Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-07137)

TargetMol

BAFFR/TNFRSF13C Protein, Human, Recombinant (hFc & His)

General Information

Synonyms:	BR3;BAFF-R;CD268;BAFFR;prolixin;BROMIX;CVID4
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the Human TNFRSF13C (NP_443177.1) (Arg6-Ala71) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus and the Fc region of human IgG1 at the N-terminus.
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q96RJ3-1
Molecular Weight:	36.59 kDa (predicted); 49.8 kDa (reducing contition, due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized BAFF/BLyS Protein, Human, Recombinant (hFc) (Cat#TMPY-01239) at 2 μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind BAFFR/TNFRSF13C Protein, Human, Recombinant (hFc & His) (Cat#TMPY-07137), the EC50 is 30-100 ng/mL.
Purity:	≥ 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥ 95% as determined by SEC-HPLC.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the hardcopy of datasheet or the lot-specific COA.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Please refer to the lot-specific COA.

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.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 13C (TNFRSF13C) also known as B-cell-activating factor receptor (BAFFR) and CD268 antigen, is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. A tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR), or death receptor, is a trimeric cytokine receptor that binds tumor necrosis factors

(TNF). The receptor cooperates with an adaptor protein which is important in determining the outcome of the response. Members of the TNF receptor superfamily (TNFRSF) have crucial roles in both innate and adaptive immunity and in cellular apoptosis process. Apoptosis is a cell suicide mechanism that enables metazoans to control cell number in tissues and to eliminate individual cells that threaten the animal's survival. Certain cells have unique sensors, termed death receptors or tumour necrosis factor (TNFR), on their surface. Tumour necrosis factors (TNFR) detect the presence of extracellular death signals and, in response, they rapidly ignite the cell's intrinsic apoptosis machinery. It has been proposed that abnormally high levels of BAFFR/TNFRSF13C (CD268) may contribute to the pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases by enhancing the survival of autoreactive B cells.

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