

DESCRIPTION

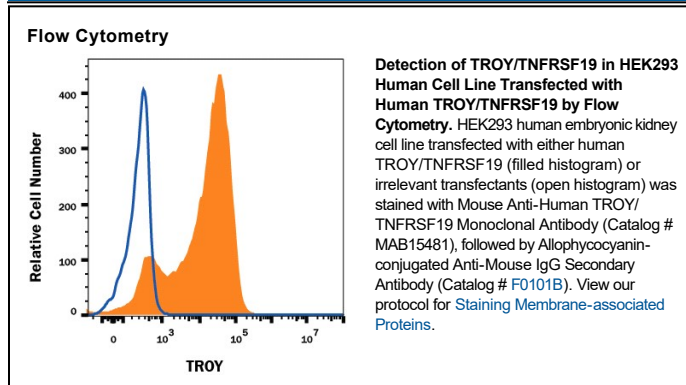
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TROY/TNFRSF19 in direct ELISAs. Stains human TROY/TNFRSF19 transfectants but not irrelevant transfectants in flow cytometry.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 933202
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human TROY/TNFRSF19 Glu30-Leu170 Accession # Q9NS68
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

TROY (also known as TAJ and TNFRSF19) is a 45-55 kDa member of the TNF receptor superfamily of molecules (1-4). It is widely expressed in the embryo, but shows limited expression in adult. In particular, embryonic TROY is found in embryonic epithelium, neural tube, and mesenchyme, and developing neurons of the hippocampus and thalamus (5, 6). In the adult, TROY is found in the nervous system associated with dorsal root and retinal ganglia neurons, astrocytes, and microglia, and in hair follicles where it is expressed by dermal papilla matrix cells (4, 7, 8, 9). In human, TROY has also been found on melanoma cells, not normal melanocytes (10). TROY is reportedly a component of the Nogo-A receptor, taking the place of p75 in a membrane-bound LINGO-1:NgR1:TROY complex (6, 8, 9). This complex purportedly mediates axon repulsion initiated by one of five myelin-associated inhibitory factors (OMpg; CD100; Ephrin B3; Nogo-A; MAG) (6, 11). In the hair follicle, TROY binds LTa and acts with Eda to drive secondary hair follicle development (4, 12). Mature human TROY is a 394 amino acid (aa) type I transmembrane protein (1-3). It possesses a 141 aa extracellular region (aa 30-170) that contains three 40 aa TNFR cysteine motifs, and an extended 232 aa cytoplasmic domain (aa 192-423). There is one potential isoform that shows a two aa substitution for aa 416-423. The extracellular domains of human and mouse TROY share 90% aa identity.

References:

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