

GITR / Tnfrsf18 (mouse) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Rat Monoclonal Antibody [Clone DTA-1]
Catalog # AH12852

Specification

GITR / Tnfrsf18 (mouse) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application ,3,4,
Primary Accession 035714

Other Accession 21936 (Mouse), 3180 (Mouse), 482508 (Mouse)

Reactivity Mouse Host Rat

Clonality Monoclonal Isotype Rat / IgG2b, lambda

Calculated MW 66-70kDa (Homodimer) KDa

GITR / Tnfrsf18 (mouse) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Gene ID 21936

Other Names

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 18, Glucocorticoid-induced TNFR-related protein, CD357, Tnfrsf18, Gitr

Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions

GITR / Tnfrsf18 (mouse) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GITR / Tnfrsf18 (mouse) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information

Name Tnfrsf18

Synonyms Gitr

Function

Receptor for TNFSF18. Seems to be involved in interactions between activated T-lymphocytes and endothelial cells and in the regulation of T-cell receptor-mediated cell death. Mediated NF-kappa-B activation via the TRAF2/NIK pathway (By similarity).

Cellular Location

[Isoform A]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein [Isoform C]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location

Preferentially expressed in activated T lymphocytes



GITR / Tnfrsf18 (mouse) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

GITR / Tnfrsf18 (mouse) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images

GITR / Tnfrsf18 (mouse) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

GITR (glucocorticoid-induced TNFR-related gene) is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily, also known as TNFRSF18. It is expressed at low levels on resting T lymphocytes and at high levels on CD25+ĀCD4+ĀTregs. The expression of GITR on T cells can be upregulated upon activation. Interaction of GITR with its ligand (GITRL) has been demonstrated to augment T cell activation, proliferation, cytokine production as well as MAPKs and NF-ĪṛB activation, and abrogate the inhibitory function ofĀCD25+ĀCD4+ĀTregs. In vivoĀactivation of GITR causes development of autoimmune diseases and restores the suppressed immune response.

GITR / Tnfrsf18 (mouse) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Stephens GL, et al. 2004. J. Immunol. 173:5008. | Tone M, et al. 2003. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 100:15059