

DR5/TRAIL R2 Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	TRAILR2;MK;TRICKB;TRICK2B;TRICK2A;Ly98;DR5;KILLER;tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 10b
Protein Construction:	Asn53-Lys180
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q9QZM4-1
Molecular Weight:	15.3 kDa (predicted); 30-40 kDa (reducing condition, due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Mouse TRAIL R2, His Tag immobilized on CM5 Chip can bind Human TRAIL, No Tag with an affinity constant of 0.68 nM as determined in SPR assay (Biacore T200).
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-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

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 10b, official symbol TNFRSF10B, also known as Death receptor 5, CD262, TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand receptor 2 (TRAIL R2), is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily, and contains an intracellular death domain. This receptor can be activated by tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis inducing ligand (TNFSF10/TRAIL/APO-2L), and transduces an apoptosis signal. Studies with FADD-deficient mice suggested that FADD, a death domain containing adaptor protein, is required for the

apoptosis mediated by this protein. TRAIL R2/CD262/TNFRSF10B was purified independently as the only receptor for TRAIL detectable on the surface of two different human cell lines that undergo apoptosis upon stimulation with TRAIL. TRAIL R2/CD262/TNFRSF10B contains two extracellular cysteine-rich repeats, typical for TNF receptor (TNFR) family members, and a cytoplasmic death domain. TRAIL R2/CD262/TNFRSF10B mediates apoptosis via the intracellular adaptor molecule FADD/MORT1. TRAIL receptors can signal both death and gene transcription, functions reminiscent of those of TNFR1 and TRAMP, two other members of the death receptor family. Defects in TRAIL R2/CD262/TNFRSF10B may be a cause of head and neck squamous cell carcinomas (HNSCC) also known as squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck. Cancer Immunotherapy Immune Checkpoint Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy

Reference

- Schneider P, et al. (1997) TRAIL receptors 1 (DR4) and 2 (DR5) signal FADD-dependent apoptosis and activate NF-kappaB. *Immunity*. 7(6): 831-6.
- Ichikawa K, et al. (2003) TRAIL-R2 (DR5) mediates apoptosis of synovial fibroblasts in rheumatoid arthritis. *J Immunol*. 171(2): 1061-9.
- Walczak H, et al. (1997) TRAIL-R2: a novel apoptosis-mediating receptor for TRAIL. *EMBO J*. 16(17): 5386-97.

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