

Recombinant Human soluble Fas Receptor/TNFRSF6 (rHusFasR/TNFRSF6)

PrimeGene Technical Data Sheet

Catalog Number: 103-17R

Source: Escherichia coli.

Molecular Weight: Approximately 17.6 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 157 amino acids.

Quantity: $5\mu g/20\mu g/1000\mu g$

AA Sequence: RLSSKSVNAQ VTDINSKGLE LRKTVTTVET QNLEGLHHDG QFCHKPCPPG ERKARDCTVN

GDEPDCVPCQ EGKEYTDKAH FSSKCRRCRL CDEGHGLEVE INCTRTQNTK CRCKPNFFCN

STVCEHCDPC TKCEHGIIKE CTLTSNTKCK EEGSRSN

Purity: > 95 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.

Biological Activity: Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED₅₀ as determined by its ability to inhibit

the cytotoxicity of Jurkat cells is between 10-15 µg/ml in the presence of 2 ng/ml of rHuFas Ligand.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4. Endotoxin: Less than 1 EU/μg of rHusFasR/TNFRSF6 as determined by LAL method.

Reconstitution: We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the

bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1~% BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0~mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and

stored at \leq -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.

Shipping: The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature

recommended below.

Stability & Storage: Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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.

Usage: This material is offered by Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech for research, laboratory or further

evaluation purposes. NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

Human soluble Fas Receptor/TNFRSF6

Fas and Fas Ligand (FasL) belong to the TNF superfamily and are type I and type II transmembrane proteins, respectively. Binding of FasL to Fas triggers apoptosis in Fas-bearing cells. The mechanism of apoptosis involves recruitment of pro-caspase 8 through an adaptor molecule called FADD followed by processing of the pro-enzyme to active forms. These active caspases then cleave various cellular substrates leading to the eventual cell death. sFasR is capable of inhibiting FasL-induced apoptosis by acting as a decoy receptor that serves as a sink for FasL.

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