

Human CD30 / TNFRSF8 Protein (His & Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 10777-H03H



Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CD30; D1S166E; Ki-1; Cd30; D1S166E; Ki; Ki-1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human TNFRSF8 (NP_001234.2) extracellular domain (Met 1-Lys 379) was fused with the C-terminal polyhistidine-tagged Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA . Immobilized recombinant human CD30L at 20 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human CD30 with a linear range of 0.31-20 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 °C

Predicted N terminal: Phe 19

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human TNFRSF8/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer after removal of the signal peptide. The reduced monomer consists of 609 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 66.5 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of rhTNFRSF8/Fc monomer is approximately 130 kDa due to glycosylation.

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:

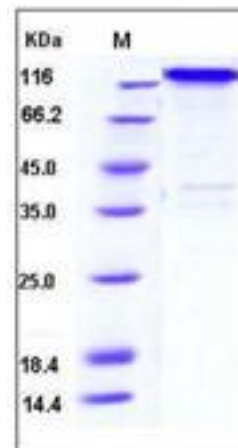
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

CD30, also known as TNFRSF8, is a cell membrane protein of the tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR) superfamily. CD30 protein is expressed by activated, but not resting, T and B cells. CD30 can regulate proliferation of lymphocytes and may also play an important role in human immunodeficiency virus replication. As a regulator of apoptosis, CD30 protein induces cell death or proliferation, depending on the cell type, and has been shown to limit the proliferative potential of autoreactive CD8 effector T cells and protect the body against autoimmunity. CD30 protein expression is upregulated in various hematological malignancies, including Reed-Sternberg cells in Hodgkin's disease (HD), anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL) and subsets of Non-Hodgkin's lymphomas (NHLs), and CD30 is also linked to leukocytes in patients with chronic inflammatory diseases, including lupus erythematosus, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis and atopic dermatitis (AD).

References

1. Rossi FM, *et al.* (2001) CD30L up-regulates CD30 and IL-4 expression by T cells. *FEBS Lett.* 508(3): 418-22.
2. Trovato M, *et al.* (2001) Expression of CD30 ligand and CD30 receptor in normal thyroid and benign and malignant thyroid nodules. *Thyroid.* 11(7): 621-8.
3. Ekstrom ES, *et al.* (2001) Presence of CD30(+) and CD30L(+) cells in human placenta and soluble CD30 levels in cord blood are independent of maternal atopy. *Placenta.* 22(4): 372-9.

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