

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human SARM1 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 754711
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human SARM1 Lys556-Thr724 Accession # Q6SZW1
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 as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

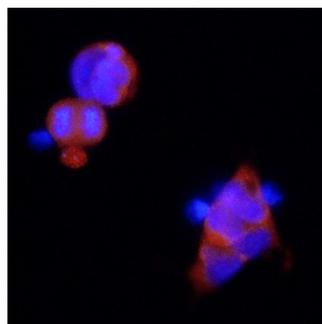
APPLICATIONS

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
Immunocytochemistry	8-25 µg/mL	See Below

DATA

Immunocytochemistry



SARM1 in HEK293 Human Cell Line.
SARM1 was detected in immersion fixed HEK293 human embryonic kidney cell line using Mouse Anti-Human SARM1 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB7037) at 25 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the Northern-Lights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL007) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm. View our protocol for [Fluorescent ICC Staining of Cells on Coverslips](#).

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.
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

SARM1 (Sterile alpha and TIR motif-containing protein 1; also SAM domain-containing protein 2 and TIR-1 homolog) is a 73-75 kDa member of the TLR adaptor family of molecules. It is both nuclear and cytoplasmic, and expressed in monocytes, neurons, and retinal photoreceptor cells, where it demonstrates disparate activities. In monocytes, SARM1 is a specific inhibitor of TRIF-dependent TLR-3 and -4 signaling, and appears to block MAPK phosphorylation. In neurons, SARM1 regulates microtubule stability, and thus axon and dendrite elongation. And in retinal photoreceptor cells, SARM1 complexes with Na/K ATPase to create a cell surface receptor for retinoschisin. Human SARM1 is 724 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains an N-terminal polybasic motif (aa 1-20) and a Gly-rich region (aa 22-90) that may anchor the molecule to intracellular membranes. It also possesses two SAM domains (aa 412-548) plus a TIR region (aa 559-657) that appears to interact with TIRF. Proteolytic cleavage products of 35 kDa and 30 kDa have been described. There is one splice variant that shows a 72 aa substitution for aa 1-106. Over aa 556-724, human SARM1 shares 94% aa identity with mouse SARM1.