Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-05792)

TargetMol

TROY Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (mFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	AW123854;TRADE;Troy;TAJ-α;TAJ-ALPHA;tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 19;AL023044;TAJ
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the mouse TNFRSF19 (NP_001157627.1) (Met1-Leu170) was expressed with the Fc region of mouse IgG2a at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Glu 30
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q9JLL3-1
Molecular Weight:	41.95 kDa (predicted)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 95 % 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 19 (TNFRSF19), also known as TAJ-alpha or TROY, is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. TNFRSF19/TROY expression is detected in the pulmonary epithelium and the ductal epithelium of the prostate and parotid glands. TNFRSF19/TROY expression is detected in some adenocarcinoma cell lines that arise from this tissue. It has been shown to interact with TRAF family members, and

to activate JNK signaling pathway when overexpressed in cells. TNFRSF19/TROY is capable of inducing apoptosis by a caspase-independent mechanism, and it is thought to play an essential role in embryonic development. TNFRSF19/TROY was negatively regulated by adipogenic transcription factor CCAAT/enhancer-binding proteins (C/EBP). TNFRSF19 signals activation of the Jnk pathway and induces cell death. Overexpression of TNFRSF19 also signals NFB activation, comparable and similar to that by p75NGFR. TNFRSF19/TROY is capable of activating key signaling pathways of the TNF receptor family, and its predominant expression patterns suggest that it plays a role in the growth and regulation of epithelial tissues.

Reference

Hu S, et al. (1999) Characterization of TNFRSF19, a novel member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. Genomics. 62(1): 103-7.

Qiu W, et al. (2010) Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 19 (TNFRSF19) regulates differentiation fate of human mesenchymal (stromal) stem cells through canonical Wnt signaling and C/EBP. J Biol Chem. 285 (19): 14438-49.

Hisaoka T, et al. (2006) Characterization of TROY/TNFRSF19/TAJ-expressing cells in the adult mouse forebrain. Brain Res. 1110(1): 81-94.

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