

DESCRIPTION

Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived			
	HA (YPYDVPDYA)	GCN4-IZ	GGSGGGSGGGS	Human April (Ala105 - Leu250) Accession # O75888
	N-terminus			C-terminus

N-terminal Sequence Tyr

Analysis
Structure / Form Noncovalently-linked homotrimer

Predicted Molecular Mass 21.7 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	26 kDa, reducing conditions
Activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using anti-IgM stimulated mouse B cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is typically 5-25 ng/mL in the presence of goat anti-mouse IgM.
Endotoxin Level	<1.0 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>90%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in Tris-HCl and NaCl with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in PBS containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.
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.

BACKGROUND

APRIL (a proliferation-inducing ligand), also known as TNFSF13, TALL2, and TRDL1, is a member of the TNF ligand superfamily (1). APRIL is synthesized as a 32 kDa type II transmembrane protein which is cleaved by furin in the Golgi to release a 17 kDa soluble molecule (2, 3). Secreted APRIL consists almost entirely of a single TNF homology domain (2, 3). Little or no transmembrane APRIL is expressed on the cell surface (3). Alternate splicing generates isoforms with short deletions at the N- or C-terminus (4). Human APRIL shares 85% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat APRIL. Among TNF superfamily ligands, BAFF shows the greatest sequence homology with APRIL, and the two proteins exhibit overlapping biological activities. APRIL promotes cellular proliferation and protects from apoptosis in normal and transformed cells (3, 5 - 7). It is present in elevated amounts in a wide variety of cancers primarily due to expression by tumor-infiltrating neutrophils (4, 5, 7 - 9). Both APRIL and BAFF bind and signal through the TNF superfamily receptors TACI and BCMA, and BAFF additionally functions through BAFF R (6, 10, 11). A stretch of basic amino acids at the N-terminus of APRIL is required for its interaction with heparan sulfate proteoglycans (HSPGs) (12, 13). Binding to HSPGs is independent of APRIL's binding to TACI and BCMA (12, 13). Interaction with HSPGs serves to concentrate APRIL on the surface of cells, thereby favoring TACI- or BCMA-mediated effects (8, 9, 13). APRIL can form bioactive heterotrimers with BAFF, and these circulate in the serum of patients with rheumatic immune disorders (14). A bioactive protein known as TWE-PRIL consists of the intracellular domain, transmembrane segment, and stalk region of TWEAK fused to the TNF homology domain of APRIL (15). TWE-PRIL is expressed in monocytes and activated T cells, and in contrast to APRIL, it is presented on the cell surface (15).

References:

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