Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-00771)

Anti-GITR/TNFRSF18 Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human (predicted:Mouse,Rat)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 24 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	Tissue/cell: human oral squamous cell carcinoma; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH6.0), Boiling bathing for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-TNFRSF18 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-00771) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAb staining.
Application:	IF,IHC-Fr,IHC-P
Recommended	IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: mouse TNFRSF18
Antigen Species:	Mouse
Gene ID:	21936
Uniprot ID:	O35714
Synonyms:	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 18;GITR-D;AITR;GITR;CD357
Biology Area:	TNF,Regulatory T Cells,Necrosis Factors,TNF

Research Background

TNFRSF18 or GITR (glucocorticoid-induced TNF receptor family-regulated gene) is a 25 kD TNF receptor superfamily member (also known as AITR and TNFRSF18) originally identified in the mouse by comparing untreated and dexamethasone-treated murine T cell hybridoma cells. Human GITR was subsequently identified by searching an expressed sequence tag database. GITR is expressed on activated lymphocytes and is upregulated by T cell receptor engagement. The cytoplasmic domain of GITR is homologous to CD40, 4-1BB and CD27 and has been shown to interact with TRAF 1-3, but not TRAF 5 or 6. GITR signaling has been shown to regulate T cell proliferation and TCR-mediated apoptosis, and to break immunological self-tolerance. GITR appears to be highly expressed on CD4+CD25+ T regulatory cells and has been shown to induce NF-kB activation through TRAF2/NIK signaling. GITR has been proposed to be involved in the development of regulatory T cells and to regulate the activity of Th1 subsets. GITR binds GITRL, a TNF superfamily ligand expressed on endothelial cells, dendritic cells, macrophages, and B cells.

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