Animal-Free AITRL/TNFSF18 Protein, Human (His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P700014AF
Synonyms:	TL6; GITRL; TNLG2A; hGITRL; TNFSF18
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	Q9UNG2 (Q49-I174)
Gene ID:	8995
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 15.34 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	M Q L E T A K E P C M A K F G P L P S K W Q M A S S E P P C V N K V S D W K L E I L Q N G L Y L I Y G Q V A P N A N Y N D V A P F E V R L Y K N K D M I Q T L T N K S K I Q N V G G T Y E L H V G D T I D L I F N S E H Q V L K N N T Y W G I I L I A N P Q E I
Biological Activity	Measure by its ability to induce IL-8 secretion in human PBMCs. The ED_{50} for this effect is <2.5 ng/mL.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a solution containing 1X PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<0.1 EU per 1 μg of the protein by the LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	GITRL (AITRL), a type II transmembrane protein, is a ligand for glucocorticoid-induced TNFR-related protein (GITR). GITR, a member of the TNFR superfamily, is expressed in T cells, natural killer cells and some myeloid cells. And GITRL is mainly expressed on antigen presenting cells (B cells, dendritic cells), macrophages and endothelial cells (ECs)[1]. When GITRL binds to GITR, GITR can produce costimulatory signals that regulate T-cell proliferation and effector functions. The interaction stimulates proliferation and cytokine production of both $CD4^+$ Teff and Treg cells, and drives antitumor activity of $CD8^+$ T cells[3]. Besides, GITRL plays a role in EC-activation and promotes adhesion in both mice and humans, which increases STAT-1 phosphorylation and the augmented expression of adhesion molecules such as VCAM-1 and ICAM-1

[2].

Human GITRL shares < 55% common aa identity with mouse. Human GITRL consists of cytoplasmic domain (M1-W27), helical domain (L28-F48), and extracellular domain (L49-S177). Human GITRL is a trimer, but can also be a monomer or assemble in other multimeric structures[4].

GITR/GITRL interaction plays a role in the pathogenesis of tumor, inflammation, as well as autoimmune diseases[1].

REFERENCES

[1]. Tian J, et al. The Role of GITR/GITRL Interaction in Autoimmune Diseases. Front Immunol. 2020 Oct 9;11:588682.

[2]. Lacal PM, et al. Glucocorticoid-induced tumor necrosis factor receptor family-related ligand triggering upregulates vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 and intercellular adhesion molecule-1 and promotes leukocyte adhesion. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 2013 Oct;347(1):164-72.

[3]. Wang F, et al. Structures of mouse and human GITR-GITRL complexes reveal unique TNF superfamily interactions. Nat Commun. 2021 Mar 2;12(1):1378.

[4]. Placke T, et al. Glucocorticoid-induced TNFR-related (GITR) protein and its ligand in antitumor immunity: functional role and therapeutic modulation. Clin Dev Immunol. 2010;2010:239083.

[5]. Tian J, et al. Increased GITRL Impairs the Function of Myeloid-Derived Suppressor Cells and Exacerbates Primary Sjögren Syndrome. J Immunol. 2019 Mar 15;202(6):1693-1703.

Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA