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sTRAIL R-2/TNFRSF10B

Catalog # PVGS1171

Product Information

Primary Accession	O14763
Species	Human
Sequence	Glu52-Ser183
Purity	> 97% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE > 97% as analyzed by HPLC
Endotoxin Level	
Biological Activity	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. rHusTRAIL-R2 reduced the production of LPS-induced TNF by its ability to neutralize endogenous TRAIL in fresh human PBMC. In this assay, endogenous TRAIL is induced during a 24 hour exposure to LPS (10 ng/ml) but in the presence of rHusTRAIL-R2, TRAIL-induced TNF is suppressed.
Expression System	E. coli
Theoretical Molecular Weight	14.8 kDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 □m filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Storage & Stability	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at -70°C or -20°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Additional Information

Gene ID	8795
Other Names	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10B, Death receptor 5, TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand receptor 2, TRAIL receptor 2, TRAIL-R2, CD262, TNFRSF10B, DR5, KILLER, TRAILR2, TRICK2, ZTNFR9
Target Background	Tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand Receptor 2 (TRAIL-R2) is a cell-surface receptor involved in tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL)-induced cell-death signaling.1 The death ligand TRAIL bears high potential as a new anticancer agent, as binding to the death receptors TRAIL-R1 or TRAIL-R2 triggers apoptosis in most cancer cells.2 TRAIL-R2 has been shown to be associated with a decrease in the survival rates of breast cancer patients.

Protein Information

Name	TNFRSF10B
Synonyms	DR5, KILLER, TRAILR2, TRICK2, ZTNFR9
Function	Receptor for the cytotoxic ligand TNFSF10/TRAIL (PubMed: 10549288). The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase-8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation which initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis. Promotes the activation of NF-kappa-B. Essential for ER stress-induced apoptosis.
Cellular Location	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Tissue Location	Widely expressed in adult and fetal tissues; very highly expressed in tumor cell lines such as HeLaS3, K-562, HL-60, SW480, A-549 and G-361; highly expressed in heart, peripheral blood lymphocytes, liver, pancreas, spleen, thymus, prostate, ovary, uterus, placenta, testis, esophagus, stomach and throughout the intestinal tract; not detectable in brain