

DcR3 Protein, Human, Recombinant (hFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	DCR3;tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6b;M68;TR6;M68E;TNFRSF6B;DJ583P15.1.1
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human DCR3 (O95407)(Met1-His300) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Val 30
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	Baculovirus Insect Cells
Accession:	O95407
Molecular Weight:	56.4 kDa (predicted); 65 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Measured by its ability to inhibit Fas Ligand induced apoptosis of Jurkat human acute T cell leukemia cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 0.5-3 µg/mL in the presence of 200 ng/mL recombinant human Fas ligand.
Purity:	> 85 % 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 100 mM Glycine, 10 mM NaCl, pH 7.0. 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

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6B (TNFRSF6B) also known as DcR3(Decoy Receptor 3) and M68 is the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. DcR3/TNFRSF6B belongs to the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. The encoded protein is postulated to play a regulatory role in suppressing FasL- and LIGHT-

mediated cell death. It acts as a decoy receptor that competes with death receptors for ligand binding. Over-expression of this gene has been noted in gastrointestinal tract tumors. Read-through transcription into this gene from the neighboring upstream gene, which encodes regulator of telomere elongation helicase 1 (RTEL1), generates a non-coding transcript. DcR3/TNFRSF6B is detected in fetal lung, brain and liver. DcR3/TNFRSF6B is also detected in adult stomach, spinal cord, lymph node, trachea, spleen, colon and lung. This protein is highly expressed in several primary tumors from colon, stomach, rectum, esophagus and in SW480 colon carcinoma cells.

Reference

Migone TS, et al. (2002) TL1A is a TNF-like ligand for DR3 and TR6/DcR3 and functions as a T cell costimulator. *Immunity*. 16(3): 479-92.

Takahama Y, et al. (2002) The prognostic significance of overexpression of the decoy receptor for Fas ligand (DcR3) in patients with gastric carcinomas. *Gastric Cancer*. 5(2): 61-8.

Zhang J, et al. (2001) Modulation of T-cell responses to alloantigens by TR6/DcR3. *J Clin Invest*. 107(11): 1459-68.

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