

Human TNFRSF13B / TACI / CD267 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 11937-H08H



Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CD267; CVID; CVID2; IGAD2; RYZN; TACI; TNFRSF14B; 1200009E08Rik; Taci

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human TNFRSF13B isoform 2 (O14836-2) extracellular domain (Ser 2-Thr 120) was expressed, with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus and a signal peptide at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

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 °C

Predicted N terminal: Ser 2

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human TNFRSF13B consists of 130 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 14.8 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of rhTNFRSF13B is approximately 18-24 kDa.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 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:

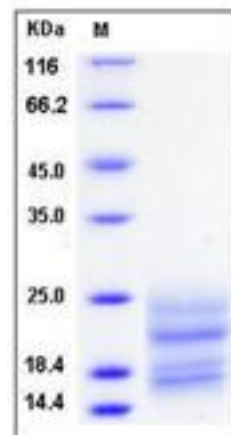
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 13B (TNFRSF13B) also known as Transmembrane activator and CAML interactor (TACI) and CD267 antigen, is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. TNFRSF13B 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. TACI/TNFRSF13B/CD267 induces activation of the transcription factors NFAT, AP1, and NF-kappa-B and plays a crucial role in humoral immunity by interacting with a TNF ligand.

References

1. Salzer U, *et al.* (2005) Mutations in TNFRSF13B encoding TACI are associated with common variable immunodeficiency in humans. *Nat Genet.* 37(8): 820-8.
2. Salzer U, *et al.* (2009) Relevance of biallelic versus monoallelic TNFRSF13B mutations in distinguishing disease-causing from risk-increasing TNFRSF13B variants in antibody deficiency syndromes. *Blood.* 113(9): 1967-76.
3. Mohammadi J, *et al.* (2009) Novel mutations in TACI (TNFRSF13B) causing common variable immunodeficiency. *J Clin Immunol.* 29(6): 777-85.

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