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Anti-TREM2 Antibody

Our Anti-TREM2 primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is rabbit polyclonal. It detects mouse TREM2 a
Catalog # AN1586

Product Information

Application	WB, ICC
Primary Accession	Q9NZC2
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	25447

Additional Information

Gene ID	54209
Other Names	Triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells 2
Target/Specificity	Triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells 2, TREM2, is a type I transmembrane innate immune receptor predominantly expressed by microglia in the central nervous system and is genetically linked to the risk for Alzheimer's disease (Schmid, C.D., et al., 2002). TREM2 has been shown to be a specific marker for alternatively activated microglia known as M2 cells (Cherry, J.D. et al., 2014). TREM2 binds to its adaptor, DNAX-activating protein (DAP12) on the surface of microglia to enact innate immune responses and downstream cellular responses or signaling pathways (Jay,T.R, et al., 2017). TREM2 has important roles in microglial phagocytosis of apoptotic neurons, damaged myelin, and amyloid plaques (Gratuze, M., et al., 2018). In early brain development, TREM2 is essential for synaptic pruning (Filipello, F. et al., 2018).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 ICC~~N/A
Format	Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-TREM2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

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risk for Alzheimer’s disease (Schmid, C.D., et al., 2002). TREM2 has been shown to be a specific marker for alternatively activated microglia known as M2 cells (Cherry, J.D. et al., 2014). TREM2 binds to its adaptor, DNAX-activating protein (DAP12) on the surface of microglia to enact innate immune responses and downstream cellular responses or signaling pathways (Jay,T.R, et al., 2017). TREM2 has important roles in microglial phagocytosis of apoptotic neurons, damaged myelin, and amyloid plaques (Gratuze, M., et al., 2018). In early brain development, TREM2 is essential for synaptic pruning (Filipello, F. et al., 2018).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.