

## Product datasheet for **TP726686**

### Tnfsf13b Mouse Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant Mouse BAFF (N-mFc)
Species:	Mouse
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Ala127-Leu309
Tag:	N-mFc
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Note:	Recombinant Mouse TNF Ligand Superfamily Member 13B is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala127-Leu309 is expressed with a mFc tag at the N-terminus.
Stability:	12 months from date of despatch
Locus ID:	24099
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9WU72</a>



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**Summary:**

TNFSF13B/TNFSF20 belongs to the tumor necrosis factor family. It abundantly is expressed in peripheral blood Leukocytes and is specifically expressed in monocytes and macrophages. Also found in the spleen, lymph node, bone marrow, T-cells and dendritic cells. A lower expression seen in placenta, heart, lung, fetal liver, thymus, and pancreas. Isoform 2 is expressed in many myeloid cell lines. Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF13B/TACI and TNFRSF17/BCMA. TNFSF13/APRIL binds to the same 2 receptors. Together, they form a 2 ligands -2 receptors pathway involved in the stimulation of B- and T-cell function and the regulation of humoral immunity. A third B-cell specific BAFF-receptor (BAFFR/BR3) promotes the survival of mature B-cells and the B-cell response. Isoform 2 seems to inhibit isoform 1 secretion and bioactivity. Isoform 3 acts as a transcription factor for its own parent gene, in association with NF-kappa-B p50 subunit, at least in autoimmune and proliferative B-cell diseases. The presence of Delta4BAFF is essential for soluble BAFF release by IFNG/IFN-gamma-stimulated monocytes and for B-cell survival. It can directly or indirectly regulate the differential expression of a large number of genes involved in the innate immune response and the regulation of apoptosis. Isoform 2 heteromultimerizes with isoform 1, probably limiting the amount of functional isoform 1 on the cell surface. Isoform 3 is unlikely form trimers or bind to BAFF receptors. Mature human BAFF consists of a 46 amino acid (aa) cytoplasmic domain, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 218 aa extracellular domain (ECD) with a stalk region and one TNF-like domain. Within aa 134-285 of the ECD, human BAFF shares 72% aa sequence identity with mouse BAFF.