Human RELT / TNFRSF19L Protein (His & Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **10530-H03H**

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General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

TNFRSF19L; TRLT; E430021K24Rik; Tnfrsf19l

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human RELT (NP_116260.2) extracellular domain (Met 1-Ala 160) with 127R/G & 129R/G mutation 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

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: Ser 26

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human RELT/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer consists of 383 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 42 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, the apparent molecular mass of rh RELT/Fc monomer migrates with an apparent molecular mass of 55-60 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

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:

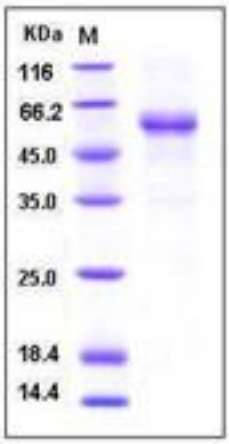
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Receptor expressed in lymphoid tissues (RELT), also known as tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 19-like (TNFRSF19L), is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor is especially abundant in hematologic tissues. It has been shown to activate the NF-kappaB pathway and selectively bind TNF receptor-associated factor 1. RELT/TNFRSF19L is capable of stimulating T-cell proliferation in the presence of CD3 signaling, which suggests its regulatory role in immune response. RELT/TNFRSF19L is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein with a cysteine-rich extracellular domain, possessing significant homology to other members of the TNFR superfamily, especially TNFRSF19, DR3, OX40, and LTbeta receptor. RELT/TNFRSF19L is able to activate the NF-kappaB pathway and selectively binds tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factor 1. RELT/TNFRSF19L is able to activate the NF-κB pathway and selectively binds tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factor 1. Although the soluble form of RELT fusion protein does not inhibit the one-way mixed lymphocyte reaction, immobilized RELT/TNFRSF19L is capable of costimulating T-cell proliferation in the presence of CD3 signaling.

References

1.Sica GL, *et al.* (2001) RELT, a new member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, is selectively expressed in hematopoietic tissues and activates transcription factor NF-kappaB. Blood. 97(9): 2702-7.
2.Polek TC, *et al.* (2006) The TNF receptor, RELT, binds SPAK and uses it to mediate p38 and JNK activation. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 343(1): 125-34.
3.Cusick JK, *et al.* (2006) Identification of RELT homologues that associate with RELT and are phosphorylated by OSR1. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 340(2): 535-43.