Datasheet for ABIN4949050

TNFRSF13C Protein (AA 10-71) (Fc Tag,AVI tag,Biotin)

2 Images

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Overview

Quantity:	200 µg
Target:	TNFRSF13C
Protein Characteristics:	AA 10-71
Origin:	Mouse
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This TNFRSF13C protein is labelled with Fc Tag,AVI tag,Biotin.
Application:	Functional Studies (Func)

Product Details

Brand:	MABSol®,PrecisionAvi
Sequence:	AA 10-71
Specificity:	Biotinylation of this product is performed using Avitag™ technology. Briefly, the single lysine residue in the Avitag is enzymatically labeled with biotin.
Characteristics:	This protein carries a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus, followed by a Avi tag (Avitag™). The protein has a calculated MW of 35.1 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, the protein migrates as 45-60 kDa under reducing (R) condition, and 90-116 kDa under non-reducing (NR) condition (SDS-PAGE).
Purity:	>95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Product Details

Endotoxin Level:	Less than 1.0 EU per μg by the LAL method.

Target Details

Target:	TNFRSF13C
Alternative Name:	BAFFR (TNFRSF13C Products)
Background:	BAFF receptor (B-cell activating factor receptor, BAFF-R), also known as tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 13C (TNFRSF13C), is a membrane protein of the TNF receptor superfamily which recognizes BAFF. B-cell activating factor (BAFF) enhances B-cell survival in vitro and is a regulator of the peripheral B-cell population. Overexpression of BAFF in mice results in mature B-cell hyperplasia and symptoms of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Also, some SLE patients have increased levels of BAFF in serum. Therefore, it has been proposed that abnormally high levels of BAFF may contribute to the pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases by enhancing the survival of autoreactive B cells.
Molecular Weight:	35.1 kDa
NCBI Accession:	NP_082351
Pathways:	NF-kappaB Signaling

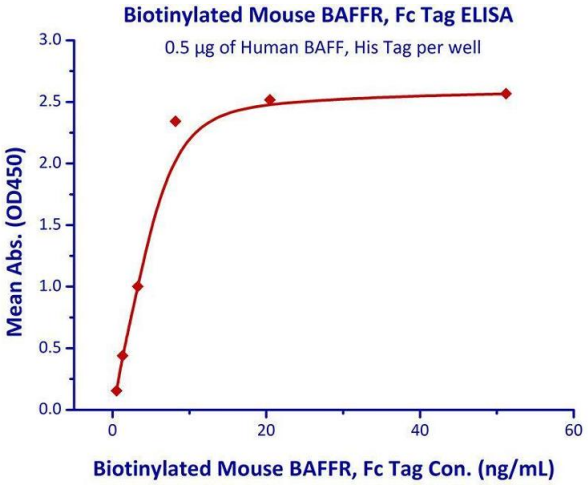
Application Details

Comment:	Ready-to-use AvitagTM biotinylated protein: The product is exclusively produced using the AvitagTM technology. Briefly, a unique 15 amino acid peptide, the Avi tag, is introduced into the recombinant protein during expression vector construction. The single lysine residue in the Avi tag is enzymatically biotinylated by the E. Coli biotin ligase BirA. This single-point enzymatic labeling technique brings many advantages for commonly used binding assays. The biotinylation happens on the lysine residue of Avi tag, and therefore does NOT interfere with the target protein's natural binding activities. In addition, when immobilized on an avidin-coated surface, the protein orientation is uniform because the position of the Avi tag in the protein is precisely controlled.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

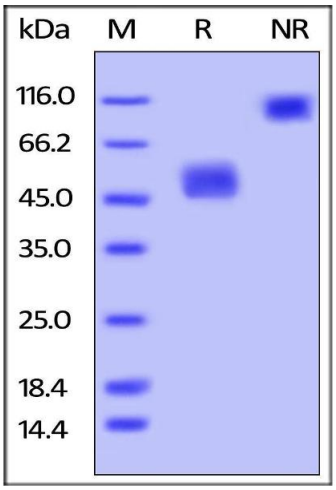
Format:	Lyophilized
Buffer:	Tris with Glycine, Arginine and NaCl, pH 7.5
Handling Advice:	Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	-20 °C

Images



Binding Studies

Image 1. Immobilized Human BAFF, Fc Tag with a linear range of 0.5-8 ng/mL.



SDS-PAGE

Image 2. Biotinylated Mouse BAFFR /TNFRSF13C, Fc Tag, Avi Tag (Avitag™) on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and no-reducing (NR) conditions. The gel was stained overnight with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95%.