 0.21 μM as determined in SPR assay.
Purity:	> 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1 EU/μg by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS (pH 7.4). Typically, 8% trehalose is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Shipping:

In general, Lyophilized powders are shipping with blue ice.

Protein Background

GITR (glucocorticoid-induced tumor necrosis factor receptor), also known as AITR and TNFRSF18, is a 40 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein that functions in immune regulation.GIRT is a receptor for TNFSF18. Seems to be

involved in interactions between activated T-lymphocytes and endothelial cells and in the regulation of T-cell receptor-mediated cell death. Mediated NF-kappa-B activation via the TRAF2/NIK pathway.

Reference

Knee D A, et al. Rationale for anti-GITR cancer immunotherapy[J]. European Journal of Cancer, 2016, 67:1-10.