

**DESCRIPTION**

<b>Source</b>	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived		
	Cynomolgus Monkey DcR3/TNFRSF6B (Ala30-His300) Accession # EHH65162	IEGRMD	Human IgG <sub>1</sub> (Pro100-Lys330)
	N-terminus		C-terminus
<b>N-terminal Sequence Analysis</b>	Ala30		
<b>Structure / Form</b>	Disulfide-linked homodimer		
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	56 kDa		

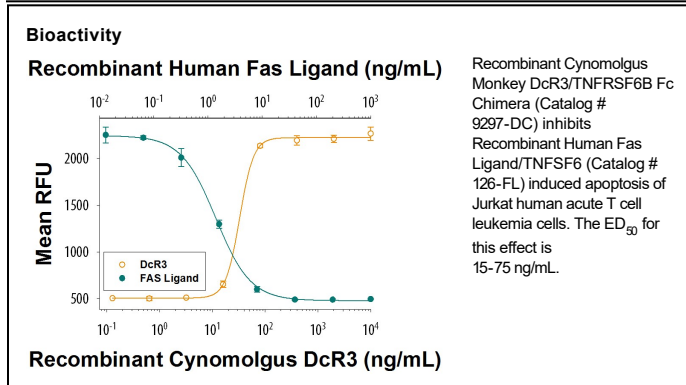
**SPECIFICATIONS**

<b>SDS-PAGE</b>	58-67 kDa, reducing conditions
<b>Activity</b>	Measured by its ability to inhibit Fas Ligand-induced apoptosis of Jurkat human acute T cell leukemia cells. Cheng, J. <i>et al.</i> (1994) Science <b>263</b> :1759. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is 15-75 ng/mL in the presence of 20 ng/mL Recombinant Human Fas Ligand/TNFSF6 (Catalog # 126-FL).
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
<b>Purity</b>	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in MES and NaCl. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 500 µg/mL in water.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**DATA**



## BACKGROUND

DcR3 (Decoy Receptor 3), also known as TR6 and TNFRSF6B is a 35-40 kDa secreted member of the TNF Receptor superfamily (1). Mature cynomolgus DcR3 contains four tandem TNFR cysteine-rich domains and shares 92% amino acid sequence identity with human DcR3. It binds to the TNF superfamily ligands Fas Ligand, TL1A, and LIGHT (2-5) and interferes with their respective interactions with Fas, DR3, or HVEM and Lymphotoxin  $\beta$ R (2-4). It blocks apoptosis triggered through either Fas Ligand, TL1A, or LIGHT (2, 3, 5, 6). DcR3 is up-regulated in a variety of cancers and enhances tumor cell immune evasion (2, 3, 7). It also promotes immune suppression by inducing dendritic cell apoptosis (8), inhibiting NK cell and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell activity (2, 4), and inhibiting the production of inflammatory cytokines during viral infection or autoimmunity (9, 10). In humans, proteolytic removal of the C-terminal 53 amino acids generates a shortened DcR3 that retains the ability to block LIGHT but not Fas Ligand induced apoptosis (11). DcR3 can also induce osteoclast formation from monocytes (12).

## References:

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