

**TREM-1 Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP73316****Specification****TREM-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9NP99</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**TREM-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 54210**Other Names**

TREM1; Triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells 1; TREM-1; Triggering receptor expressed on monocytes 1; CD354

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IHC-P~~N/A

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**TREM-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** TREM1**Function**

[Isoform 1]: Cell surface receptor that plays important roles in innate and adaptive immunity by amplifying inflammatory responses (PubMed:[10799849](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10799849), PubMed:[21393102](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21393102)). Upon activation by various ligands such as PGLYRP1, HMGB1 or HSP70, multimerizes and forms a complex with transmembrane adapter TYROBP/DAP12 (PubMed:[17568691](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17568691), PubMed:[25595774](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25595774), PubMed:[29568119](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29568119)). In turn, initiates a SYK-mediated cascade of tyrosine phosphorylation, activating multiple downstream mediators such as BTK, MAPK1, MAPK3 or phospholipase C-gamma (PubMed:[14656437](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14656437), PubMed:[21659545](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21659545)). This cascade promotes the neutrophil- and macrophage- mediated release of pro-inflammatory cytokines and/or

chemokines, as well as their migration and thereby amplifies inflammatory responses that are triggered by bacterial and fungal infections (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17098818" target="\_blank">17098818</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17568691" target="\_blank">17568691</a>). By also promoting the amplification of inflammatory signals that are initially triggered by Toll-like receptor (TLR) and NOD-like receptor engagement, plays a major role in the pathophysiology of acute and chronic inflammatory diseases of different etiologies including septic shock and atherosclerosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11323674" target="\_blank">11323674</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21393102" target="\_blank">21393102</a>).

#### Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Recruited to lipid rafts when activated.

#### Tissue Location

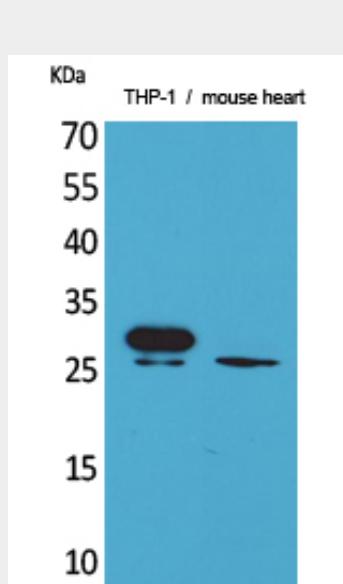
Mostly expressed by immune cells of the myeloid lineage, such as monocytes, macrophages, neutrophils and dendritic cells (PubMed:10799849). Expression is associated with a mature stage of myeloid development (PubMed:11922939). Highly expressed in adult liver, lung and spleen than in corresponding fetal tissue. Also expressed in the lymph node, placenta, spinal cord and heart tissues Isoform 2 was detected in the lung, liver and mature monocytes

### TREM-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

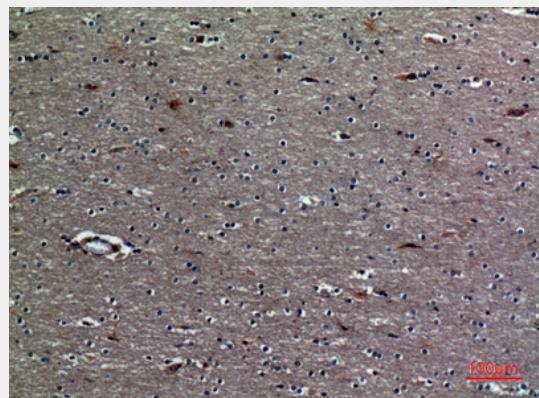
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### TREM-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images

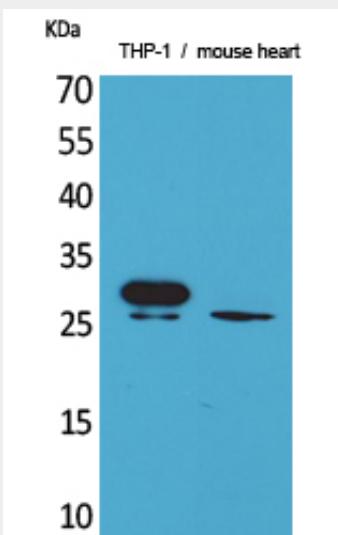


Western Blot analysis of THP-1, mouse heart cells using TREM-1 Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary

antibody was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Western Blot analysis of THP-1, mouse heart cells using TREM-1 Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100  
**TREM-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

Stimulates neutrophil and monocyte-mediated inflammatory responses. Triggers release of pro-inflammatory chemokines and cytokines, as well as increased surface expression of cell activation markers. Amplifier of inflammatory responses that are triggered by bacterial and fungal infections and is a crucial mediator of septic shock.