

Datasheet for ABIN2191958
anti-TLR1 antibody (FITC)[Go to Product page](#)

4 Publications

Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	TLR1
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This TLR1 antibody is conjugated to FITC
Application:	Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)), Functional Studies (Func)

Product Details

Clone:	GD2-F4
Isotype:	IgG1
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Cross reactivity: TLR2 : No, TLR4 : No
Sterility:	0.2 µm filtered

Target Details

Target:	TLR1
Alternative Name:	Tlr1 (TLR1 Products)
Background:	The monoclonal antibody GD2.F4 reacts with human TLR1. Toll-like receptors (TLR) are highly conserved throughout evolution and play an essential role in recognizing conserved motifs found in various pathogens and initiating an appropriate innate immune response. In human,

Target Details

ten members of the TLR family have been identified as type I transmembrane signaling receptors containing multiple copies of leucine rich repeats in the extracellular domain and an interleukin-1 (IL-1) receptor motif in the cytoplasmic domain. Mammalian responsiveness to microbial products may be mediated by combinations of TLRs, for example a co-operative effect is observed between TLR1 and TLR2 in response to bacterial lipoproteins. On the other hand, TLR 1 was shown to have the capacity to abrogate TLR4 signaling. In general, TLR1 is expressed at higher levels as compared to other TLRs. The highest expression of TLR1 is found in monocytes but it can also be expressed by macrophages, dendritic cells, B, T, and NK cells. In recent studies, several human TLR1 polymorphisms have been associated with impaired mycobacterial signaling and susceptibility to tuberculosis. Aliases CD281, toll-like receptor 1 Immunogen TLR1Fc

Pathways: [TLR Signaling](#), [Activation of Innate immune Response](#), [Cellular Response to Molecule of Bacterial Origin](#), [Toll-Like Receptors Cascades](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: For flow cytometry and immunohistochemistry 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, dilutions have to be optimized in user's experimental setting. Positive HeLa cells transfected with TLR1 mRNA (Ref.1) control Negative Mock transfected HeLa cells (Ref.1) control

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Buffer: PBS, containing 1 % bovine serum albumin.

Storage: 4 °C

Storage Comment: Product should be stored at 4 °C. Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for at least one year. The exact expiry date is indicated on the label.

Publications

Product cited in: Vetrano, Rescigno, Cera, Correale, Rumio, Doni, Fantini, Sturm, Borroni, Repici, Locati, Malesci, Dejana, Danese: "Unique role of junctional adhesion molecule-a in maintaining mucosal homeostasis in inflammatory bowel disease." in: **Gastroenterology**, Vol. 135, Issue 1, pp. 173-84, (2008) ([PubMed](#)).

Luo, Zhuo, Fukuhara, Rizzolo: "Effects of culture conditions on heterogeneity and the apical junctional complex of the ARPE-19 cell line." in: **Investigative ophthalmology & visual science**, Vol. 47, Issue 8, pp. 3644-55, (2006) ([PubMed](#)).

Faure, Cerini, Paul, Berland, Dignat-George, Brunet: "The uremic solute p-cresol decreases leukocyte transendothelial migration in vitro." in: **International immunology**, Vol. 18, Issue 10, pp. 1453-9, (2006) ([PubMed](#)).

Bazzoni, Martinez-Estrada, Orsenigo, Cordenonsi, Citi, Dejana: "Interaction of junctional adhesion molecule with the tight junction components ZO-1, cingulin, and occludin." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 275, Issue 27, pp. 20520-6, (2000) ([PubMed](#)).