10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-TLR9 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO13562

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q9NR96
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-TLR9 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB application. This antibody reacts with Human.

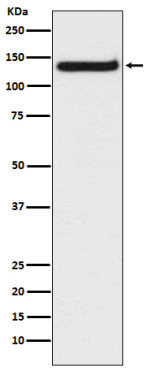
Additional Information

Gene ID	54106
Other Names	Toll-like receptor 9, CD289, TLR9
Calculated MW	115860
Application Details	WB 1:500-1:2000
Subcellular Localization	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome. Lysosome. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome. Relocalizes from endoplasmic reticulum to endosome and lysosome upon stimulation with agonist..
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in spleen, lymph node, tonsil and peripheral blood leukocytes, especially in plasmacytoid pre- dendritic cells. Levels are much lower in monocytes and CD11c+ immature dendritic cells. Also detected in lung and liver.
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
Clone Names	Clone: ABFH-20
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human TLR9
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Storage	Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	TLR9
Function	Key component of innate and adaptive immunity (PubMed: 14716310). TLRs (Toll-like receptors) control host immune response against pathogens through recognition of molecular patterns specific to microorganisms (PubMed:14716310). TLR9 is a nucleotide- sensing TLR which is activated by unmethylated cytidine-phosphate- guanosine (CpG) dinucleotides (PubMed:14716310). Acts via MYD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response (PubMed:11564765, PubMed:17932028, PubMed:40980882). Also acts via ADCY7, leading to cyclic di-AMP (c-di- AMP) synthesis and activation of the NLRP3 inflammasome (By similarity). Plays a role in defense against systemic mouse cytomegalovirus infection (By similarity). Controls lymphocyte response to Helicobacter infection (By similarity). Upon CpG stimulation, induces B-cell proliferation, activation, survival and antibody production (PubMed:23857366).
Cellular Location	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EQU3}. Early endosome membrane. Lysosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EQU3} Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EQU3}. Golgi apparatus membrane. Note=Relocalizes from endoplasmic reticulum to endosome and lysosome upon stimulation with agonist. Exit from the ER requires UNC93B1. Endolysosomal localization is required for proteolytic cleavage and subsequent activation Intracellular localization of the active receptor may prevent from responding to self nucleic acid. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EQU3, ECO:0000269|PubMed:14716310, ECO:0000269|PubMed:38169466}
Tissue Location	Highly expressed in spleen, lymph node, tonsil and peripheral blood leukocytes, especially in plasmacytoid pre-dendritic cells. Levels are much lower in monocytes and CD11c+ immature dendritic cells. Also detected in lung and liver

Images



Western blot analysis of TLR9 expression in Raji cell lysate.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.