Datasheet for ABIN5535021

anti-TLR1 antibody (C-Term)

2 Images

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Overview

Quantity:	400 µL
Target:	TLR1
Binding Specificity:	AA 764-795, C-Term
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This TLR1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p))

Product Details

Immunogen:	This Mouse TLR1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 764-795 amino acids from the C-terminal region of mouse TLR1.
Isotype:	Ig Fraction
Purification:	This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Target Details

Target:	TLR1
Alternative Name:	TLR1 (TLR1 Products)
Background:	Higher animals establish host defense by orchestrating innate and adaptive immunity. This is mediated by professional antigen presenting cells, i.e. dendritic cells (DCs). DCs can incorporate pathogens, produce a variety of cytokines, maturate, and present pathogen-derived peptides to

Target Details

	T cells, thereby inducing T cell activation and differentiation. These responses are triggered by microbial recognition through type I transmembrane proteins, Toll-like receptors (TLRs) on DCs. TLRs consist of ten members and each TLR is involved in recognizing a variety of microorganism-derived molecular structures. TLR ligands include cell wall components, proteins, nucleic acids, and synthetic chemical compounds, all of which can activate DCs as immune adjuvants. Each TLR can activate DCs in a similar, but distinct manner. For example, TLRs can be divided into subgroups according to their type I interferon (IFN) inducing ability. TLR2 cannot induce IFN-alpha or IFN-beta, but TLR4 can lead to IFN-beta production. Meanwhile, TLR3, TLR7, and TLR9 can induce both IFN-alpha and IFN-beta. Recent evidences suggest that cytoplamic adapters for TLRs are especially crucial for this functional heterogeneity.
Molecular Weight:	91 kDa
Gene ID:	21897
UniProt:	Q9EPQ1
Pathways:	TLR Signaling, Activation of Innate immune Response, Cellular Response to Molecule of Bacterial Origin, Toll-Like Receptors Cascades

Application Details

Application Notes:	For WB starting dilution is: 1:1000 For IHC-P starting dilution is: 1:50~100
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

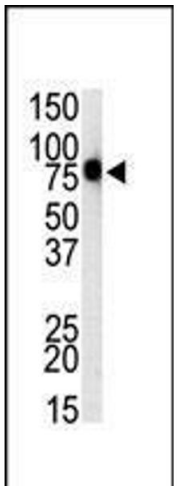
Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	0.5 mg/mL
Buffer:	Supplied in PBS with 0.09 % (W/V) sodium azide.
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,-20 °C

Handling

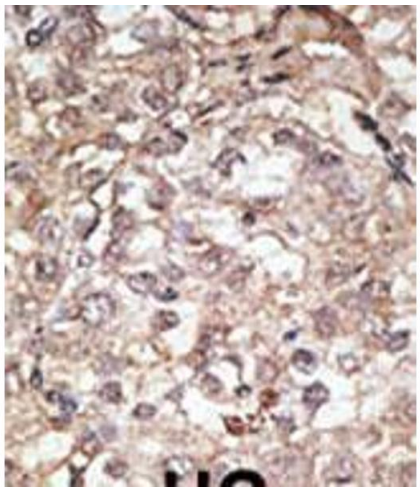
Storage Comment:	Store at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of anti-mTLR1 Pab in mouse spleen cell lysate



Immunohistochemistry

Image 2. Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.