Rat CD153 / CD30L / TNFSF8 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **80148-R01H**

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Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

TNFSF8

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the rat TNFSF8 (Gln66-Asp237) was expressed with Fc region of human IgG1 at the N-terminus.

Source: Rat

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio-Activity

Immobilized rat S4-Fc3L3-TNFSF8 at 10 μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind biotinylated human CD30-Fch (Cat:10777-H03H), The EC50 of biotinylated human CD30-Fch (Cat:10777-H03H) is 8.3-19.3 ng/ml.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Glu

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant rat TNFSF8 comprises 432 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 47.9 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the recombinant protein is approximately 58 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

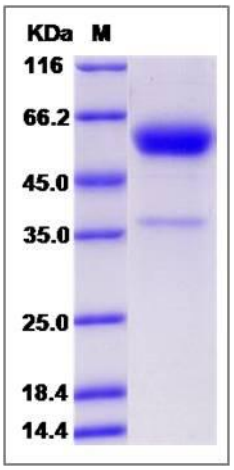
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

CD30 ligand (CD30L), also known as CD153 and TNFSF8, is a cytokine belonging to the emerging tumor necrosis factor (TNF) ligand superfamily, and is a specific ligand for CD30/ TNFRSF8 originally described as a cell surface antigen and a marker for Hodgkin lymphoma and related hematologic malignancies. CD30L is a type-II membrane glycoprotein expressed on activated T cells, stimulated monocyte-macrophages, granulocytes, eosinophils, and some Burkitt-like lymphoma cell lines. CD30L is capable of transducing signals through CD30 on different CD30+ lymphoma cell lines, and mediates pleiotropic biologic effects including cell proliferation, activation, differentiation, as well as cell death by apoptosis. CD30-CD30 ligand interaction has been suggested to have a pathophysiologic role in malignant lymphomas, particularly Hodgkin disease, large cell anaplastic lymphomas and Burkitt lymphomas, and is also involved in activation and functioning of the T cell-dependent immune response.

References

1. Gruss HJ. et al.,1994, Blood. 83: 2045-56.
2. Croager EJ. et al., 1997, Biochim Biophys Acta 1353: 231-5.
3. Wendtner CM. et al., 1995, Cancer Res. 55: 4157-61.
4. Fischer M. et al., 2006, J Clin Invest. 116: 2748-56.
5. Blazar BR. et al., 2004, J Immunol. 173: 2933-41.