

## TLR1 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YN5454
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	IHC;IF
<b>Target :</b>	TLR1
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Toll-like receptor signaling pathway;>>Tuberculosis
<b>Gene Name :</b>	TLR1
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Toll-like receptor 1
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	7096
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q15399
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q9EPQ1
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Recombinant Protein of TLR1
<b>Specificity :</b>	The antibody detects endogenous TLR1 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.5%BSA, 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	IHC 1:200-500. IF 1:50-200
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	Toll_Like;

**Background :**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the Toll-like receptor (TLR) family which plays a fundamental role in pathogen recognition and activation of innate immunity. TLRs are highly conserved from Drosophila to humans and share structural and functional similarities. They recognize pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs) that are expressed on infectious agents, and mediate the production of cytokines necessary for the development of effective immunity. The various TLRs exhibit different patterns of expression. This gene is ubiquitously expressed, and at higher levels than other TLR genes. Different length transcripts presumably resulting from use of alternative polyadenylation site, and/or from alternative splicing, have been noted for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

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**Function :**

function:Participates in the innate immune response to microbial agents. Cooperates with TLR2 to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipoproteins or lipopeptides. Acts via MYD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response.,similarity:Belongs to the Toll-like receptor family.,similarity:Contains 1 TIR domain.,similarity:Contains 8 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats.,subunit:Binds MYD88 (via TIR domain) (By similarity). Interacts (via extracellular domain) with TLR2. Ligand binding induces the formation of a heterodimer with TLR2.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitous. Highly expressed in spleen, ovary, peripheral blood leukocytes, thymus and small intestine.,

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**Subcellular Location :**

Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Membrane raft . Golgi apparatus . Does not reside in lipid rafts before stimulation but accumulates increasingly in the raft upon the presence of the microbial ligand. In response to triacylated lipoproteins, TLR2:TLR1 heterodimers are recruited in lipid rafts, this recruitment determine the intracellular targeting to the Golgi apparatus. .

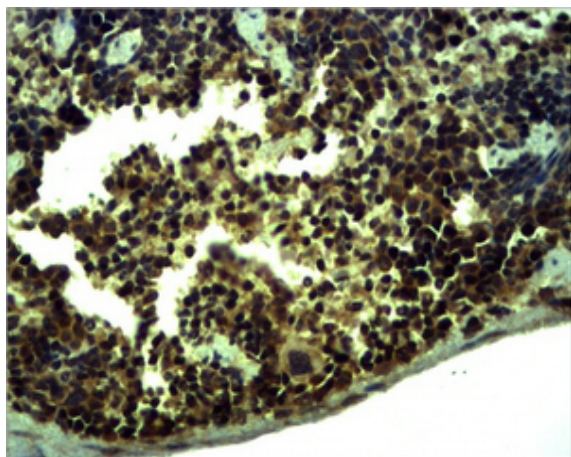
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**Expression :**

Ubiquitous. Highly expressed in spleen, ovary, peripheral blood leukocytes, thymus and small intestine.

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## Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse Spleen Tissue using TLR1 Polyclonal Antibody.