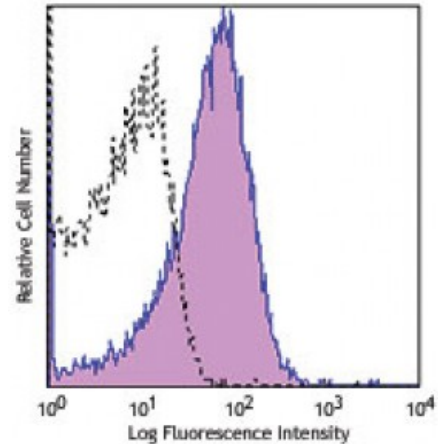


Purified anti-human GARP (LRRC32)

Catalog # / Size: 2362510 / 100 µg
Clone: 7B11
Isotype: Mouse IgG2b, κ
Immunogen: LRRC32-DNA vaccination
Reactivity: Human
Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography.
Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.
Concentration: 0.5



Human platelets were stained with purified GARP (clone 7B11) (filled histogram) or mouse IgG2b, κ isotype control (open histogram), followed by anti-mouse IgG PE.

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 million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Description: Glycoprotein A Repetitions Predominant (GARP), also known as leucine rich repeat containing 32 (LRRC32), is a 80 kD type I membrane glycoprotein with 20 leucine rich repeats in the extracellular portion of the protein. GARP was found on the surface of megakaryocytes, platelets, and activated Tregs (CD4+, CD25+, FoxP3+ cells) and serves as a receptor for latent TGF-β. Recent evidence suggests that GARP may play a role in controlling suppressor function of Tregs. A mutation in GARP has been reported in a large Samaritan kindred with Usher syndrome type 1, an autosomal recessive disease characterized by profound congenital sensorineural deafness, vestibular dysfunction, and progressive visual loss. In addition, it has been found that GARP mRNA is highly amplified in different tumors, which indicates that tumor cells may use GARP to express TGF-β or to capture TGF-β from their surroundings, resulting in local suppression of anti-tumor immune responses or the induction of Tregs.

Antigen References:

1. Ollendorff V, *et al.* 1994. *Cell. Growth Differ.* 5:213.
2. Stockis J, *et al.* 2009. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 39:3315.
3. Wang R, *et al.* 2009. *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 106:13439.
4. Tran DQ