

DESCRIPTION

Source	Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived human TRAILR4/TNFRSF10D protein			
	Human TRAIL R4 (Ala56 - His211) Accession # Q9UBN6	IEGRID	Human IgG ₁ (Pro100 - Lys330)	6-His tag
	N-terminus		C-terminus	
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Ala56			
Structure / Form	Disulfide-linked homodimer			
Predicted Molecular Mass	44.2 kDa (monomer)			

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	70-80 kDa, reducing conditions
Activity	Measured by its ability to inhibit TRAIL-mediated cytotoxicity using L-929 mouse fibroblast cells treated with TRAIL. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 6.00-60.0 ng/mL in the presence of 20 ng/mL of rhTRAIL.
Endotoxin Level	<0.01 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>95%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Human TRAIL R4, also called decoy receptor 2 (DcR2) and TRUNND (TRAIL receptor with a truncated death domain), is a type 1, TNF R family membrane protein, which is a receptor for TRAIL (APO2 ligand). In the new TNF superfamily nomenclature, TRAIL R4 is referred to as TNFRSF10D. TRAIL R4 is unique among the TRAIL receptors in that its cytoplasmic domain contains a truncated consensus death domain motif. Binding of TRAIL R4 does not result in an apoptotic signal. Overexpression of TRAIL R4 can protect cells bearing TRAIL R1 and/or TRAIL R2 from TRAIL-mediated apoptosis. The human soluble TRAIL R4/Fc chimera neutralizes the ability of TRAIL to induce apoptosis.

References:

1. Griffith, T.S. *et al.* (1998) *Curr. Opin. Immunol.* **10**:559.
2. Pan, G. *et al.* (1998) *FEBS lett* **424**:41.
3. Marsters, S.A. *et al.* (1997) *Cur. Biol.* **7**:1003.
4. Degli-Esposti, M.A. *et al.* (1997) *Immunity* **7**:813.