

**DESCRIPTION**

<b>Source</b>	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived		
	Cynomolgus Monkey GITR/TNFRSF18 (Gln20-Glu155) Accession # XP_005545180	IEGRMD	Human IgG <sub>1</sub> (Pro100-Lys330)
	N-terminus		C-terminus

**N-terminal Sequence Analysis** No results obtained. Gln20 inferred from enzymatic pyroglutamate treatment revealing Arg21

**Structure / Form** Disulfide-linked homodimer

**Predicted Molecular Mass** 41 kDa

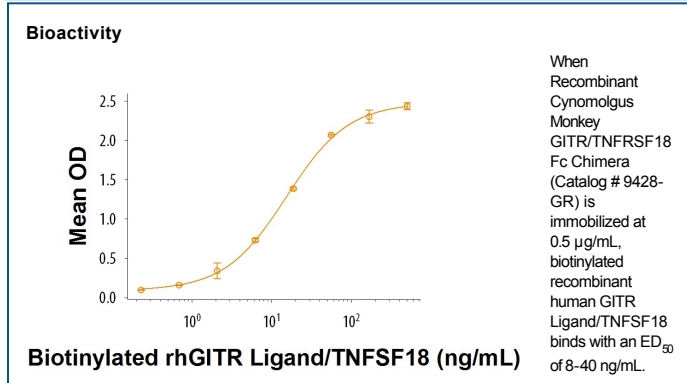
**SPECIFICATIONS**

<b>SDS-PAGE</b>	49-60 kDa, reducing conditions
<b>Activity</b>	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. When Recombinant Cynomolgus Monkey GITR/TNFRSF18 Fc Chimera is immobilized at 0.5 µg/mL, 100 µL/well, the concentration of biotinylated recombinant human GITR Ligand/TNFSF18 that produces 50% of the optimal binding response is 8-40 ng/mL.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
<b>Purity</b>	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 500 µg/mL in PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**DATA**



**BACKGROUND**

GITR (glucocorticoid-induced tumor necrosis factor receptor), also known as AITR and TNFRSF18, is a 40 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein that functions in immune regulation (1, 2). Mature human GITR consists of a 137 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with three tandem TNF R cysteine-rich repeats, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 58 aa cytoplasmic domain (3, 4). Within the ECD region, cyno GITR shares 89.8% and 53.2% aa sequence identity with human and mouse GITR, respectively. Alternative splicing generates an isoform with a short deletion in the cytoplasmic domain and a potentially secreted isoform that is substituted within the third TNF R repeat and lacks the transmembrane and cytoplasmic regions. GITR is expressed on CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> regulatory T cells (Treg) as well as on subsets of thymocytes, lymph node cells, and splenocytes (4-6), and it is up-regulated on antigen-activated conventional CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells (3, 4, 6, 7). GITR binding by GITR Ligand/TNFSF18 co-stimulates the proliferation and activation of CD4<sup>+</sup> or CD8<sup>+</sup> conventional T cells (3, 7-9). It also induces the proliferation of Treg (8, 10) but inhibits the ability of Treg to suppress immune responses (5, 8, 11-13). This can result in the development of autoimmunity, increased tumor cell killing by effector T cells (5, 11), and increased inflammation in arthritis, allergic asthma, and inflammatory bowel disease (10, 14). GITR is also expressed on sympathetic neurons where it enhances NGF-induced neurite outgrowth and branching (15).

**References:**

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