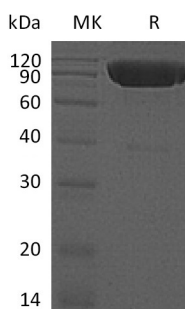


概述 (Summary)

英文全称	CD358/DR6/TNFRSF21
纯度 (Purity)	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
内毒素 (Endotoxin level)	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
蛋白构建 (Construction)	Recombinant Mouse Death Receptor 6 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gln42-His349 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc, 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q9EPU5
蛋白标签 (Tag)	
表达宿主 (Host)	Human Cells
种属 (Species)	Mouse
预测分子量 (Predicted MW)	64.7 KDa
蛋白形态 (Form)	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
储存缓冲液 (Buffer)	
运输方式 (Shipping)	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存 (Stability &Storage)	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
复溶 (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.

电泳图 (SDS-PAGE image)

Product Name: Recombinant Mouse DR6 (C-Fc-6His)
Catalog #: PHM0341



背景 (Background)

分子别名 (Alternative Names)

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 21;Death receptor 6;Tnfrsf21;CD358;BM-018;DR6

背景介绍 (References)

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 21(DR6) is a single-pass type I membrane protein and contains 1 death domain and 4 TNFR-Cys repeats. The protein may activate NF-kappa-B and promote apoptosis and it may activate JNK and be involved in T-cell differentiation.It is required for both normal cell body death and axonal pruning. Trophic-factor deprivation triggers the cleavage of surface APP by beta-secretase to release sAPP-beta which is further cleaved to release an N-terminal fragment of APP (N-APP). N-APP binds TNFRSF21 triggering caspase activation and degeneration of both neuronal cell bodies (via caspase-3) and axons (via caspase-6).

注意事项 (Note)

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.