

DESCRIPTION

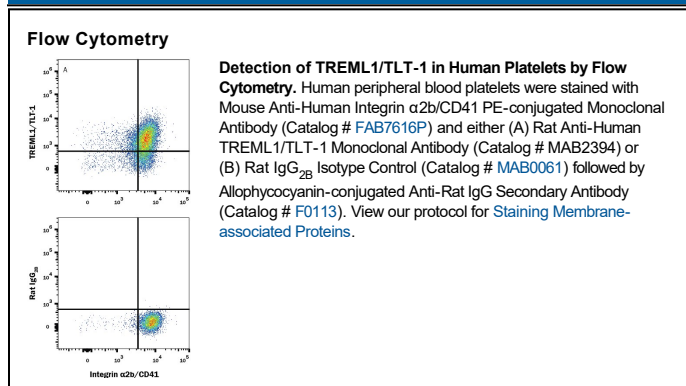
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TREML1/TLT-1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse TREML1 or recombinant human TREML2 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 268420
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human TREML1/TLT-1 Gln16-Ser160 Accession # Q86YW5
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
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human TREML1/TLT-1
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

TREML1 is an inhibitory type I transmembrane protein that has two cytoplasmic ITIMs (Immunoreceptor Tyrosine-based Inhibition Motif). A splice variant lacking ITIMs in its cytoplasmic domain also exists. TREML1 is found only in platelets and megakaryocytes.