

Anti-TLR4 Reference Antibody (Paridiprubart)

Recombinant Antibody

Catalog # APR10584

Product Information

Application	Functional assay, Kinetics (SPR), Kinetics (BLI), FACS, E, FTA
Primary Accession	O00206
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	95680

Additional Information

Target/Specificity	TLR4
Endotoxin Conjugation	Unconjugated
Expression system	CHO
Format	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS, pH6.0, without preservative. This antibody is purified through a protein A column.

Protein Information

Name	TLR4
Function	Transmembrane receptor that functions as a pattern recognition receptor recognizing pathogen- and damage-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs and DAMPs) to induce innate immune responses via downstream signaling pathways (PubMed:10835634, PubMed:15809303, PubMed:16622205, PubMed:17292937, PubMed:17478729, PubMed:20037584, PubMed:20711192, PubMed:23880187, PubMed:27022195, PubMed:29038465, PubMed:17803912, PubMed:15852007). At the plasma membrane, cooperates with LY96 to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) (PubMed:27022195). Also involved in LPS-independent inflammatory responses triggered by free fatty acids, such as palmitate, and Ni(2+) (PubMed:20711192). Mechanistically, acts via MYD88, TIRAP and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response (PubMed:10835634, PubMed:21393102, PubMed:27022195, PubMed:36945827, PubMed:9237759). Alternatively, CD14-mediated TLR4 internalization via endocytosis is associated with the initiation of a MYD88-independent signaling via the TICAM1-TBK1-IRF3 axis leading to type I interferon production (PubMed:14517278). In addition to the secretion of proinflammatory cytokines, initiates the activation of NLRP3 inflammasome and formation of a positive feedback loop between autophagy

and NF-kappa-B signaling cascade (PubMed:[32894580](#)). In complex with TLR6, promotes inflammation in monocytes/macrophages by associating with TLR6 and the receptor CD86 (PubMed:[23880187](#)). Upon ligand binding, such as oxLDL or amyloid-beta 42, the TLR4:TLR6 complex is internalized and triggers inflammatory response, leading to NF-kappa-B-dependent production of CXCL1, CXCL2 and CCL9 cytokines, via MYD88 signaling pathway, and CCL5 cytokine, via TICAM1 signaling pathway (PubMed:[23880187](#)). In myeloid dendritic cells, vesicular stomatitis virus glycoprotein G but not LPS promotes the activation of IRF7, leading to type I IFN production in a CD14- dependent manner (PubMed:[15265881](#), PubMed:[23880187](#)). Required for the migration-promoting effects of ZG16B/PAUF on pancreatic cancer cells.

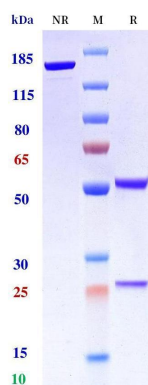
Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Early endosome. Cell projection, ruffle {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:Q9QUK6}. Note=Upon complex formation with CD36 and TLR6, internalized through dynamin-dependent endocytosis (PubMed:20037584). Colocalizes with RFTN1 at cell membrane and then together with RFTN1 moves to endosomes, upon lipopolysaccharide stimulation. Co-localizes with ZG16B/PAUF at the cell membrane of pancreatic cancer cells (PubMed:36232715)

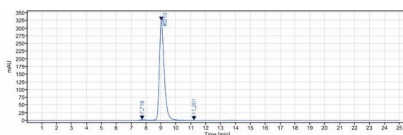
Tissue Location

Highly expressed in placenta, spleen and peripheral blood leukocytes (PubMed:9237759, PubMed:9435236). Detected in monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells and several types of T-cells (PubMed:27022195, PubMed:9237759). Expressed in pancreatic cancer cells but not in normal pancreatic cells (at protein level) (PubMed:36232715).

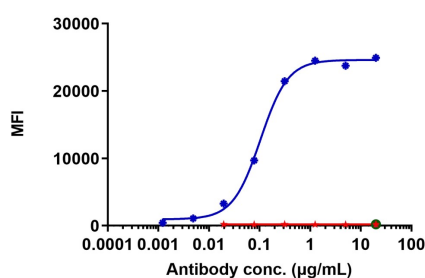
Images



Anti-TLR4 Reference Antibody (Paridiprubart) on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The purity of the protein is greater than 95%.



The purity of Anti-TLR4 Reference Antibody (Paridiprubart) is 98%, determined by SEC-HPLC.



PLVX-puro-hu-TLR4-P2A-EGFP cell line were stained with Paridiprubart and negative control protein respectively, washed and then followed by PE and analyzed with FACS, with the EC50 is 0.10 µg/mL.

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