Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-01341)

TargetMol

DR6 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 21;CD358;DR6;BM-018
Protein Construction:	Gln42-His349
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	O75509
Molecular Weight:	34.3 kDa (Predicted); 65-80 kDa (Due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized Human DR6, His Tag at 0.5 μg/ml (100 μl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Anti-DR6 Antibody, hFc Tag with the EC50 of 8.7 ng/ml determined by ELISA.
Purity:	> 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from 0.22μm filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4). Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant 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.

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

beta-amyloid precursor protein (APP) and death receptor 6 (DR6, also known as TNFRSF21) activate a widespread caspase-dependent self-destruction program. DR6 is broadly expressed by developing neurons, and is required for normal cell body death and axonal pruning both in vivo and after trophic-factor deprivation in vitro.DR6 is activated locally by an inactive surface ligand(s) that is released in an active form after trophic-factor deprivation.

Reference

Pan G,et al.(1998) Identification and functional characterization of DR6, a novel death domain-containing TNF receptor. FEBS Lett. 431(3): 351-6.
Benschop R,et al.(2009) Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 21: TNFR-related death receptor-6, DR6. Adv Exp Med Biol. 647: 186-94.
Klma M,et al.(2009) Functional analysis of the posttranslational modifications of the death receptor 6. Biochim Biophys Acta. 1793(10): 1579-87.

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