

Screening Libraries

Proteins

Product Data Sheet



CD70 Protein, Rat (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.: HY-P72930

Synonyms: CD70 antigen; CD70; CD27 ligand; CD27LG; TNFSF7; CD27L

Species:

HEK293 Source:

NP_001100348 (Q46-P195) Accession:

Gene ID: 301132

Molecular Weight: Approximately 28 kDa

PROPERTIES

| | _ | | |
|----|-----|-----|----|
| AA | Sea | uen | ce |

QHVLLEPPEL HVAELQLNLT DPQKDLTLRW GAGPALGRSF THGPGLEKGN LRIHQDGIYR LHIQVTLANC SSSGSALQHR ASLVVGICSP AVHIISLLRR RFGQDCTVSL QRLTPLARGD

VLCSNLTQPL LPSRNADETF FGVQRVYPWP

Biological Activity

Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized CD70 Protein, Rat (HEK293, His) at 10μg/mL (100μL/well) can bind mouse CD27-hFc and the EC₅₀ is 10-50 ng/mL.

Appearance

Lyophilized powder.

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.

Endotoxin Level

<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.

Reconsititution

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH₂O.

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

CD70 (CD27 Ligand) belongs to the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) family, is the ligand for TNFRSF27/CD27^[1]. CD70 and CD27 are homotrimer type II and homodimer type I transmembrane glycoprotein, expressing on activated and resting T and B lymphocytes, respectively^{[3][4]}. As for a wildly use of CD70 in animal disease model, the sequence of amino acids in rat is very different from human (55.79%) and rat (77.20%).

CD70 as one of the most frequently mutated genes in a series of diffuse large B cell lymphomas, especially acts in a crucial

Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-specific T cell immunity and more generally for the immune surveillance of B cells. CD70 inhibits EBV infection by restoring the expansion of EBV-specific T lymphocytes stimulated by the CD70-deficient EBV-infected B cells^[3].

CD70 involves in activation of innate and adaptive immunity, expressing in the mature dendritic cells and being upregulated upon the triggering of CD40 or Toll-like receptors^[2].

CD70 induces proliferation of costimulated T cells, enhances the generation of cytolytic T cells, and contributes to T cell activation $^{[4]}$.

CD70 is also reported to play a role in regulating B-cell activation, cytotoxic function of natural killer cells, and immunoglobulin sythesis^[5]. targeting CD70 positive tumors with CAR-T cells induces a potent antitumor response^[6].

REFERENCES

[1]. Bowman MR, et al. The cloning of CD70 and its identification as the ligand for CD27. J Immunol. 1994 Feb 15;152(4):1756-61.

[2]. Jacobs J, et al. CD70: An emerging target in cancer immunotherapy. Pharmacol Ther. 2015 Nov;155:1-10.

[3]. Izawa K, et al. Inherited CD70 deficiency in humans reveals a critical role for the CD70-CD27 pathway in immunity to Epstein-Barr virus infection. J Exp Med. 2017 Jan;214(1):73-89.

[4]. Brown GR, et al. CD27-CD27 ligand/CD70 interactions enhance alloantigen-induced proliferation and cytolytic activity in CD8+ T lymphocytes. J Immunol. 1995 Apr 15;154(8):3686-95.

[5]. Kobata T, et al. CD27-CD70 interactions regulate B-cell activation by T cells. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1995 Nov 21;92(24):11249-53.

[6]. Jin L, et al. CD70, a novel target of CAR T-cell therapy for gliomas. Neuro Oncol. 2018 Jan 10;20(1):55-65.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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