PRODUCT INFORMATION

Target	TNFRSF6
Synonyms	APT1; CD95; FAS1; FAS; FASTM; ALPS1A; Apo-1
Description	Recombinant human TNFRSF6 Protein with C-terminal human Fc tag
Delivery	In Stock
Uniprot ID	P25445
Expression Host	HEK293
Tag	C-Human Fc tag
Molecular Characterization	TNFRSF6(Gln26-Asn173) hFc(Glu99-Ala330)
Molecular Weight	The protein has a predicted molecular mass of 42.8 kDa after removal of the signal peptide. The apparent molecular mass of TNFRSF6-hFc is approximately 35-70 kDa due to glycosylation.
Purity	The purity of the protein is greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.
Formulation & Reconstitution	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % – 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.
Storage&Shipping	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor contains a death domain. It has been shown to play a central role in the physiological regulation of programmed cell death, and has been implicated in the pathogenesis of various malignancies and diseases of the immune system. The interaction of this receptor with its ligand allows the formation of a death-inducing signaling complex that includes Fas-associated death domain protein (FADD), caspase 8, and caspase 10. The autoproteolytic processing of the caspases in the complex triggers a downstream caspase cascade, and leads to apoptosis. This receptor has been also shown to activate NF-kappaB, MAPK3/ERK1, and MAPK8/JNK, and is found to be involved in transducing the proliferating signals in normal diploid fibroblast and T cells. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described, some of which are candidates for nonsense-mediated mRNA decay (NMD). The isoforms lacking the transmembrane domain may negatively regulate the apoptosis mediated by the full length isoform. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2011]
Usage	Research use only
Conjugate	Unconjugated

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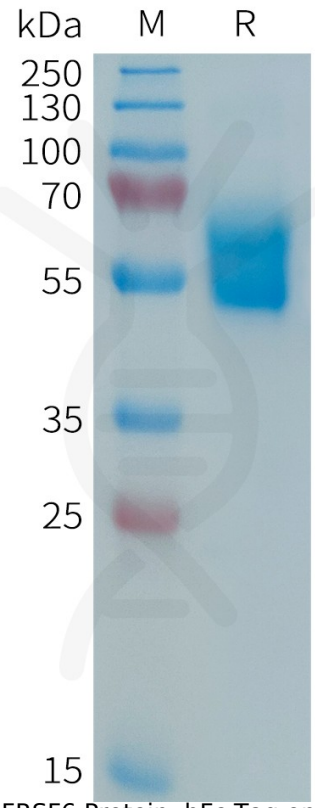


Figure 1. Human TNFRSF6 Protein, hFc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition.

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