SONY

Product Data Sheet

PE anti-human GARP (LRRC32)

Catalog # / Size: 2362520 / 100 tests
2362515 / 25 tests

Clone: 7B11

Isotype: Mouse IgG2b, κ

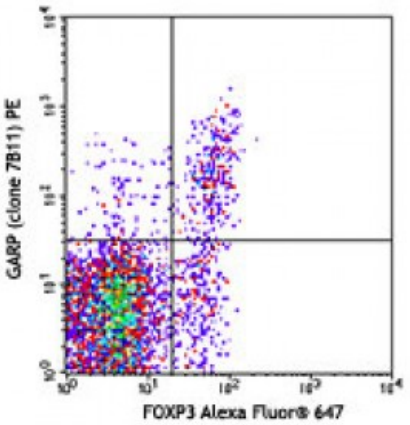
Immunogen: LRRC32-DNA vaccination

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE and unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Concentration: Lot-specific

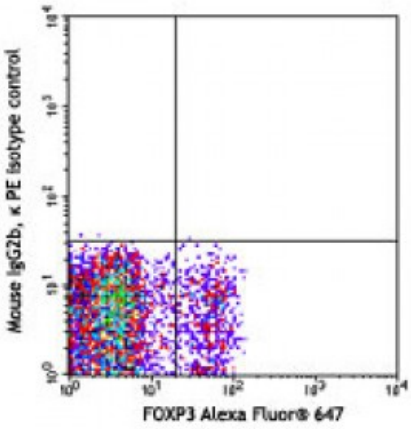


Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells were stimulated with CD3 (UCHT1), CD28 (CD28.2), and recombinant human IL-2 for 24 hours; and then surface stained with CD4 FITC, GARP (7B11) PE (top) or mouse IgG2b, κ PE isotype control (middle), followed

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. **Test size products are transitioning from 20 microL to 5 microL per test**. Please check your vial or your CoA to find the suggested use of this reagent per million cells in 100 microL staining volume or per 100 microL of whole blood. 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 (LRC32), 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

1. Ollendorff V, *et al.* 1994. *Cell. Growth Differ.* 5:213.

References: 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