

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects mouse TREM2 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 237920R
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse TREM2 Met1-Pro168 Accession # Q99NH8
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 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.

Flow Cytometry Titration recommended for optimal concentration with starting range of 0.1-1 µg/1 million cells. Samples used for this experiment were Human PBMC monocytes and Mouse RAW264 monocyte/macrophage cell line

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

TREM2 (Triggering Receptor Expressed on Myeloid cells-2) is a 35 kDa molecular weight type I transmembrane member of the TREM family and Ig superfamily . Mature human TREM2 consists of a 156 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with one V-type Ig-like domain, a 21 aa transmembrane (TM) domain, and a 35 aa cytoplasmic tail. Within the ECD, human TREM2 shares 73% and 74% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat TREM2, respectively. Two closely related transcripts were reported in mouse and designated TREM2a and TREM2b. Soluble forms of the TREM2 ECD are generated by alternative splicing or proteolytic cleavage, and the cytoplasmic domain can be liberated by gamma-Secretase mediated intramembrane cleavage. It is a pattern recognition receptor that binds anionic ligands. A positively charged lysine within the transmembrane segment allows association with the signal adapter protein, DAP12 to deliver an activating signal that plays a role in both innate and adaptive immune responses, including inhibition of macrophage activation. TREM2 is expressed on macrophages, immature myeloid dendritic cells, osteoclasts, microglia, and adipocytes. It promotes the differentiation and function of osteoclasts, the production of inflammatory cytokines by adipocytes, insulin resistance, and the phagocytic clearance of bacteria. In the CNS, TREM2 binds to ApoE, ApoA1, and ApoB and mediates the clearance of apoptotic neurons, amyloid plaques, and cell debris following demyelination. TREM2 also interacts with and modifies signaling through Plexin A1 on dendritic cells and osteoclasts. Mutations in TREM2 or DAP12 are associated with the development of Alzheimer's disease and Nasu-Hakola disease (NHD/PLOSL) which is characterized by presenile dementia and bone cysts. Soluble TREM2 is elevated in cerebrospinal fluid of patients with active multiple sclerosis (MS), and TREM2 blockade exacerbates disease symptoms in the experimental EAE model of MS.

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