

Datasheet for ABIN2191805
anti-TLR2 antibody (FITC)[Go to Product page](#)

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	TLR2
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This TLR2 antibody is conjugated to FITC
Application:	Immunoprecipitation (IP), Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)), Functional Studies (Func), Immunoassay (IA)

Product Details

Clone:	T2-5
Isotype:	IgG1
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Cross reactivity: Human TLR2 : Yes
Sterility:	0.2 µm filtered

Target Details

Target:	TLR2
Alternative Name:	Toll-Like Receptor 2 (TLR2 Products)
Background:	The monoclonal antibody T2.5 recognizes mouse Toll-like receptor 2 (TLR2). Toll-like receptors (TLR) are highly conserved throughout evolution and have been implicated in the innate defense to many pathogens. At present, ligands for several of the TLR's, such as TLR2-6,9, have

Target Details

been identified, confirming their role in first line defense against invading microorganism. In mammals, TLRs are identified as type I transmembrane signaling receptors with an extracellular portion containing leucine-rich repeats with pattern recognition capabilities. Pathogen recognition by TLRs provokes rapid activation of innate immunity by inducing proliferation of proinflammatory cytokines and upregulation of costimulatory molecules and eventually to initiation of adaptive immunity. TLR2 has been identified as a receptor that is central to the innate immune response to lipoproteins of Gram-negative bacteria, several whole Gram-positive bacteria, as well as a receptor for peptidoglycan and lipoteichoic acid and other bacterial cell membrane products. It is suggested that TLR2 is able to recognize such a wide variety of PAMPs (pathogen-specific molecular patterns) by forming heterodimers with other TLRs like e.g. TLR6. TLR2 is essential for recognizing lipopeptides and lipoproteins from several microorganisms and also peptidoglycans derived from gram-positive bacteria. Bacterial species as diverse as mycobacteria, spirochetes, mycoplasma, Staphylococcus aureus, and Streptococcus pneumoniae have all been shown to mediate cellular activation via TLR2. Aliases TLR2, CD282, TIL4 Immunogen Mouse TLR2 peptide

Pathways: [TLR Signaling](#), [Activation of Innate immune Response](#), [Cellular Response to Molecule of Bacterial Origin](#), [Positive Regulation of Immune Effector Process](#), [Production of Molecular Mediator of Immune Response](#), [Toll-Like Receptors Cascades](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: Dilutions to be used depend on detection system applied. It is recommended that users test the reagent and determine their own optimal dilutions. The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. For functional studies, in vitro dilutions have to be optimized in user's experimental setting. Positive RAW264.7 cells control Negative CHO cells control

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Buffer: PBS, containing 0.02 % sodium azide and 1 % bovine serum albumin.

Preservative: Sodium azide

Precaution of Use: This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Storage: 4 °C

Storage Comment: Product should be stored at 4 °C Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for

Handling

one year.

Expiry Date: 12 months

Publications

Product cited in: Feucht, Schneeberger, Hillebrand, Burkhardt, Weiss, Riethmüller, Land, Albert: "Capillary deposition of C4d complement fragment and early renal graft loss." in: **Kidney international**, Vol. 43, Issue 6, pp. 1333-8, (1993) ([PubMed](#)).

Zwirner, Felber, Herzog, Riethmüller, Feucht: "Classical pathway of complement activation in normal and diseased human glomeruli." in: **Kidney international**, Vol. 36, Issue 6, pp. 1069-77, (1990) ([PubMed](#)).