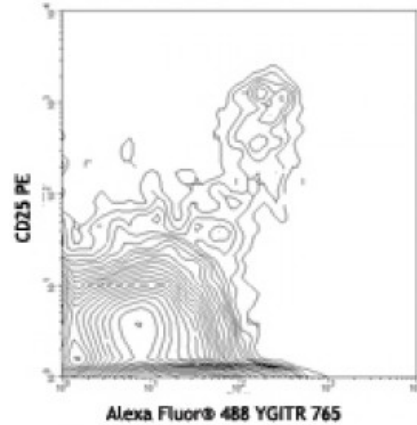


Alexa Fluor® 488 anti-mouse CD357 (GITR)

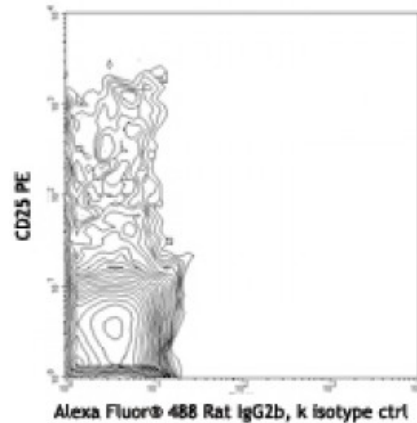
Catalog # / Size: 1201055 / 100 µg
Clone: YGITR 765
Isotype: Rat IgG2b, κ
Immunogen: Recombinant mouse GITR protein and Transfected cells
Reactivity: Mouse
Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 488 under optimal conditions.
Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.
Concentration: 0.5



BALB/c mouse splenocytes stained with PE anti-mouse CD25 (PC61) and Alexa Fluor® 488 rat IgG2b, κ isotype control (bottom) or Alexa Fluor® 488 YGITR 765 (upper)

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry
Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 1.0 microg per 10⁶ cells in 100 microL staining volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.



* Alexa Fluor® 488 has a maximum emission of 519 nm when it is excited at 488 nm.

Application Notes: The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 120216).

Application References: 1. Cobbold SP, *et al.* 2004. *J. Immunol.* 172:6003.
 2. Biburger M, *et al.* 2008. *J. Leukocyte Biol.* 84:264. [PubMed](#)

Description: GITR, Glucocorticoid-induced TNFR-related gene, is a member of the TNF receptor superfamily, also known as TNFRSF18, and AITR (in humans). It is expressed at low levels on resting T lymphocytes and at high levels on CD4⁺CD25⁺ T regulatory (Treg) cells. The expression of GITR on T cells can be upregulated upon activation. Interaction of GITR with its ligand (GITRL) has been demonstrated to augment T cell activation, proliferation, cytokine production, as well as MAPKs and NF-κB activation, and abrogate the inhibitory functions of CD4⁺CD25⁺ Treg cells. In vivo activation GITR causes development of autoimmune diseases and restores

the suppressed immune responses.

**Antigen
References:**

1. Tone M, *et al.* 2003. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 100:15059
2. Ronchetti S, *et al.* 2004. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 34:613
3. Kanamaru F, *et al.* 2004. *J. Immunol.* 172:613
4. Shimizu J, *et*