PE/Cy7 anti-human GARP (LRRC32)

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Catalog # / Size:	2362535 / 25 tests
	2362540 / 100 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/Cy7 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE/Cy7 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
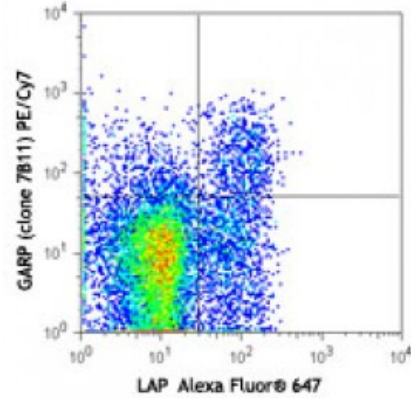
Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells were stimulated with CD3 (UCHT1), CD28 (CD28.2) and recombinant human IL-2 for 24 hours; and then stained with CD4 FITC, LAP (TGF-β1) Alexa Fluor® 647 and GARP (7B11) PE/Cy7 (top) or mouse IgG2b, κ

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 5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.
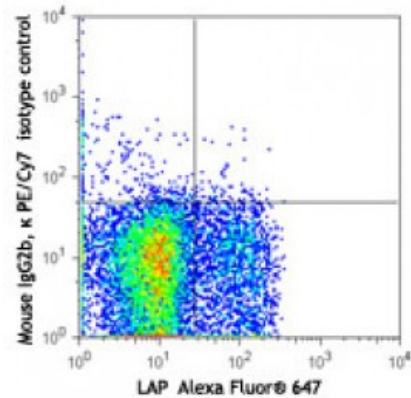
Description: Glycoprotein A Repetitions Predominant (GARP), also known as leucine rich repeat containing 32 (LRC32), is a 80 kD type I membrane glycoprotein with 20 leucine rich repeats in the extracellular portion of the protein. GARP was found on the surface of megakaryocytes, platelets, and activated 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 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.
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