

Product Name: Recombinant Mouse LTBR (C-Fc)
Catalog #: PHM1107

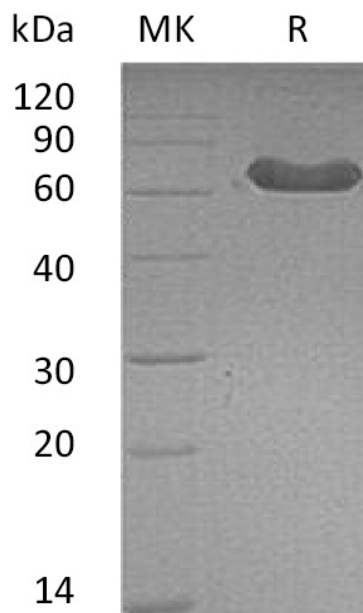


Summary

Name	LTBR/TNFRSF3
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse Lymphotoxin Beta Receptor is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ser28-Pro218 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P50284
Host	Human Cells
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	48.7 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
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.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 3;Lymphotoxin-beta receptor;Ltbr;Tnfr;Tnfrsf3

Background

It is a single-pass type I membrane protein and contains 4 TNFR-Cys repeats. The protein is a member of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) family of receptors. It is expressed on the surface of most cell types, including cells of epithelial and myeloid lineages, but not on T and B lymphocytes. The protein is the receptor for the heterotrimeric lymphotoxin containing LTA and LTβ, and for TNFSF14/LIGHT. It promotes apoptosis via TRAF3 and TRAF5 and may play a role in the development of lymphoid organs. The encoded protein and its ligand play a role in the development and organization of lymphoid tissue and transformed cells. Activation of the encoded protein can trigger apoptosis. Not only does the TNFRSF3 help trigger apoptosis, it can lead to the release of the cytokine interleukin 8. Overexpression of TNFRSF3 in Human Cells cells increases IL-8 promoter activity and leads to IL-8 release. TNFRSF3 is also essential for development and organization of the secondary lymphoid organs and chemokine release.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.