

## BAFFR/TNFRSF13C Protein, Rat, Recombinant (hFc)

### General Information

Synonyms:	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 13C
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the rat TNFRSF13C (XP_576316.2) (Ser10-Ala71) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Ser 10
Species:	Rat
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	D4A281
Molecular Weight:	33.8 kDa (predicted); 42 kDa (reducing condition, due to glycosylation)

### QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized human BAFF at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind rat TNFRSF13C-Fc, The EC50 of rat TNFRSF13C-Fc is 0.02-0.06 µg/ml.
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

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 13C (TNFRSF13C) also known as B-cell-activating factor receptor (BAFFR) and CD268 antigen, is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. A tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR), or death receptor, is a trimeric cytokine receptor that binds tumor necrosis factors (TNF). The receptor cooperates with an adaptor protein which is important in determining the outcome of the response. Members of the TNF receptor superfamily (TNFRSF) have crucial roles in both innate and adaptive

immunity and in cellular apoptosis process. Apoptosis is a cell suicide mechanism that enables metazoans to control cell number in tissues and to eliminate individual cells that threaten the animal's survival. Certain cells have unique sensors, termed death receptors or tumour necrosis factor (TNFR), on their surface. Tumour necrosis factors (TNFR) detect the presence of extracellular death signals and, in response, they rapidly ignite the cell's intrinsic apoptosis machinery. It has been proposed that abnormally high levels of BAFFR/TNFRSF13C (CD268) may contribute to the pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases by enhancing the survival of autoreactive B cells.

### Reference

Ashkenazi A, et al. (1998) Death receptors: signaling and modulation. *Science*. 281(5381): 1305-8.

Losi CG, et al. (2005) Mutational analysis of human BAFF receptor TNFRSF13C (BAFF-R) in patients with common variable immunodeficiency. *J Clin Immunol*. 25(5): 496-502.

Hentges KE, et al. (2002) Tnfrsf13c (Baffr) is mis-expressed in tumors with murine leukemia virus insertions at Lvis22. *Genomics*. 80(2): 204-12.

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