

TLR4

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat Bovine

Tested applications: WB IHC

Recommended Dilution: WB 1:200 - 1:500 IHC 1:20 - 1:100

Calculated MW: 96kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human TLR4

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Concentration:

5

Synonym:

TLR4;ARMD10;CD284;TOLL;hToll

Catalog #: A0007

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID: 7099

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot: O00206

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

Members of the Toll-like receptor (TLR) family, named for the closely related Toll receptor in *Drosophila*, 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- κ B 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 I κ B that normally maintains NF- κ B inactivity 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- κ B, IRF-3, and MAPK pathways leading to the production of inflammatory cytokines (9).

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