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Product datasheet for TP726628

BAFF Receptor (TNFRSF13C) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant Human BAFFR (C-Fc)
Species:	Human
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Ser7-Ala71
Tag:	C-Fc
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.
Note:	Recombinant Human Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily Member 13C is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ser7-Ala71 is expressed with a Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Stability:	12 months from date of despatch
Locus ID:	115650
UniProt ID:	Q96RJ3
Synonyms:	BAFF R; BAFFR; BR3; CD268; TNFRSF13C

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Summary: Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 13C (TNFRSF13C) also known as B-cell-activating factor receptor (BAFFR) and CD268 antigen, is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. BAFF promotes the survival of B cells and is essential for B cell maturation. BAFF binds to three TNF receptor superfamily members: B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA/TNFRSF17), transmembrane activator and calcium-modulator and cyclophilin ligand interactor (TACI/TNFRSF13B) and BAFF receptor (BAFF R/BR3/TNFRSF13C). These receptors are type III transmembrane proteins that lack a signal peptide. BAFF R is highly expressed in spleen, lymph node and resting B cells. It is also expressed at lower levels in activated B cell, in resting CD4+ T cells, in thymus and peripheral blood leukocytes. BAFF knockout mice lack mature B cells. Similarly, A/WySnJ mice that are defective in BAFF-R intracellular signaling also lack mature B cells, suggesting that BAFF R is the critical receptor for BAFF during B lymphopoiesis. It has been proposed that abnormally high levels of BAFFR/TNFRSF13C (CD268) may contribute to the pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases by enhancing the survival of autoreactive B cells.

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Primary immunodeficiency