

Screening Libraries

Proteins

Product Data Sheet



GITR Protein, Mouse (HEK293, Fc-His)

Cat. No.: HY-P72631

Synonyms: Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 18; CD357; Tnfrsf18; GITR

Species: HEK293 Source:

O35714 (S22-H153) Accession:

Gene ID: 21936

Molecular Weight: Approximately 60 kDa

PROPERTIES

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SVVEEPGCGP GKVQNGSGNN TRCCSLYAPG KEDCPKERCI CVTPEYHCGD PQCKICKHYP CQPGQRVESQ GDIVFGFRCV ACAMGTFSAG RDGHCRLWTN CSQFGFLTMF PGNKTHNAVC

IPEPLPTEQY GΗ

Appearance

Lyophilized powder.

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

Endotoxin Level

<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.

Reconsititution

Storage & Stability

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH₂O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).

Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.

Shipping

Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

GITR is expressed on regulatory T cells (Tregs) and some activated immune cells, including effector T lymphocytes, nature killer (NK) cells, and neutrophils^[1].

The amino acid sequence of human GITR protein has low homology for mouse GITR protein.

GITR does not have any enzymatic activity and signaling is propagated via recruiting TRAF-family members, specifically TRAF1, TRAF2 and TRAF5, to the GITR-signaling complex. The signaling is then mediated through NF-kB and MAPK pathways. GITR does not have any enzymatic activity and signaling is propagated via recruiting TRAF-family members, specifically TRAF1, TRAF2 and TRAF5, to the GITR-signaling complex. The signaling is then mediated through NF-kB and MAPK pathways, protecting T cells from TCR activation-induced cell death^[2].

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GITR (Glucocorticoid-induced TNFR-related protein, also known as TNFRSF18) is a type I transmembrane protein. GITR stimulates the proliferation of effector T-lymphocytes and partially reverses the immunosuppressive function of CD4+CD25+ Tregs^[1]. GITR is activated by its ligand GITRL (TNFSF18). GITR induces NOS in murine macrophage in a time and dosedependent manner^[3]. GITR inhibits Multiple Myeloma (MM) cell proliferation in vitro and in vivo and induces apoptosis^[4].

REFERENCES

- [1]. Tian J, et al. The Role of GITR/GITRL Interaction in Autoimmune Diseases. Front Immunol. 2020 Oct 9;11:588682.
- [2]. Krausz LT, et al. GITR-GITRL system, a novel player in shock and inflammation. ScientificWorldJournal. 2007 May 1;7:533-66.
- [3]. Shin HH, et al. Recombinant glucocorticoid induced tumor necrosis factor receptor (rGITR) induces NOS in murine macrophage. FEBS Lett. 2002 Mar 13;514(2-3):275-80.
- [4]. Liu Y, et al. Novel tumor suppressor function of glucocorticoid-induced TNF receptor GITR in multiple myeloma. PLoS One. 2013 Jun 13;8(6):e66982.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA

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