

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse TRAM/TICAM2 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) TRAM/TICAM2 or rhTRIF/TICAM1 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 757706
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse TRAM/TICAM2 Met1-Ala232 Accession # Q8BJQ4
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 532 Excitation Wavelength: 534 nm Emission Wavelength: 553 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.

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

The innate and adaptive immune responses depend on systems that link cell surface surveillance receptor signals to cytoplasmic proteins such as kinases, adaptors, and transcription factors. Toll-like receptors (TLR) recognize different pathogen associated molecular patterns (PAMPs), and initiate a signaling cascades mediated by a Toll/interleukin-1 receptor (TIR) domain-containing adaptor proteins such as MyD88, TIRAP/MAL, and TRIF. Mouse TRIF-related adaptor molecule (TRAM), is a 232 amino acid, 26 kDa (predicted), ubiquitously expressed member of the TIR domain-containing adaptor family. TRAM, also known as TIR domain-containing adapter protein 2 (TICAM2) and TIR domain-containing protein (TIRP), contains a central TIR domain that is most similar to that of TRIF. TRAM plays an essential role in the MyD88-independent signaling of TLR4 by binding members of the IRAK family, ultimately leading to the activation of NFκB. Mouse TRAM shares 75% and 77% identity to human and rat TRAM, respectively.

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