

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human SARM1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human SARM1 Lys556-Thr724 Accession # Q6SZW1
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 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.

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

SARM1 (Sterile alpha and TIR motif-containing protein 1; also SAM domain-containing protein 2 and TIR-1 homolog) is a 73-75 kDa member of the TLR adaptor family of molecules. It is both nuclear and cytoplasmic, and expressed in monocytes, neurons, and retinal photoreceptor cells, where it demonstrates disparate activities. In monocytes, SARM1 is a specific inhibitor of TRIF-dependent TLR-3 and -4 signaling, and appears to block MAPK phosphorylation. In neurons, SARM1 regulates microtubule stability, and thus axon and dendrite elongation. And in retinal photoreceptor cells, SARM1 complexes with Na/K ATPase to create a cell surface receptor for retinoschisin. Human SARM1 is 724 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains an N-terminal polybasic motif (aa 1-20) and a Gly-rich region (aa 22-90) that may anchor the molecule to intracellular membranes. It also possesses two SAM domains (aa 412-548) plus a TIR region (aa 559-657) that appears to interact with TIRF. Proteolytic cleavage products of 35 kDa and 30 kDa have been described. There is one splice variant that shows a 72 aa substitution for aa 1-106. Over aa 556-724, human SARM1 shares 94% aa identity with mouse SARM1.

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