

TSLP Receptor Antibody

Catalog # ASC10536

Specification

TSLP Receptor Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IF Primary Accession Q8CII9

Other Accession NP 057924, 31980663

Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Mouse
Rabbit
Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Application Notes TSLP receptor antibody can be used for

detection of TSLP receptor by Western blot at 1 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start

at 20 µg/mL.

TSLP Receptor Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 57914

Other Names

TSLP Receptor Antibody: CRLM2, Ly114, Tpte2, Tslpr, Crlm2, Cytokine receptor-like factor 2, Cytokine receptor-like molecule 2, CRLM-2, cytokine receptor-like factor 2

Target/Specificity

Crlf2:

Reconstitution & Storage

TSLP Receptor antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions

TSLP Receptor Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TSLP Receptor Antibody - Protein Information

Name Crlf2

Synonyms Crlm2, Tpte2, Tslpr

Function

Receptor for thymic stromal lymphopoietin (TSLP). Forms a functional complex with TSLP and IL7R which is capable of stimulating cell proliferation through activation of STAT3 and STAT5. Also activates JAK2. Implicated in the development of the hematopoietic system.

Cellular Location



[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein [Isoform 2]: Secreted.

Tissue Location

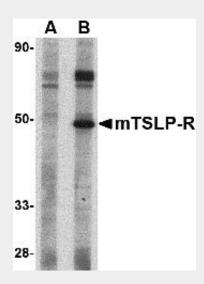
High level of expression in liver, lung and testis. Also expressed in heart, brain, spleen, thymus and bone marrow. Highly expressed in progenitors and myeloid cells. Isoform 2 is expressed in primary hemotopoietic cells

TSLP Receptor Antibody - Protocols

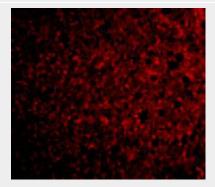
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

TSLP Receptor Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of TSLP Receptor in mouse heart tissue lysate with TSLP Receptor antibody at 1 μ g/mL in (A) the presence and (B) the absence of blocking peptide.



Immunofluorescence of TSLP Receptor in Mouse Liver cells with TSLP Receptor antibody at 20 μ g/mL.



TSLP Receptor Antibody - Background

TSLP Receptor Antibody: Thymic stromal lymphopoietin (TSLP) has recently been identified as an important factor capable of driving dendritic cell maturation and activation. It is involved in the positive selection of regulatory T cells, maintenance of peripheral CD4+ T cell homeostasis and the induction of CD4+ T cell-mediated allergic reaction. TSLP is also capable of supporting the growth of fetal liver and adult B cell progenitors and their differentiation to the IgM-positive stage of B cell development. Its receptor TSLP-R will bind TSLP in a low-affinity fashion in transfected cells; co-transfection with IL-7R-alpha cDNA results in high-affinity binding and a functional heteromeric complex. This heteromeric receptor requires stat5 for TSLP-mediated signal transduction and is inhibited by SOCS-1. The approximately 75 kDa band seen in the immunoblot may be a post-translationally modified form of TSLP-R.

TSLP Receptor Antibody - References

Ziegler SF and Liu Y-J. Thymic stromal lymphopoietin in normal and pathogenic T cell development and function. Nature Immunol.2006; 7:709-14.

Sims JE, Williams DE, Morrissey PJ, et al. Molecular cloning and biological characterization of a novel murine lymphoid growth factor. J. Exp. Med.2000; 192:671-80.

Levin SD, Koelling RM, Friend SL, et al. Thymic stromal lymphopoietin: a cytokine that promotes the development of IgM+ cells in vitro and signals via a novel mechanism. J. Immunol.1999; 162:677-83.

Park LS, Martin U, Garka K, et al. Cloning of the murine thymic stromal lymphopoietin (TSLP) receptor: Formation of a functional heteromeric complex requires interleukin 7 receptor. J. Exp. Med.2000; 192:659-70.