

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TRIF/TICAM1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) TRIF (aa 29-204), rhTRAM, rhTRIM, rhTRIM5, rhTRIM21, or rhTRIM32 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 567212
Purification	IgM-specific Affinity-purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human TRIF/TICAM1 Met474-Pro618 Accession # Q8IUC6
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.

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

TRIF (TIR domain-containing adaptor inducing IFN-β; also TICAM1) is a 105-110 kDa cytoplasmic adaptor molecule that mediates Toll receptor signaling. It is widely expressed and associates with both TLR3 and TLR4. Relative to TLR3, TRIF appears to activate IRF-3, -4, and -7, as well as NFκB and FADD. Its action on FADD is through RIP1, and this induces apoptosis. Human TRIF is 712 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains three TRAF6 bonding motifs (aa 84-91, 248-255 and 299-309), one TIR domain (aa 390-460), a Pro-rich region (aa 614-678), and an overlapping RHIM domain (aa 661-699). The molecule is reported to form a homodimer. There are multiple potential isoform variants. One shows a 23 aa substitution for aa 31-162 accompanied by a Pro substitution for aa 633-660, a second shows a 44 aa substitution for aa 352-712, and a third shows a 38 aa substitution for aa 271-712. Over aa 474-618, human TRIF shares 53% aa identity with mouse TRIF.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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