

**Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-human CD357 (GITR)**

**Catalog # / Size:** 2456080 / 100 tests  
2456075 / 25 tests

**Clone:** 108-17

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG2a, κ

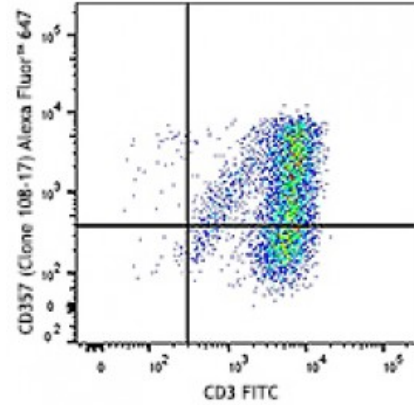
**Immunogen:** T-47D cells

**Reactivity:** Human

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE/Dazzle™ 594 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE/Dazzle™ 594 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

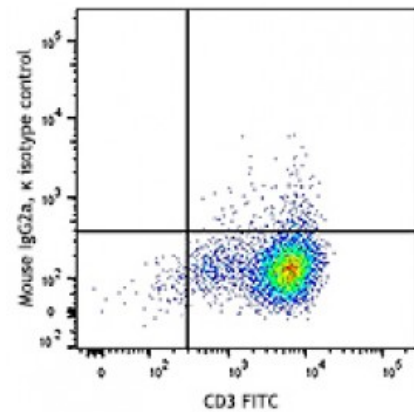


Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were activated for three days with PHA, and then stained with CD3 FITC and anti-human CD357 (clone 108-17) Alexa Fluor™ 647 (top) or mouse IgG2a, κ Alexa Fluor™ 647 isotype control (bottom).

**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.



\* Alexa Fluor® 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at 633 nm / 635 nm.

- Application References:**
- Armeanu S, *et al.* 1995. *J. Cell Biol.* 131:243.
  - Bühring HJ, *et al.* 1996. *Leukemia* 10:106.
  - Yauch RL, *et al.* 2005. *Clin. Cancer Res.* 11:8686. (WB)
  - Oeztuerk-Winder F, *et al.* 2012. *EMBO J.* 31:3431. (FC) [PubMed](#)

**Description:** GITR (glucocorticoid-induced TNF receptor family-regulated gene) is a 25 kD TNF receptor superfamily member (also known as AITR and TNFRSF18). GITR is expressed on activated lymphocytes and is upregulated by T cell receptor engagement. The cytoplasmic domain of GITR is homologous to CD40, 4-1BB and CD27 and has been shown to interact with TRAF 1-3, but not TRAF 5 or 6. GITR signaling has been shown to regulate T cell proliferation and TCR-mediated apoptosis, and to break immunological self-tolerance. GITR binds GITRL and is

involved in the development of regulatory T cells and to regulate the activity of Th1 subsets.

- Antigen**  
**References:**
1. Overduin M, *et al.* 1995. *Science* 267:386.
  2. Boggon TJ, *et al.* 2002. *Science* 296:1303.
  3. Berx G, *et al.* 1995. *EMBO J.* 14:6107.
  4. Perl AK, *et al.* 1998. *Nature* 39