

TLR3 Antibody

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP1503e

Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession
Reactivity Human
Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW 103829

Additional Information

Gene ID 7098

Other Names Toll-like receptor 3, CD283, TLR3

Target/Specificity This TLR3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with TLR3

recombinant protein.

Dilution WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide

affinity purification.

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions TLR3 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or

therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name TLR3 (<u>HGNC:11849</u>)

Function Key component of innate and adaptive immunity. TLRs (Toll- like receptors)

control host immune response against pathogens through recognition of molecular patterns specific to microorganisms. TLR3 is a nucleotide-sensing TLR which is activated by double-stranded RNA, a sign of viral infection. Acts via the adapter TRIF/TICAM1, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, IRF3 nuclear

translocation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response.

Cellular Location Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Endosome membrane. Early endosome

Tissue Location

Expressed at high level in placenta and pancreas. Also detected in CD11c+ immature dendritic cells. Only expressed in dendritic cells and not in other leukocytes, including monocyte precursors. TLR3 is the TLR that is expressed most strongly in the brain, especially in astrocytes, glia, and neurons

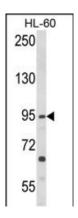
Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the Toll-like receptor (TLR) family which plays a fundamental role in pathogen recognition and activation of innate immunity. TLRs are highly conserved from Drosophila to humans and share structural and functional similarities. They recognize pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs) that are expressed on infectious agents, and mediate the production of cytokines necessary for the development of effective immunity. The various TLRs exhibit different patterns of expression. This receptor is most abundantly expressed in placenta and pancreas, and is restricted to the dendritic subpopulation of the leukocytes. It recognizes dsRNA associated with viral infection, and induces the activation of NF-kappaB and the production of type I interferons. It may thus play a role in host defense against viruses. Use of alternative polyadenylation sites to generate different length transcripts has been noted for this gene.

References

Heinz, S., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(24):21502-21509 (2003). Sarkar, S.N., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(7):4393-4396 (2003). Matsumoto, M., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 293(5):1364-1369 (2002). Takami, M., et al., J. Immunol. 169(3):1516-1523 (2002). Kadowaki, N., et al., J. Exp. Med. 194(6):863-869 (2001).

Images



Western blot analysis of TLR3 Antibody (Cat. #AP1503e) in HL-60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). TLR3 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue reacted with TLR3 Antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

Citations

- Migration ability and Toll-like receptor expression of human mesenchymal stem cells improves significantly after three-dimensional culture.
- <u>Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) Promotes Apoptosis in Human Breast Epithelial × Breast Cancer Hybrids, but Not in Parental Cells.</u>
- Cytokine release of human NK cells solely triggered with Poly I:C.

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