

DESCRIPTION

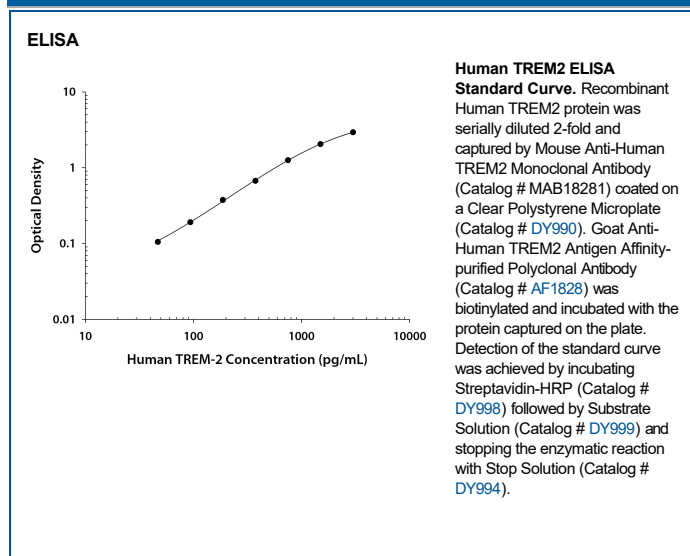
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TREM2 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 263614
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human TREM2 His19-Ser174 Accession # Q9NZC2
Formulation	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.

ELISA	This antibody functions as an ELISA capture antibody when paired with Goat Anti-Human TREM2 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF1828). <i>This product is intended for assay development on various assay platforms requiring antibody pairs. We recommend the Human TREM2 DuoSet ELISA Kit (Catalog # DY1828-05) for convenient development of a sandwich ELISA.</i>
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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

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.