

TLR8 Antibody

Catalog # ASC10235

Product Information

ApplicationWB, IF, ICC, EPrimary AccessionQ9NR97

Other Accession NP_619542, 20302168
Reactivity Human, Mouse

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype IgG
Calculated MW 119828
Concentration (mg/ml) 1 mg/mL
Conjugate Unconjugated

Application Notes TLR8 antibody can be used for detection of TLR8 by Western blot at 0.5 to 2

□g/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 2

□g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 10 □g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID 51311

Other Names TLR8 Antibody: CD288, Toll-like receptor 8, toll-like receptor 8

Target/Specificity TLR8;

Reconstitution & Storage TLR8 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up

to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high

temperatures.

Precautions TLR8 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or

therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name TLR8 (HGNC:15632)

Function Endosomal receptor that plays a key role in innate and adaptive immunity

(PubMed:<u>25297876</u>, PubMed:<u>32433612</u>). Controls host immune response against pathogens through recognition of RNA degradation products specific

to microorganisms that are initially processed by RNASET2

(PubMed:31778653). Recognizes GU-rich single- stranded RNA (GU-rich RNA) derived from SARS-CoV-2, SARS-CoV-1 and HIV- 1 viruses (PubMed:33718825). Upon binding to agonists, undergoes dimerization that brings TIR domains from the two molecules into direct contact, leading to the recruitment of TIR-containing downstream adapter MYD88 through homotypic interaction

(PubMed: <u>23520111</u>, PubMed: <u>25599397</u>, PubMed: <u>26929371</u>,

PubMed:33718825). In turn, the Myddosome signaling complex is formed involving IRAK4, IRAK1, TRAF6, TRAF3 leading to activation of downstream transcription factors NF- kappa-B and IRF7 to induce pro-inflammatory cytokines and interferons, respectively (PubMed:16737960,

PubMed: 17932028, PubMed: 29155428).

Cellular Location Endosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Note=Endosomal localization confers distinctive proteolytic processing

Tissue Location Expressed in myeloid dendritic cells, monocytes, and monocyte-derived

dendritic cells.

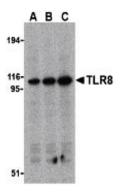
Background

TLR8 Antibody: Toll-like receptors (TLRs) are signaling molecules that recognize different microbial products during infection and serve as an important link between the innate and adaptive immune responses. These proteins act through adaptor molecules such as MyD88 and TIRAP to activate various kinases and transcription factors. Like TLR7, TLR8 is localized to endosomal or lysosomal compartments and stimulates the innate immune response after activation by guanosine- and uridine-rich single-stranded RNA. Human but not murine TLR8 confers responsiveness to the antiviral compound R-848.

References

Vogel SN, Fitzgerald KA, and Fenton MJ. TLRs: differential adapter utilization by toll-like receptors mediates TLR-specific patterns of gene expression. Mol. Interv. 2003; 3:466-77. Takeda K, Kaisho T, and Akira S. Toll-like receptors. Annu. Rev. Immunol. 2003; 21:335-76. Janeway CA Jr. and Medzhitov R. Innate immune recognition. Annu. Rev. Immunol. 2002; 20:197-216. O'Neill LAJ, Fitzgerald FA, and Bowie AG. The Toll-IL-1 receptor adaptor family grows to five members. Trends in Imm. 2003: 24:286-9.

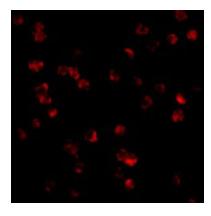
Images



Western blot analysis of TLR8 in Daudi cell lysates with TLR8 antibody at (A) 0.5, (B) 1, and (C) 2 µg/mL.



Immunocytochemistry of TLR8 in Daudi cells with TLR8 antibody at 2 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of TLR8 in Daudi cells with TLR8 antibody at 10 $\mu g/mL. \label{eq:local_property}$

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