

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse TSLP in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant mouse TSLP Tyr20-Glu140 Accession # Q9JIE6
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Stromal Lymphopoietin (TSLP) was originally identified from the conditioned medium of a mouse thymic stromal cell line as a protein that promoted the development of B cells. The activity of mouse TSLP overlaps with, but is distinct from, that of mouse IL-7 (1). Mouse TSLP cDNA encodes a 140 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a 19 aa signal sequence. Within the mature region, there are three potential N-glycosylation sites. The Sf 21 cell expressed rmTSLP is likely to be glycosylated at all three sites, as three major glycoforms were visible on SDS-PAGE (Figure 1). Insect cells are known to express relatively simple and homogeneous N-glycans that mainly belong to the high mannose type (2). This recombinant protein was found to be an excellent substrate for N-specific glycosidases such as Endo F3 (Figure 1). The majority of the glycans on rmTSLP can be readily removed by Endo F3. However, a small percentage of the glycans is somewhat resistant to Endo F3 digestion, possibly lacking core fucose, as it is known that core fucosylated N-glycans are strongly preferred substrates for Endo F3 digestion (3).

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