

RELT/TNFRSF19L Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & hFc)

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) with 127R/G & 129R/G mutation was fused with the C-terminal polyhistidine-tagged Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Ser 26
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q969Z4
Molecular Weight:	42 kDa (predicted); 55-60 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:	> 90 % 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.

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

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-kB 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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