Rhesus TRAIL R4 / CD264 / TNFRSF10D Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 90100-C02H

Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CD264; DCR2; TRAIL-R4; TRAILR4; TRUNDD

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the rhesus TNFRSF10D (XP_001107922.1) (Met1-Leu206) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Rhesus

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 Rhesus TNFSF10 (Cat:90098-CNAE) at 10 μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind Rhesus TNFRSF10D-Fc, The EC_{50} of Rhesus TNFRSF10D-Fc is 7.8-18.1 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 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Ala 56

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant rhesus TNFRSF10D comprises 392 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 42.9 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:

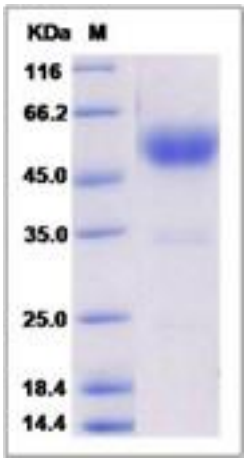
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10D (TNFRSF10D), also known as TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand receptor 4 (TRAIL R4), CD264, and Decoy receptor 2, is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor contains an extracellular TRAIL-binding domain, a transmembrane domain, and a truncated cytoplamic death domain. This receptor does not induce apoptosis, and has been shown to play an inhibitory role in TRAIL-induced cell apoptosis. TRAIL R4/CD264/TNFRSF10D is widely expressed, in particular in fetal kidney, lung and liver, and in adult testis and liver. TRAIL R4/CD264/TNFRSF10D is also expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes, colon and small intestine, ovary, prostate, thymus, spleen, pancreas, kidney, lung, placenta and heart. The signaling capacity of TRAIL R4 is similar to that of TRAIL R1 and TRAIL R2 with respect to NF-κB activation, but differs in its inability to induce apoptosis. TRAIL R4 retains a C-terminal element containing one third of a consensus death domain motif. Transient overexpression of TRAIL R4 in cells normally sensitive to TRAIL-mediated killing confers complete protection, suggesting that one function of TRAIL R4 may be inhibition of TRAIL cytotoxicity.

References

1.Degli-Esposti MA, *et al.* (1997) The novel receptor TRAIL-R4 induces NF-kappaB and protects against TRAIL-mediated apoptosis, yet retains an incomplete death domain. Immunity. 7(6): 813-20.
2.Meng RD, *et al.* (2000) The TRAIL decoy receptor TRUNDD (DcR2, TRAIL-R4) is induced by adenovirus-p53 overexpression and can delay TRAIL-, p53-, and KILLER/DR5-dependent colon cancer apoptosis. Mol Ther. 1(2): 130-44.
3.Bouralexis S, *et al.* (2003) Progressive resistance of BTK-143 osteosarcoma cells to Apo2L/TRAIL-induced apoptosis is mediated by acquisition of DcR2/TRAIL-R4 expression: resensitisation with chemotherapy. Br J Cancer. 89(1): 206-14.