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TL1A Antibody

Catalog # ASC10413

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	O95150
Other Accession	AAM77366, 21745392
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	28087
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	TL1A antibody can be used for detection of TL1A by Western blot at 0.5 to 2 g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	9966
Other Names	TL1A Antibody: TL1, TL1A, VEGI, VEGI192A, TL1, Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 15, TNF ligand-related molecule 1, tumor necrosis factor (ligand) superfamily, member 15
Target/Specificity	TNFSF15; TL1A will not cross-react with TL1.
Reconstitution & Storage	TL1A antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
Precautions	TL1A Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	TNFSF15
Synonyms	TL1, TL1A {ECO:0000303|PubMed:21300286},
Function	Cytokine that signals through TNFRSF25 receptor (PubMed: 11911831). Functions as a T-cell costimulator, that increases IL-2 responsiveness and secretion of proinflammatory cytokines which enhances T-cell activation, proliferation and the survival of activated T-cells (PubMed:10597252, PubMed:11911831). Inhibits vascular endothelial growth and angiogenesis (in vitro) (PubMed:11923219, PubMed:9872942). Binds to the decoy receptor TNFRSF6B, blocking the activation normally triggered by TNFSF15 and leading

	to decreased T- cell activation and reduced inflammation (PubMed:21300286).
Cellular Location	Membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein
Tissue Location	Specifically expressed in endothelial cells. Detected in monocytes, placenta, lung, liver, kidney, skeletal muscle, pancreas, spleen, prostate, small intestine and colon

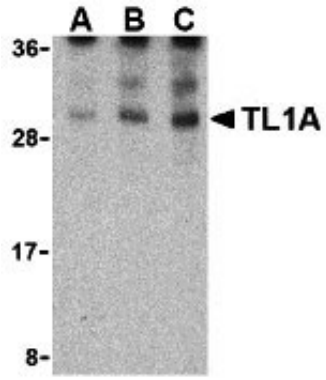
Background

TL1A Antibody: Members in the TNF and its receptor superfamilies regulate immune responses and induce apoptosis. DR3 (also termed Wsl-1, Apo-3, TRAMP, and LARD) is preferentially expressed by T lymphocytes and upregulated during T cell activation. The ligand for DR3 was recently identified and designated TL1A. TL1A also binds decoy receptor DcR3/TR6, which is expressed in several lung and colon carcinomas and in some normal tissues. TL1A induces apoptosis and NF-κB activation in DR3 expressing cells, which is antagonized by DcR3. TL1A is upregulated by proinflammatory cytokines TNF and IL-1. TL1A is a longer variant of TL1 (also called VEGI).

References

Chinnayan AM, O'Rourke K, Yu GL, et al. Signal transduction by DR3, a death domain-containing receptor related to TNFR-1 and CD95. Science 1996; 274:990-2.
Kitson J, Raven T, Jiang YP, et al. A death-domain-containing receptor that mediates apoptosis. Nature 1996; 384:372-5.
Screaton GR, Xu XN, Olsen AL, et al. LARD: a new lymphoid-specific death domain containing receptor regulated by pre-mRNA splicing. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 1997; 94:4615-9.
Bodmer JL, Burns K, Schneider P. TRAMP, a novel apoptosis-mediating receptor with sequence homology to tumor necrosis factor receptor 1 and Fas (Apo-1/CD95). Immunity 1997; 6:79-88.

Images



Western blot analysis of TL1A in mouse lung cell lysates with TL1A antibody at (A) 0.5, (B) 1, and (C) 2 µg/mL.

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