

DESCRIPTION

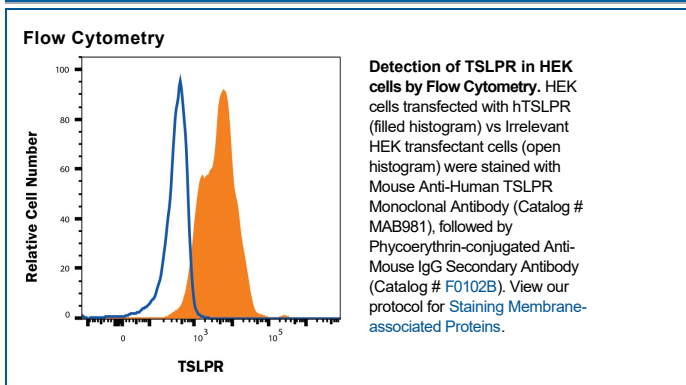
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TSLPR in direct ELISAs and Western blots. Does not cross-react with recombinant mouse TSLPR.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 147036
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human TSLPR Gly25-Lys231 Accession # Q9HC73
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose.

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 TSLPR Fc Chimera (Catalog # 981-TR)
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

TSLP R, also named Delta (1) and CRLM-2 (2) (cytokine receptor-like module-2), was originally cloned as a novel type 1 cytokine receptor with similarity to the common gamma chain. It was subsequently identified to be a subunit of the cellular receptor for the IL-7-like cytokine TSLP and termed TSLP R (3). The human TSLP R cDNA encodes a 371 amino acid (aa) residue type 1 membrane protein with a 22 aa residue signal peptide, a 210 aa residue extracellular domain, a 20 aa residue transmembrane domain, and a 119 aa residue cytoplasmic domain (4, 5). The extracellular region contains two fibronectin type III-like domains and a WSXWS-like motif. The cytoplasmic domain contains a membrane-proximal box 1 motif that is known to be important for association with JAKs (4). Human TSLP R displays 39% identity to mouse TSLP R and 24% identity to the common gamma receptor (4). An alternatively spliced mRNA variant encoding a soluble TSLP R has also been reported in mouse (2). TSLP R expression is ubiquitous in the immune and hematopoietic cells, but is up-regulated in Th2-skewed cells. Cells expressing TSLP R alone bind TSLP with low affinity. Co-expression of TSLP R and IL-7 R α is required for high-affinity TSLP binding and signal transduction (3-6). The TSLP R and IL-7 R α are co-expressed primarily on monocytes and dendritic cells and at lower levels in lymphoid cells. TSLP has been shown to induce the release of T cell-attracting chemokines from monocytes and enhance the maturation of CD11c⁺ dendritic cells (5).

References:

1. Fujio, K. *et al.* (2000) *Blood* **95**:2204.
2. Hiroshima, T. *et al.* (2000) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **272**:224.
3. Park, L.S. *et al.* (2000) *J. Exp. Med.* **192**:659.
4. Tonojima, Y. *et al.* (2001) *Cytogenet. Cell Genet.* **93**:23.
5. Reche, P.A. *et al.* (2001) *J. Immunol.* **167**:336.
6. Pandey, A. *et al.* (2000) *Nat. Immunol.* **1**:59.