

Recombinant Human soluble Fas Receptor/TNFRSF6 (rHusFasR/TNFRSF6)

ChemWhat Technical Data Sheet (TDS)

Catalog Number:	103-17R
Source:	<i>Escherichia coli</i> .
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 17.6 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 157 amino acids.
Quantity:	5µg/20µg/1000µg
AA Sequence:	RLSSKSVNAQ VTDINSKGLE LRKTVTTVET QNLEGLHHDG QFCHKPCPPG ERKARDCTVN GDEPDCVPCQ EGKEYTDKAH FSSKCRRCL CDEHGLEVE INCTRTQNTK CRCKPNFFCN STVCEHCDPC TKCEHGIKE CTLTSNTKCK EEGSRSN
Purity:	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Biological Activity:	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED ₅₀ as determined by its ability to inhibit the cytotoxicity of Jurkat cells is between 10-15 µg/ml in the presence of 2 ng/ml of rHuFas Ligand.
Physical Appearance:	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin:	Less than 1 EU/µg of rHusFasR/TNFRSF6 as determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution:	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at ≤ -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
Shipping:	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage:	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
Usage:	ChemWhat Limited in UK offers this branded product for research, development or further evaluation purposes. NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

Human soluble Fas Receptor/TNFRSF6

Fas and Fas Ligand (FasL) belong to the TNF superfamily and are type I and type II transmembrane proteins, respectively. Binding of FasL to Fas triggers apoptosis in Fas-bearing cells. The mechanism of apoptosis involves recruitment of pro-caspase 8 through an adaptor molecule called FADD followed by processing of the pro-enzyme to active forms. These active caspases then cleave various cellular substrates leading to the eventual cell death. sFasR is capable of inhibiting FasL-induced apoptosis by acting as a decoy receptor that serves as a sink for FasL.