

TLR2 Antibody

Subcategory: Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Cat. No.: 251110

Unit: 0.1 mg

Description:

Toll-like receptor family (TLR) has 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. TLRs recognize pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMP) that are expressed on infectious agents, and mediate the production of cytokines necessary for the development of effective immunity. Toll-like receptor 2 (TLR2) cooperates with LY96 to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipoproteins and other microbial cell wall components. TLR2 acts via MYD88 and TRAF6 to lead to NFκB activation, cytokine secretion and inflammatory response. TLR2 is highly expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes, in particular in monocytes, in bone marrow, in lymph node and in spleen. Genetic variations in TLR2 are associated with susceptibility to leprosy, due to *Mycobacterium leprae* infection.

Isotype: Rabbit Ig

Applications: E, IHC, WB

Species Reactivity: B, H, M, P, R

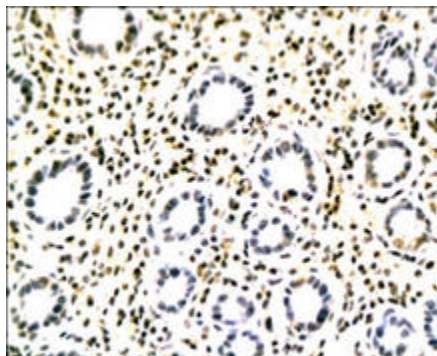
Format: Each vial contains 0.1 mg IgG in 0.1 ml (1 mg/ml) of PBS pH7.4, 25% glycerol, 0.1 mg/ml BSA with 0.09% sodium azide. Antibody was purified by Protein-A and immunogen affinity chromatography.

Alternate Names: Toll-like receptor 2; Toll/interleukin-1 receptor-like protein 4; CD282; TLR2; TIL4

Accession No.: O60603

Antigen: KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the C-term region of human TLR2.

Application Notes: E: 1:500-1:1,000; WB: 1:100-1:500; IHC: 1:100-1:500



TLR2 (CD282) staining in rat stomach. Paraffin-embedded rat stomach is stained with TLR2 Antibody (Cat. No. 251110) used at 1:200 dilution.

Storage: Store at -20°C. Minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Product is guaranteed one year from the date of shipment.

Product Citations: [1] Femia A et al. 2012. Research Article. PLoS ONE 7(1):e29918. PMID# 22242189. [2] Kakuta Y et al. Transplant International. 24(5): 514-522. PMID# 21291499. [3] Hua F et al. 2011. Journal of Neuroinflammation. 8: 8-42. PMID# 21549006.

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