Product Name: Recombinant Human DR6 (C-Fc)

Catalog #: PHH0542



Summary

Name DR6/TNFRSF21

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

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

Construction Recombinant Human Death Receptor 6 is produced by our Mammalian

expression system and the target gene encoding Gln42-Leu350 is expressed

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

Accession # 075509

Host Human Cells

Species Human

Predicted Molecular Mass 61.7 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 Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 3

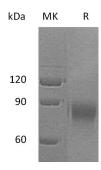
months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw

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; CD358; TNFRSF21; DR6; UNQ437/PRO868

Background

Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily Member 21 (TNFRSF21) is a type I transmembrane receptor that includes four extracellular cysteine-rich motifs and a cytoplasmic death domain. DR6 is highly expressed in heart, brain, placenta, pancreas, lymph node, thymus and prostate. DR6 may activate NF-kappa-B and JNK to promote apoptosis and T-cell differentiation. In addition, DR6 binds with N-APP, which is released by the deprivation of Trophic-factor. It triggers caspase activation and degeneration of both neuronal cell bodies (via caspase-3) and axons (via caspase-6). DR6 is also expressed on the tumor cell lines and can be induced by TNF-α.

Note

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.

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