Human RELT/TNFRSF19L Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG
Catalog Number: AF1385

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human RELT/TNFRSF19L in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) 4-1BB, rhBAFF R, rhCD27, rhTAJ, rhCD30, rhDR3, rhDR6, rhTNF RI, rhTNF RII, rhEDAR, rhFas, rhGITR, rhHVEM, rhNGF R, rhOPG, and recombinant mouse OX40 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human RELT/TNFRSF19L Ser26-Ala160 (Arg127Gly, Arg129Gly) Accession # Q969Z4
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

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	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human RELT/TNFRSF19L Fc Chimera (Catalog # 1385-RT)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 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

RELT (Receptor Expressed in Lymphoid Tissues) is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily (TNFRSF) and has been designated TNFRSF19-like (TNFRSF19L) (1, 2). It is primarily expressed in hematopoietic tissues and peripheral blood leukocytes. Human RELT cDNA encodes a 430 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a putative 26 aa signal peptide, a 136 aa extracellular domain containing one TNF receptor cysteine-rich domain and one potential N-linked glycosylation site, a 21 aa transmembrane domain and a 247 aa cytoplasmic region containing no death domain. Human RELT shares 85% and 96% aa sequence homology with mouse RELT (Accession # BAC40459) and macaque RELT (Accession # Q9N092), respectively. Among TNFRSF members, the RELT extracellular domain is most closely related to that of TNFRSF19 and OX40. RELT has been shown to exclusively bind the adaptor protein TNF receptor-associated factor 1 (TRAF1). However, it has also been shown to activate the NF-κB pathway independently of TRAFs. Immobilized RELT can co-stimulate T-cell proliferation in the presence of CD3 signaling, suggesting a potential regulatory role in immune response.

References:

1. http://www.gene.ucl.ac.uk/nomenclature/genefamily/tnftop.html.
2. Sica, G. *et al.* (2001) Blood **97**:2702.