

TMEM 119

Cat.No. 400 002; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 200 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	200 µl antiserum, lyophilized. For reconstitution add 200 µl H ₂ O, then aliquot and store at -20°C until use.
Applications	WB: not tested yet IP: not tested yet ICC: not tested yet IHC: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 (see remarks) IHC-P/FFPE: 1 : 500
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 189 to 280 from mouse TMEM119 (UniProt Id: Q8R138)
Reactivity	Reacts with: mouse (Q8R138). Weaker signal: rat (B2RYL3). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for TMEM 119.
Remarks	IHC: The antiserum produces some unspecific background in the cerebellum.

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

Microglia are resident myeloid cells of the central nervous system (CNS). They are ontogenetically and functionally distinct from monocyte-derived macrophages that infiltrate the CNS under pathological conditions. **Transmembrane protein 119 (TMEM 119)** is a single-pass type I membrane protein that has been identified as a useful, highly selective microglia marker protein.

Selected References SYSY Antibodies

Microglia pre-activation and neurodegeneration precipitate neuroinflammation without exacerbating tissue injury in experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis.
Wimmer I, Scharler C, Zrzavy T, Kadowaki T, Mödgl V, Rojc K, Tröscher AR, Kitic M, Ueda S, Bradl M, Lassmann H, et al. Acta neuropathologica communications (2019) 7(1): 14. **IHC-P; tested species: rat**

Selected General References

New tools for studying microglia in the mouse and human CNS.
Bennett ML, Bennett FC, Liddel SA, Ajami B, Zamanian JL, Fernhoff NB, Mulinyawe SB, Bohlen CJ, Adil A, Tucker A, Weissman IL, et al.
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2016) 113(12): E1738-46.

TMEM119 marks a subset of microglia in the human brain.
Sato J, Kino Y, Asahina N, Takitani M, Miyoshi J, Ishida T, Saito Y
Neuropathology : official journal of the Japanese Society of Neuropathology (2016) 36(1): 39-49.