

Anti-Troy (MAb Giu.Li)
ANTI-TAJ, ANTI-TNFRSF
(Anti-Human Troy Giu.Li Monoclonal Antibody)

CATALOG NO.: XA-1017

CLONE: Giu.Li

ISOTYPE: Rat IgG

BACKGROUND:

The immunogen is recombinant human Troy;Fc, amino acids 1-168. The cysteine-rich domain of human Troy (TAJ) (aa. 1-168) is fused to the Fc portion of human IgG1.

SOURCE:

Anti-Troy (MAb Giu.Li) was raised against recombinant human Troy;Fc (aa. 1-168) and was purified from concentrated hybridoma tissue culture supernatant. Anti-Troy (MAb Giu.Li) was purified to =95% in SDS-PAGE and is supplied at a concentration of 0.3 mg/1ml.

APPLICATION:

This monoclonal antibody can be used to recognize human Troy by flow cytometry.

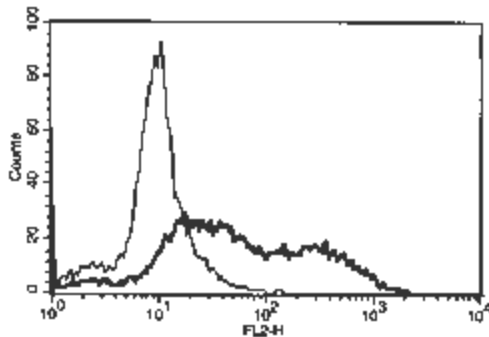


Figure: HEK 293T cells were mock transfected (thin line) or transfected with an expression coding for the extracellular domain of human Troy (thick line).

Method: Cells (5×10^5) were incubated on ice for 30 min in 50 μ l FACS buffer (PBS, 5% Fetal calf serum, 0.02% azide) containing 1 μ g/ml of monoclonal antibody to Troy (Giu.Li). After washing in FACS buffer, R-PE-conjugated antibody to rat IgG was added. Cells were incubated on ice for 30 min, washed and analyzed by flow cytometry.

This product is for research use only.

STORAGE:

This purified antibody is formulated as a liquid in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide. This product should be shipped on blue ice, and long term storage is at -20°C. If stored at -20°C undiluted, this product will be stable for at least 1 year after receipt. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.



REFERENCES:

1. *TROY, a newly identified member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, exhibits a homology with Edar and is expressed in embryonic skin and hair follicles:* T. Kojima, et al.; J. Biol. Chem. **275**, 20742 (2000).
2. *TAJ, a novel member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor family, activates the c-Jun N-terminal kinase pathway and mediates caspase-independent cell death:* M.T. Eby, et al.; J. Biol. Chem. **275**, 15336 (2000).
3. *TRAF6-deficient mice display hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia:* A. Naito, et al.; PNAS **99**, 8766 (2002).