## **Product Name: Recombinant Mouse DR6 (C-Fc-6His)**

Catalog #: PHM0341



#### **Summary**

Name CD358/DR6/TNFRSF21

**Purity** Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

**Endotoxin level** <1 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.

Construction Recombinant Mouse Death Receptor 6 is produced by our Mammalian

expression system and the target gene encoding Gln42-His349 is expressed

with a human IgG1 Fc, 6His tag at the C-terminus.

Accession # Q9EPU5

Host **Human Cells** 

**Species** Mouse

**Predicted Molecular Mass** 64.7 KDa

Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. **Formulation** 

**Shipping** The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it

immediately at the temperature listed below.

Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 Stability&Storage

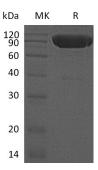
months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw

cycles.

Reconstitution Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is

not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

#### **SDS-PAGE** image



### **Background**

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**Alternative Names** 

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 21;Death receptor 6;Tnfrsf21;CD358;BM-018;DR6

Background

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 21(DR6) is a single-pass type I membrane protein and contains 1 death domain and 4 TNFR-Cys repeats. The protein may activate NF-kappa-B and promote apoptosis and it may activate JNK and be involved in T-cell differentiation. It is required for both normal cell body death and axonal pruning. Trophic-factor deprivation triggers the cleavage of surface APP by beta-secretase to release sAPP-beta which is further cleaved to release an N-terminal fragment of APP (N-APP). N-APP binds TNFRSF21 triggering caspase activation and degeneration of both neuronal cell bodies (via caspase-3) and axons (via caspase-6).

#### Note

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.

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