

TLR5 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP52325

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q9JLF7
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	97627
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from mouse TLR5
Epitope Specificity	701-810/873
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein (By similarity).
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The Toll like receptor (TLR) family in mammal comprises a family of transmembrane proteins characterized by multiple copies of leucine rich repeats in the extracellular domain and IL1 receptor motif in the cytoplasmic domain. Like its counterparts in Drosophila, TLRs signal through adaptor molecules and could constitute an important and unrecognized component of innate immunity in humans. The TLR family is a phylogenetically conserved mediator of innate immunity that is essential for microbial recognition. TLRs characterized so far activate the MyD88/interleukin 1 receptor-associated kinase (IRAK) signaling pathway. Toll-like receptor 5 (TLR5) expression is upregulated following exposure to bacteria or to the TLR5 agonist, flagellin. Gram-negative bacteria, stimulate monocyte/macrophage cells in a TLR5-specific, CD14-independent manner. The TLR5 receptor thus appears to be the principal means by which the innate immune system recognizes flagellated bacterial pathogens.

Additional Information

Gene ID	53791
Other Names	Toll-like receptor 5, Tlr5
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody

is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

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

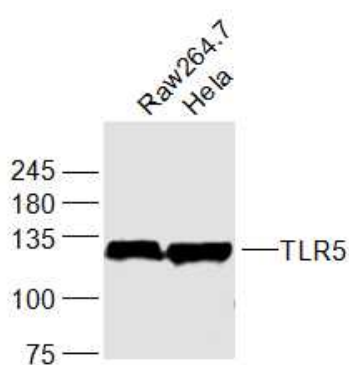
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References

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

Images



Sample:
Raw264.7(Mouse) Cell Lysate at 30 ug
HeLa(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug
Primary: Anti-TLR5 (AP52325) at 1/1000 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 95 kD
Observed band size: 130 kD

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