

Rabbit TLR1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-TLR1 antibody

TLR1 Antibody

CATALOG # AAA325960	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human, Mouse, Rat	APPLICATIONS ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

TLR1; Polyclonal Antibody; TLR1 Antibody; CD281; CD281 antigen; KIAA0012; LPRS5; rsc786; TIL; TIL. LPRS5; Tlr1; TLR1_HUMAN; Toll (Drosophila) homolog; Toll like receptor 1; Toll-like receptor 1; Toll/interleukin-1 receptor-like protein; anti-TLR1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

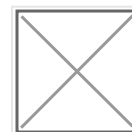
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	TLR1 antibody detects endogenous levels of total TLR1
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	786
Applicable Applications for anti-TLR1 antibody	ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human TLR1
Subcellular Location	Cell Membrane. Cytoplasmic Vesicle > Phagosome Membrane.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous. Highly expressed in spleen, ovary, peripheral blood leukocytes, thymus and small intestine.
Predicted Cross Reactivity	Bovine, Horse, Rabbit, Dog
Similarity	Bovine (80%), Horse (88%), Rabbit (89%), Dog (90%)
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

AAA325960 at 1/100 staining Human breast cancer tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of extracts of Rat brain lysate, using TLR1 antibody.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-TLR1 antibody	Description: 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 (1-3). TLRs recognize conserved motifs found in various pathogens and mediate defense responses. Triggering of the TLR pathway leads to the activation of NF-kappaB and subsequent regulation of immune and inflammatory genes. The TLRs and members of the IL-1 receptor family share a conserved stretch of approximately 200 amino acids known as the TIR domain. Upon activation, TLRs associate with a number of cytoplasmic adaptor proteins containing TIR domains including MyD88 (myeloid differentiation factor), MAL/TIRAP (MyD88-adaptor-like/TIR-associated protein), TRIF (Toll-receptor-associated activator of interferon), and TRAM (Toll-receptor-associated molecule). This association leads to the recruitment and activation of IRAK1 and IRAK4, which form a complex with TRAF6 to activate TAK1 and IKK. Activation of IKK leads to the degradation of IkappaB that normally maintains NF-kappaB inactivity by sequestering it in the cytoplasm. Toll-like receptor expression is highest in peripheral blood leukocytes, monocytes, macrophages, though TLR1 expression may be less restricted than other family members (4, 5). TLR1 associates with TLR2 to cooperatively mediate immune responses to bacterial lipoproteins and lead to NF-kappaB activation (6, 7). TLR1 shows highest homology to TLR6, which shares 69% sequence identity (8). Function: Participates in the innate immune response to microbial agents. Specifically recognizes diacylated and triacylated lipopeptides. Cooperates with TLR2 to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipoproteins or lipopeptides (PubMed:21078852). Forms the activation cluster TLR2:TLR1:CD14 in response to triacylated lipopeptides, this cluster triggers signaling from the cell surface and subsequently is targeted to the Golgi in a lipid-raft dependent pathway (PubMed:16880211). Acts via MYD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. Subunit Structure: Interacts (via extracellular domain) with TLR2. TLR2 seems to exist in heterodimers with either TLR1 or TLR6 before stimulation by the ligand. The heterodimers form bigger oligomers in response to their corresponding ligands as well as further heterotypic associations with other receptors such as CD14 and/or CD36 (PubMed:16880211, PubMed:17889651). The activation cluster TLR2:TLR1:CD14 forms in response to triacylated lipopeptides (PubMed:16880211). Binds MYD88 (via TIR domain). Interacts with CNPY3 (By similarity). Similarity: Belongs to the Toll-like receptor family.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	41350337
NCBI GeneID	7096
NCBI Accession #	NP_003254.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_003263.3
UniProt Accession #	Q15399; O15452; Q32MK3; Q32MK4; Q9UG90; D1CS39; D1CS41
Molecular Weight	Observed: 90 kDa Predicted: 91 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	toll-like receptor 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	toll like receptor 1
NCBI Official Symbol	TLR1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	TIL; CD281; rsc786; TIL. LPRS5
NCBI Protein Information	toll-like receptor 1
UniProt Protein Name	Toll-like receptor 1
UniProt Gene Name	TLR1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	KIAA0012; TIL

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.