

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TREM-1 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 888111
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human TREM-1 Ala21-Asn150 Accession # Q9NP99
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and 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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	HEK293 Human Cell Line Transfected with Human TREM-1 and eGFP

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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

TREM-1 (Triggering Receptor Expressed on Myeloid cells) is a type I transmembrane protein having a single Ig-like domain. It associates with the adapter protein, DAP12, to deliver an activating signal. Several other TREM family members have been reported that are structurally similar but share less than 30% amino acid identity. TREM-1 is expressed on blood neutrophils and a subset of monocytes, and expression is up-regulated by bacterial LPS. The natural ligand for TREM-1 has not been identified. However, engagement of TREM-1 with an agonist monoclonal antibody leads to expression of IL-8, MCP-1, and TNF-α, suggesting that this receptor plays an important role in inflammatory responses. TREM-1 is expressed at high levels on neutrophils of patients with microbial sepsis and in mice with LPS-induced shock. Blockade of TREM-1 with a TREM-1/Fc fusion protein protected mice against LPS-induced shock. Human and mouse TREM-1 share approximately 42% amino acid sequence homology (1-3).

References:

1. Bouchon, A. (2000) J. Immunol. **164**:4991.
2. Bouchon, A. (2001) Nature **410**:1103.
3. Nathan, C. and A. Ding (2001) Nature Med. **7**:530.

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