Rat GITR / TNFRSF18 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **80192-R02H**

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Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

AITR; CD357; GITR; GITR-D; AITR; Gitr

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the rat TNFRSF18 (Q5M835) (Met1-Lys121) was expressed, fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Rat

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % 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: Glu 25

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant rat TNFRSF18/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 338 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 37.7 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 47 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:

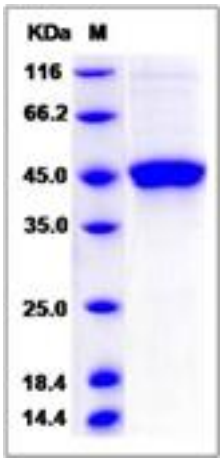
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

GITR, also known as TNFRSF18(CD357), belongs to the tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNF-R) superfamily. It is the receptor for TNFSF18. GITR plays a key role in dominant immunological self-tolerance maintained by CD25(+)CD4(+) regulatory T cells. GITR may be involved in interactions between activated T-lymphocytes and endothelial cells and in the regulation of T-cell receptor-mediated cell death. GITR and its ligand are important costimulatory molecules in the pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases. It also mediates NF-kappa-B activation via the TRAF2/NIK pathway.

References

1.Kwon B, *et al*. (1999) Identification of a novel activation-inducible protein of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily and its ligand. J Biol Chem. 274(10):6056-61.
2.Nocentini G, *et al*. (1997) A new member of the tumor necrosis factor/nerve growth factor receptor family inhibits T cell receptor-induced apoptosis. Proc Natl Acad Sci. 94(12): 6216-21.
3.Baltz KM, *et al*. (2007) Cancer immunoediting by GITR (glucocorticoid-induced TNF-related protein) ligand in humans: NK cell/tumor cell interactions. FASEB J. 21(10):2442-54.