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TRAIL/Apo2L

Catalog # PVGS1342

Product Information

Primary Accession	P50591
Species	Human
Sequence	Val114-Gly281, expressed with an N-terminal Met
Purity	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE > 95% as analyzed by HPLC
Endotoxin Level	
Expression System	E. coli
Formulation	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.
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 ddH_2O or PBS up to 100 □g/ml.
Storage & Stability	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Additional Information

Gene ID	8743
Other Names	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 10, Apo-2 ligand, Apo-2L, TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand, Protein TRAIL, CD253, TNFSF10, APO2L, TRAIL
Target Background	TRAIL/Apo2L, also known as Tumor Necrosis Factor Super-Family 10 (TNFSF10), is a pleiotropic cytokine thatbelongs to the TNF superfamily. The full length TRAIL expressed in vivo is a Type II transmembrane protein, although the soluble form also exists and functions. TRAIL has four major receptors: two death receptors DR4 and DR5, two decoy receptors DcR1 and DcR2. TRAIL binds to the death receptors, recruits the FAS-associated death domain, activates caspases 8 and 10, and eventually leads to apoptosis. Because of its antitumor potential, TRAIL is actively studied as a therapeutic agent. On the other hand, abnormal expression of TRAIL in small arteries can induce the proliferation of smooth muscle cells, resulting in increasing vascular remodeling and pulmonary arterial hypertension.

Protein Information

Name	TNFSF10
Synonyms	APO2L, TRAIL
Function	Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF10A/TRAILR1, TNFRSF10B/TRAILR2, TNFRSF10C/TRAILR3, TNFRSF10D/TRAILR4 and possibly also to TNFRSF11B/OPG (PubMed:10549288, PubMed:26457518). Induces apoptosis. Its activity may be modulated by binding to the decoy receptors TNFRSF10C/TRAILR3, TNFRSF10D/TRAILR4 and TNFRSF11B/OPG that cannot induce apoptosis.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Secreted. Note=Exists both as membrane-bound and soluble form.
Tissue Location	Widespread; most predominant in spleen, lung and prostate