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TLR9 Antibody

Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP91312

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q9NR96
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	CD289; TLR9; Toll like receptor 9; Toll like receptor 9 isoform A precursor; Toll like receptor 9 isoform B;
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	115860

Additional Information

Dilution	WB 1:500~1:2000
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human TLR9
Description	Key component of innate and adaptive immunity. TLRs (Toll-like receptors) control host immune response against pathogens through recognition of molecular patterns specific of microorganisms. TLR9 is a nucleotide-sensing TLR which is activated by unmethylated cytidine-phosphate-guanosine (CpG) dinucleotides. Acts via MYD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

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).

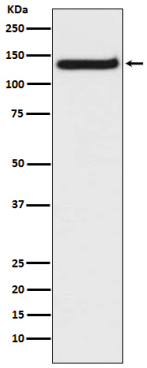
Cellular Location

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.

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