abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human TACI protein ab50090

描述

产品名称	重组人TACI蛋白
纯度	> 95 % SDS-PAGE. ab50090 purity was assessed also by HPLC. Endotoxin level is less than 0.1 ng per µg (1EU/µg).
内毒素水平	< 0.100 Eu/µg
表达系统	Escherichia coli
蛋白长度	Protein fragment
无动物成分	No
性质	Recombinant
种属	Human
序列	SGLGRSRRGG RSRVDQEERF PQGLWTGVAM RSCPEEQYWD PLLGTCMSCK TICNHQSQRT CAAFCRSLSC RKEQGKFYDH LLRDCISCAS ICGQHPKQCA YFCENKLRSP VNLPPELRRQ RSGEVENNSD NSGRYQGLEH RGSEASPALP GLKLSADQV
氨基酸	1 to 159

技术指标

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab50090** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

应用	SDS-PAGE Functional Studies
形式	Lyophilized
补充说明	Soluble TACI inhibits APRIL-stimulated proliferation of primary B-cells by blocking the binding of APRIL to the membrane anchored TACI receptor.

制备和贮存

稳定性和存储	Shipped at 4°C. The lyophilized protein is stable for a few weeks at room temperature. Store at -20°C long term.

复溶	Reconsitute to 1mg/ml in distilled water.

常规信息

功能	Receptor for TNFSF13/APRIL and TNFSF13B/TALL1/BAFF/BLYS that binds both ligands with similar high affinity. Mediates calcineurin-dependent activation of NF-AT, as well as activation of NF-kappa-B and AP-1. Involved in the stimulation of B- and T-cell function and the regulation of humoral immunity.
组织特异性	Highly expressed in spleen, thymus, small intestine and peripheral blood leukocytes. Expressed in resting B-cells and activated T-cells, but not in resting T-cells.
疾病相关	Defects in TNFRSF13B are the cause of immunodeficiency common variable type 2 (CVID2) [MIM:240500]. CVID2 is a primary immunodeficiency characterized by antibody deficiency, hypogammaglobulinemia, recurrent bacterial infections and an inability to mount an antibody response to antigen. The defect results from a failure of B-cell differentiation and impaired secretion of immunoglobulins; the numbers of circulating B cells is usually in the normal range, but can be low. Defects in TNFRSF13B are a cause of immunoglobulin A deficiency 2 (IGAD2) [MIM:609529]. Selective deficiency of immunoglobulin A (IGAD) is the most common form of primary immunodeficiency, with an incidence of approximately 1 in 600 individuals in the western world. Individuals with symptomatic IGAD often have deficiency of IgG subclasses or decreased antibody response to carbohydrate antigens such as pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine. Individuals with IGAD also suffer from recurrent sinopulmonary and gastrointestinal infections and have an increased incidence of autoimmune disorders and of lymphoid and non-lymphoid malignancies. In vitro studies have suggested that some individuals with IGAD have impaired isotype class switching to IgA and others may have a post-switch defect. IGAD and CVID have been known to coexist in families. Some individuals initially present with IGAD1 and then develop CVID. These observations suggest that some cases of IGAD and CVID may have a common etiology.
序列相似性	Contains 2 TNFR-Cys repeats.
细胞定位	Membrane.

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