

## 4 1BBR Human, His

**Description:** 4-1BBR Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 193 amino acids (18-186 a.a) and having a molecular mass of 20kDa. 4-1BBR is fused to a 24 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

**Catalog #:** CYPs-144

For research use only.

**Synonyms:** Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 9, 4-1BB ligand receptor T-cell, antigen 4-1BB homolog, T-cell antigen ILA, CD137 antigen, CDw137, ILA, 4-1BB, MGC2172, 4-1BBR, TNFRSF9.

**Source:** Escherichia Coli.

**Physical Appearance:** Sterile Filtered clear solution.

**Amino Acid Sequence:** MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSMFERTRS LQDPCSNCPA  
GTFCDNNRNQ ICSPCPPNSF SSAGGQRTCD ICRQCKGVFR TRKECSSTSN AECDCTPGFH  
CLGAGCSMCE QDCKQGQELT KKGCKDCCFG TFNDQKRGIC RPWTNCSLDG KSVLVNGTKE  
RDVVCGPSA DLSPGASSVT PPAPAREPGH SPQ.

**Purity:** Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

**Formulation:**

4-1BBR protein solution (0.5mg/ml) containing 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 0.1M NaCl, 10% glycerol and 1mM DTT.

**Stability:**

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

**Usage:**

NeoBiolabs products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

**Introduction:**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor contributes to the clonal expansion, survival, and development of T cells. It can also induce proliferation in peripheral monocytes, enhance T cell apoptosis induced by TCR/CD3 triggered activation, and regulate CD28 co-stimulation to promote Th1 cell responses. The expression of this receptor is induced by lymphocyte activation. TRAF adaptor proteins have been shown to bind to this receptor and transduce the signals leading to activation of NF-kappaB.

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