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TLR2 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75005

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F
Primary Accession	Q9QUN7
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	89449

Additional Information

Gene ID	24088
Other Names	Tlr2
Dilution	WB~~1:500-1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A IHC-F~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

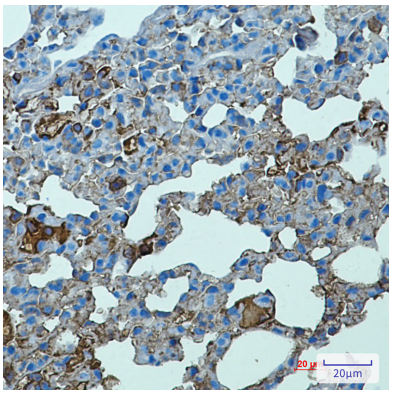
Name	Tlr2
Function	Cooperates with LY96 to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipoproteins and other microbial cell wall components. Cooperates with TLR1 or TLR6 to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipoproteins or lipopeptides. Acts via MYD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response (By similarity) (PubMed:15690042). May also promote apoptosis in response to lipoproteins (By similarity). Forms activation clusters composed of several receptors depending on the ligand, these clusters trigger signaling from the cell surface and subsequently are targeted to the Golgi in a lipid-raft dependent pathway. Forms the cluster TLR2:TLR6:CD14:CD36 in response to diacylated lipopeptides and TLR2:TLR1:CD14 in response to triacylated lipopeptides (By similarity). Recognizes M.tuberculosis major T-antigen EsxA (ESAT-6) which inhibits downstream MYD88-dependent signaling (PubMed:17486091). Acts as the major receptor for M.tuberculosis lipoproteins LprA, LprG, LpqH and PhoS1 (pstS1), in conjunction with TLR1 and for some but not all lipoproteins

	CD14 and/or CD36. The lipoproteins act as agonists to modulate antigen presenting cell functions in response to the pathogen (PubMed:19362712). Recombinant MPT83 from M.tuberculosis stimulates secretion of cytokines (TNF, IL-6 and IL-12p40) by mouse macrophage cell lines in a TLR2-dependent fashion, which leads to increased host innate immunity responses against the bacterium (PubMed:22174456). Lung macrophages which express low levels of TLR2 respond poorly to stimulation by M.tuberculosis LpqH (PubMed:19362712). Required for normal uptake of M.tuberculosis, a process that is inhibited by M.tuberculosis LppM (PubMed:27220037). Interacts with TICAM2 (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane raft {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O60603}. Note=Does not reside in lipid rafts before stimulation but accumulates increasingly in the raft upon the presence of the microbial ligand. In response to diacylated lipoproteins, TLR2:TLR6 heterodimers are recruited in lipid rafts, this recruitment determine the intracellular targeting to the Golgi apparatus. Triacylated lipoproteins induce the same mechanism for TLR2:TLR1 heterodimers. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O60603}
Tissue Location	Detected in a macrophage cell line, smooth muscle, lung, spleen, thymus, brain and adipose tissue. Cell surface expression detected in lung alveolar macrophages, dendritic macrophages and at lower levels in lung macrophages (at protein level) (PubMed:19362712)

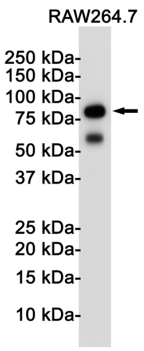
Background

the activation of toll-like receptor (TLR) 2 induces oxidative stress and inflammation, TLR2 may be directly linked to skeletal muscle atrophy.

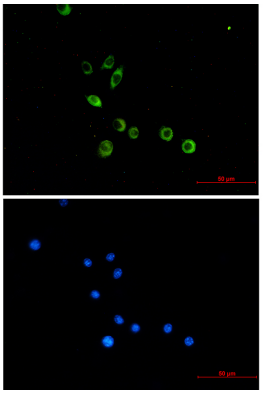
Images



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse lung using Toll Like Receptor 2 antibody.High-pressure and temperature Sodium Citrate pH 6.0 was used for antigen retrieval.



Western blot analysis of TLR2 in Raw264.7 lysates using TLR2 antibody.



Immunocytochemistry analysis of TLR2 (green) in Raw264.7 using TLR2 antibody,and DAPI(blue)

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