

TSLP Receptor Antibody

Catalog # ASC10536

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q8CII9
Other Accession	NP_057924 , 31980663
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	37762
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	TSLP receptor antibody can be used for detection of TSLP receptor by Western blot at 1 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	57914
Other Names	TSLP Receptor Antibody: CRLM2, Ly114, Tpte2, Tslpr, CrIm2, Cytokine receptor-like factor 2, Cytokine receptor-like molecule 2, CRLM-2, cytokine receptor-like factor 2
Target/Specificity	Crlf2;
Reconstitution & Storage	TSLP Receptor antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, 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	TSLP Receptor Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	Crlf2
Synonyms	CrIm2, Tpte2, Tslpr
Function	Receptor for thymic stromal lymphopoietin (TSLP). Forms a functional complex with TSLP and IL7R which is capable of stimulating cell proliferation through activation of STAT3 and STAT5. Also activates JAK2. Implicated in the development of the hematopoietic system.
Cellular Location	[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein [Isoform 2]: Secreted.

Tissue Location

High level of expression in liver, lung and testis. Also expressed in heart, brain, spleen, thymus and bone marrow. Highly expressed in progenitors and myeloid cells. Isoform 2 is expressed in primary hemotopoietic cells

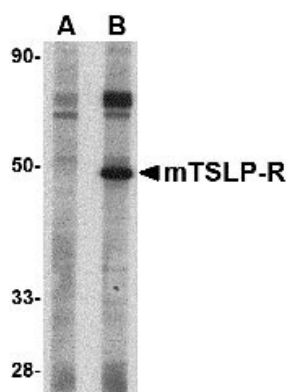
Background

TSLP Receptor Antibody: Thymic stromal lymphopoietin (TSLP) has recently been identified as an important factor capable of driving dendritic cell maturation and activation. It is involved in the positive selection of regulatory T cells, maintenance of peripheral CD4⁺ T cell homeostasis and the induction of CD4⁺ T cell-mediated allergic reaction. TSLP is also capable of supporting the growth of fetal liver and adult B cell progenitors and their differentiation to the IgM-positive stage of B cell development. Its receptor TSLP-R will bind TSLP in a low-affinity fashion in transfected cells; co-transfection with IL-7R- α cDNA results in high-affinity binding and a functional heteromeric complex. This heteromeric receptor requires stat5 for TSLP-mediated signal transduction and is inhibited by SOCS-1. The approximately 75 kDa band seen in the immunoblot may be a post-translationally modified form of TSLP-R.

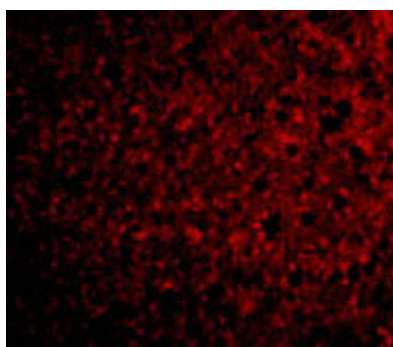
References

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Sims JE, Williams DE, Morrissey PJ, et al. Molecular cloning and biological characterization of a novel murine lymphoid growth factor. *J. Exp. Med.*2000; 192:671-80.
Levin SD, Koelling RM, Friend SL, et al. Thymic stromal lymphopoietin: a cytokine that promotes the development of IgM⁺ cells in vitro and signals via a novel mechanism. *J. Immunol.*1999; 162:677-83.
Park LS, Martin U, Garka K, et al. Cloning of the murine thymic stromal lymphopoietin (TSLP) receptor: Formation of a functional heteromeric complex requires interleukin 7 receptor. *J. Exp. Med.*2000; 192:659-70.

Images



Western blot analysis of TSLP Receptor in mouse heart tissue lysate with TSLP Receptor antibody at 1 μ g/mL in (A) the presence and (B) the absence of blocking peptide.



Immunofluorescence of TSLP Receptor in Mouse Liver cells with TSLP Receptor antibody at 20 μ g/mL.