

TRAIL Human

Description: TRAIL/APO 2 Ligand Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 168 amino acids (Met+Arg115-Gly281) and having a molecular mass of ~21kDa. The sTRAIL is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:CYP5-450

Synonyms: Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 10, TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand, Protein TRAIL, Apo-2 ligand, Apo-2L, CD253 antigen, TL2, APO2L, TNFSF10.

For research use only.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

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

Amino Acid Sequence: MRERGPQRVA AHITGTRGRS NTLSSPNSKN EKALGRKINS
WESSRSGHSF LSNLHLRNGE LVIHEKGFYY IYSQTYFRFQ EEIKENTKND KQMVQYIYKY
TSYPDPILLM KSARNSCWSK DAEYGLYSIY QGGIFELKEN DRIFVSVTNE HLIDMDHEAS
FFGAFLVG.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from a filtered (0.2

Stability:

Lyophilized APO 2 Ligand although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution TRAIL should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's 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.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized TRAIL in sterile 18M-cm H2O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) is a ligand molecule which induces apoptosis. It is a type II transmembrane protein with homology to other members of the tumor necrosis factor family. In humans, the gene that encodes for TRAIL is located at chromosome 3q26. TRAIL binds to the death receptors, DR4 and DR5. The process of apoptosis is caspase-8-dependent. This protein preferentially induces apoptosis in transformed and tumor cells, but does not appear to kill normal cells although it is expressed at a significant level in most normal tissues.

Biological Activity:

The activity is determined by the cytolysis of Murine L929 cells in the presence of Actinomycin D, ED50 for this effect is less than 2ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of 5,000,000IU/mg.

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