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M TLR5 Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1505a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q9JLF7
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Rat, Bovine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	97627
Antigen Region	71-102

Additional Information

Gene ID	53791
Other Names	Toll-like receptor 5, Tlr5
Target/Specificity	This Mouse TLR5 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 71-102 amino acids from the N-terminal region of mouse TLR5.
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 prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
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	M TLR5 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	Tlr5
Function	Pattern recognition receptor (PRR) located on the cell surface that participates in the activation of innate immunity and inflammatory response. Recognizes small molecular motifs named pathogen-associated molecular pattern (PAMPs) expressed by pathogens and microbe-associated molecular patterns (MAMPs) usually expressed by resident microbiota. Upon ligand

	binding such as bacterial flagellins, recruits intracellular adapter proteins MYD88 and TRIF leading to NF- kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and induction of the inflammatory response. Plays thereby an important role in the relationship between the intestinal epithelium and enteric microbes and contributes to the gut microbiota composition throughout life.
Cellular Location	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein
Tissue Location	Highly expressed in liver (PubMed:30089902). Detected in lung and at very low levels in most other tissues

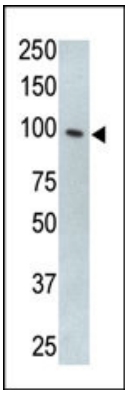
Background

TLR5, a Type I membrane protein belonging to the Toll-like receptor family, participates in the innate immune response to microbial agents. It also plays a role in mediating detection of bacterial flagellins. TLR5 acts via MyD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. This protein binds to TIRAP and MyD88 via their respective TIR domains TLR5 is highly expressed in liver, and is detected in lung and at very low levels in most other tissues. The TLR5 gene lies in a locus that is associated with susceptibility to Salmonella. Inbred strains of mice can be classified into 3 categories according to their resistance to infection with S.typhimurium: susceptible (BALB/c, C57BL/6, C3H/He), intermediate (DBA/2, C75L) and resistant (A, CBA). The strain MOLF/Ei is highly susceptible to the infection, has an unique TLR5 haplotype and a lower expression of TRL5.

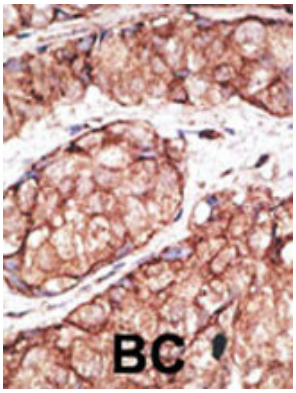
References

Sebastiani, G., et al., Genomics 64(3):230-240 (2000).

Images



The anti-mTLR5 Pab (Cat. #AP1505a) is used in Western blot to detect TLR5 in HL60 cell lysate.



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. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

Citations

- Detection of pathogenic intestinal bacteria by Toll-like receptor 5 on intestinal CD11c+ lamina propria cells.

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