Toll-like Receptor 4 Antibody (Rodent Specific)



Orders: 877-616-CELL (2355)

orders@cellsignal.com

Support: 877-678-TECH (8324)

Web: info@cellsignal.com

cellsignal.com

3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

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| Applications: W | Reactivity: M | Sensitivity: Transfected Only | MW (kDa): 110 | Source/Isotype: Rabbit | UniProt ID: #O00206 | Entrez-Gene Id: 7099 |
|--|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Product Usage Information | | Application Western Blotting | | | Dilution 1:1000 | |
| Storage | | Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. | | | | |
| Specificity/Sensitivity | | Toll-like Receptor 4 Antibody (Rodent Specific) detects transfected levels of total TLR4 protein. Cross reactivity was not detected with other TLR family members. | | | | |
| Species predict based on 100% homology | ed to react sequence | Rat | | | | |
| Source / Purification | | Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Cys549 within the extracellular region of mouse and rat TLR4 protein. Antibodies were purified by peptide affinity chromatography. | | | | |
| Background | | Members of the Toll-like receptor (TLR) family, named for the closely related Toll receptor in <i>Drosophila</i> , play a pivotal role in innate immune responses (1-4). TLRs recognize conserved motifs found in various pathogens and mediate defense responses (5-7). Triggering of the TLR pathway leads to the activation of NF-κB and subsequent regulation of immune and inflammatory genes (4). The TLRs and members of the IL-1 receptor family share a conserved stretch of approximately 200 amino acids known as the Toll/Interleukin-1 receptor (TIR) domain (1). Upon activation, TLRs associate with a number of cytoplasmic adapter proteins containing TIR domains, including myeloid differentiation factor 88 (MyD88), MyD88-adapter-like/TIR-associated protein (MAL/TIRAP), TIR domain-containing adapter-inducing IFN-β (TRIF), and Toll-receptor-associated molecule (TRAM) (8-10). This association leads to the recruitment and activation of IRAK1 and IRAK4, which form a complex with TRAF6 to activate TAK1 and IKK (8,11-14). Activation of IKK leads to the degradation of IκB, which normally maintains NF-κB in an inactive state by sequestering it in the cytoplasm. TLR4 functions in association with MD-2 in the recognition and initiation of immune responses elicited by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) of Gram-negative bacteria (4-8). TLR4 triggers the activation of NF-κB, IRF-3, and MAPK pathways leading to the production of inflammatory cytokines (9). | | | | |
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 Hoshino, K. et al. (1999) J. Immunol. 162, 3749-3752.
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Species Reactivity Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X

TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key W: Western Blotting

Cross-Reactivity Key M: Mouse

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