Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-01429)

TargetMol

RELT/TNFRSF19L Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	TRLT;TNFRSF19L;RELT tumor necrosis factor receptor
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human RELT (NP_116260.2) extracellular domain (Met 1-Ala 160) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus, with 127R/G & 129R/G mutations. Predicted N terminal: Ser 26
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q969Z4
Molecular Weight:	15.7 kDa (predicted); 25-30 kDa (reducing condition, due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

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

Receptor expressed in lymphoid tissues (RELT), also known as tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 19-like (TNFRSF19L), is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor is especially abundant in hematologic tissues. It has been shown to activate the NF-kappaB pathway and selectively bind TNF receptor-associated factor 1. RELT/TNFRSF19L is capable of stimulating T-cell proliferation in the presence of CD3 signaling,

which suggests its regulatory role in immune response. RELT/TNFRSF19L is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein with a cysteine-rich extracellular domain, possessing significant homology to other members of the TNFR superfamily, especially TNFRSF19, DR3, OX40, and LTbeta receptor. RELT/TNFRSF19L is able to activate the NF-kappaB pathway and selectively binds tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factor 1. RELT/TNFRSF19L is able to activate the NF-κB pathway and selectively binds tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factor 1. Although the soluble form of RELT fusion protein does not inhibit the one-way mixed lymphocyte reaction, immobilized RELT/TNFRSF19L is capable of costimulating T-cell proliferation in the presence of CD3 signaling.

Reference

Sica GL,et al.(2001) RELT, a new member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, is selectively expressed in hematopoietic tissues and activates transcription factor NF-kappaB. Blood. 97(9): 2702-7.

Polek TC,et al.(2006) The TNF receptor, RELT, binds SPAK and uses it to mediate p38 and JNK activation. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 343(1): 125-34.

Cusick JK,et al.(2006) Identification of RELT homologues that associate with RELT and are phosphorylated by OSR1. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 340(2): 535-43.

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