

## Product datasheet for **TP728128L**

### **TNFRSF13C (1-78, hlgG-Tag) Human Recombinant Protein**

#### **Product data:**

<b>Product Type:</b>	Recombinant Proteins
<b>Description:</b>	Recombinant human BAFF R/TNFRSF13C Fprotein
<b>Species:</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host:</b>	HEK293
<b>Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:</b>	MRRGPRS LRGRDAPAPT PCVPAECFDL LVRHCVACGL LRTPRPKPAG ASSPAPRTAL QPQESVGAGA GEAALPLPGL L
<b>Tag:</b>	hlgG-Tag
<b>Predicted MW:</b>	34.4kDa (314aa)
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml (determined by Absorbance at 280nm)
<b>Purity:</b>	> 95% by SDS-PAGE
<b>Buffer:</b>	Liquid in. Phosphate-Buffered Saline (pH 7.4) containing 10% glycerol
<b>Bioactivity:</b>	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA with Human BAFF (CAT# ATGP4139). The ED50 range $\leq$ 0.7 ug/ml.
<b>Endotoxin:</b>	< 1 EU per 1ug of protein (determined by LAL method)
<b>Applications:</b>	SDS-PAGE, Bioactivity
<b>Storage:</b>	Can be stored at +2C to +8C for 1 week. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20C to -80C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.
<b>RefSeq:</b>	<a href="#">NP_443177.1</a>
<b>Summary:</b>	BAFFR, also known as TNFRSF13C, is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. Members of the TNF receptor superfamily (TNFRSF) have crucial roles in both innate and adaptive immunity and in cellular apoptosis process. Whereas TACI and BCMA bind BAFF and another TNF superfamily ligand, APRIL, BAFFR selectively binds BAFF. The BAFFR extracellular domain lacks the CRD (TNF receptor canonical cysteine-rich domain and contains only a partial CRD with four cysteine residues. It is highly expressed in spleen, lymph node and resting B cells and is thought the principal receptor required for BAFF-mediated mature B-cell survival. It has been proposed that abnormally high levels of BAFFR may contribute to the pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases by enhancing the survival of autoreactive B cells. Recombinant human BAFFR, fused to hlgG-tag at C-terminus, was expressed in HEK293 cell and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.



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