Recombinant Human DR6
Catalog # C327
Derived from Human Cells

**DESCRIPTION**
Recombinant Human Death Receptor 6 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gln42-Leu350 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.

Accession #: 075509
Known as: Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily Member 21; Death Receptor 6; CD358; TNFRSF21; DR6

**FORMULATION**
Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.

**SHIPPING**
The product is shipped at ambient temperature.
Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

**STORAGE**
Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.
Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days.
Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

**RECONSTITUTION**
Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.
It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml.
Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.
Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

**QUALITY CONTROL**
Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 IEU/μg).

**AMINO ACID SEQUENCE**
QPEQKASNLIGTYRHVDRATGQLTCDKCPAGTYSEHCTNTSLRVCSSCPVGTFTRHENGIEKCHDCSQCPWPMikeKLPCA ALTDRECTCPGPQSNATCAPHTVCPVGWVGRKKGETEDVRCKQARGTFSVPSVMKCKAYTDCLSQRNLVVIKPQGK TE TDNVCGLTPSFSSSTSPGTAAIFPRPEHMETHEVPSSYYPKGMNSTESNASSVRFVKVLSSIQEGTVPDNNTSSARGKEDV NKTLPQNQVNHQGPQHHILKLPSMEATGGEKSSTPIKGPKRGHPQNLHKHFIDNEHLVDHHHHHH

**BACKGROUND**
Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily Member 21 (TNFRSF21) is a type I transmembrane receptor that includes four extracellular cysteine-rich motifs and a cytoplasmic death domain. DR6 is highly expressed in heart, brain, placenta, pancreas, lymph node, thymus and prostate. DR6 may activate NF-kappa-B and JNK to promote apoptosis and T-cell differentiation. In addition, DR6 binds with N-APP, which is released by the deprivation of Trophic-factor. It triggers caspase activation and degeneration of both neuronal cell bodies (via caspase-3) and axons (via caspase-6). DR6 is also expressed on the tumor cell lines and can be induced by TNF-α.