

Mouse BAFFR / TNFRSF13C / CD268 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 50353-M02H



Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

BAFF-R; BAFFR; BROMIX; CD268; CVID4; prolixin; 2010006P15Rik; BAFF-R; Baffr; Bcmd; Bcmd-1; Bcmd1; Lvis22

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mouse BAFFR (Q9D8D0-1) extracellular domain (Met 1-Ala 71) was fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Immobilized human BAFF (Cat:10056-HNCH) at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind mouse BAFFR-Fc. The EC₅₀ of mouse BAFFR-Fc is 0.14-0.32 µg/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: Ser 10

Molecular Mass:

The secreted recombinant mouse BAFFR/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimeric protein. The reduced monomer comprises 303 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 33.7 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, the apparent molecular mass of rm BAFFR/Fc monomer is approximately 40-45 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:

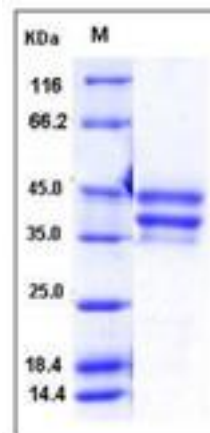
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

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 13C (TNFRSF13C) also known as B-cell-activating factor receptor (BAFFR) and CD268 antigen, is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. A tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR), or death receptor, 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. It has been proposed that abnormally high levels of BAFFR/TNFRSF13C (CD268) may contribute to the pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases by enhancing the survival of autoreactive B cells.

References

- 1.Ashkenazi A, *et al.* (1998) Death receptors: signaling and modulation. *Science*. 281(5381): 1305-8.
- 2.Losi CG, *et al.* (2005) Mutational analysis of human BAFF receptor TNFRSF13C (BAFF-R) in patients with common variable immunodeficiency. *J Clin Immunol*. 25(5): 496-502.
- 3.Hentges KE, *et al.* (2002) Tnfrsf13c (Baffr) is mis-expressed in tumors with murine leukemia virus insertions at Lvis22. *Genomics*. 80(2): 204-12.

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