

TLR5 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YN0038
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	TLR5
Fields :	>>Toll-like receptor signaling pathway;>>Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection;>>Shigellosis;>>Salmonella infection;>>Legionellosis;>>Inflammatory bowel disease
Gene Name :	TLR5 TIL3
Protein Name :	Toll-like receptor 5 (Toll/interleukin-1 receptor-like protein 3)
Human Gene Id :	7100
Human Swiss Prot No :	O60602
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q9JLF7
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 730-810
Specificity :	TLR5 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 94kD

Cell Pathway : Toll_Like;Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection;

Background : This gene encodes a member of the toll-like receptor (TLR) family, which plays a fundamental role in pathogen recognition and activation of innate immune responses. These receptors recognize distinct pathogen-associated molecular patterns that are expressed on infectious agents. The protein encoded by this gene recognizes bacterial flagellin, the principal component of bacterial flagella and a virulence factor. The activation of this receptor mobilizes the nuclear factor NF-kappaB, which in turn activates a host of inflammatory-related target genes. Mutations in this gene have been associated with both resistance and susceptibility to systemic lupus erythematosus, and susceptibility to Legionnaire disease.[provided by RefSeq, Dec 2009],

Function : disease:Genetic variation in TLR5 is associated with resistance to systemic lupus erythematosus type 1 (SLEB1) [MIM:601744]. Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a chronic autoimmune disease with a complex genetic basis. SLE is an inflammatory, and often febrile multisystemic disorder of connective tissue characterized principally by involvement of the skin, joints, kidneys, and serosal membranes. It is thought to represent a failure of the regulatory mechanisms of the autoimmune system.,function:Participates in the innate immune response to microbial agents. Mediates detection of bacterial flagellins. Acts via MYD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response.,polymorphism:Individuals with a common stop codon polymorphism in position 392 are unable to mediate flagellin signaling. This polymorphism acts in a dominant fashion and is assoc

Subcellular Location : Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .

Expression : Highly expressed on the basolateral surface of intestinal epithelia (PubMed:11489966). Expressed also in other cells such as lung epithelial cells (PubMed:11489966, PubMed:18490781).

Tag : orthogonal

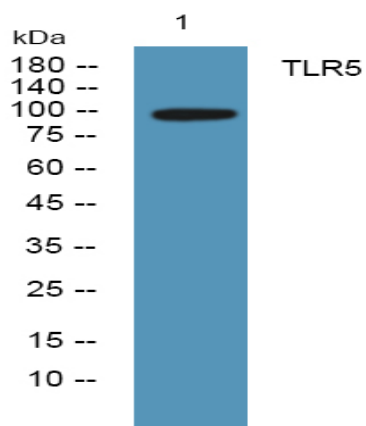
Sort : 22158

No4 : 1

Host : Rabbit

Modifications : Unmodified

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night