

## GARP

**Cat.No. 221 111; Monoclonal mouse antibody, 100 µg purified IgG (lyophilized)**

### Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg purified IgG, lyophilized. Azide was added before lyophilization. For reconstitution add 100 µl H <sub>2</sub> O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C until use.
Applications	<b>WB:</b> not recommended <b>IP:</b> not tested yet <b>ICC:</b> not tested yet <b>IHC:</b> not tested yet <b>IHC-P/FFPE:</b> not tested yet <b>FACS:</b> yes
Clone	272G6
Subtype	IgG3 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 296 to 308 from human GARP (UniProt Id: Q14392)
Epitop	Epitop: AA 296 to 308 from human GARP (UniProt Id: Q14392)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (Q14392). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for GARP.

**TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY**  
**NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS**

Regulatory T-cells (T<sub>reg</sub>-cells) are involved in the homeostasis of immune reactions and tolerance. These specialized T-cells suppress auto-reactive cells and inhibit autoimmunity. Development and function of T<sub>reg</sub>-cells depend on the expression of the transcription factor FOXP3. The orphan receptor **GARP**, also referred to as **LRRC 32**, is exclusively found on T<sub>reg</sub>-cells upon stimulation with anti-CD3/IL-2 or anti-CD3/anti-CD28/IL-2. Additionally it has been shown, that ectopic GARP expression strongly induces FOXP3.

### Selected References SYSY Antibodies

Regulatory T cells with reduced repressor capacities are extensively amplified in pulmonary sarcoid lesions and sustain granuloma formation.

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GARP: a key receptor controlling FOXP3 in human regulatory T cells.

Probst-Keppler M, Geffers R, Kröger A, Viegas N, Erck C, Hecht HJ, Lünsdorf H, Roubin R, Moharrehg-Khiabani D, Wagner K, Ocklenburg F, et al.

Journal of cellular and molecular medicine (2009) 13(9B): 3343-57. **FACS**

Monoclonal antibodies against GARP/TGF-β1 complexes inhibit the immunosuppressive activity of human regulatory T cells in vivo.

Cuende J, Liénart S, Dedobbeleer O, van der Woning B, De Boeck G, Stockis J, Huygens C, Colau D, Somja J, Delvenne P, Hannon M, et al.

Science translational medicine (2015) 7(284): 284ra56.

### Selected General References

Treg-therapy allows mixed chimerism and transplantation tolerance without cytoablative conditioning.

Pilat N, Baranyi U, Klaus C, Jaeckel E, Mpofu N, Wrba F, Golshayan D, Muehlbacher F, Wekerle T

American journal of transplantation : official journal of the American Society of Transplantation and the American Society of Transplant Surgeons (2010) 10(4): 751-62.

The Tregs' world according to GARP.

Battaglia M, Roncarolo MG

European journal of immunology (2009) 39(12): 3296-300.

Identification of a regulatory T cell specific cell surface molecule that mediates suppressive signals and induces Foxp3 expression.

Wang R, Wan Q, Kozhaya L, Fujii H, Unutmaz D

PLoS one (2008) 3(7): e2705.

CD4+CD25+FoxP3+ regulatory T cells in autoimmune diseases.

Valencia X, Lipsky PE

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