

## DR6 Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His)

### General Information

Synonyms:	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 21;AA959878;TR7;DR6;R74815
Protein Construction:	Gln42-His349
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q9EPU5
Molecular Weight:	34.4 kDa (Predicted); 70-80 kDa (Due to glycosylation)

### QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is not tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it.
Purity:	> 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/ $\mu$ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from 0.22 $\mu$ m 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  $\mu$ g/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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