Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-01858)

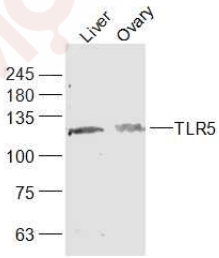
Anti-TLR5 Polyclonal Antibody

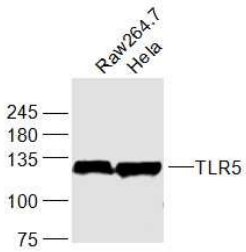
Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse (predicted:Rat)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 95 kDa. Actual: 130 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Sample: Liver (Mouse) Lysate at 40 μg Ovary (Mouse) Lysate at 40 μg Primary: Anti-TLR5 (TMAB-01858) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 95 kDa Observed band size: 130 kDa 2. Sample: Raw264.7 (Mouse) Cell Lysate at 30 μg Hela (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 μg Primary: Anti-TLR5 (TMAB-01858) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 95 kDa Observed band size: 130 kDa





Application:	WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: mouse TLR5

Antigen Species: Mouse

Gene ID: 53791

Uniprot ID: Q9JLF7

Synonyms: TIL3;Toll/interleukin-1 receptor-like protein 3;Toll-like receptor 5;TLR 5

Biology Area: Receptors,Macrophage / Inflamm.,TLR Signaling

Research Background

The Toll like receptor (TLR) family in mammal comprises a family of transmembrane proteins characterized by multiple copies of leucine rich repeats in the extracellular domain and IL1 receptor motif in the cytoplasmic domain. Like its counterparts in Drosophila, TLRs signal through adaptor molecules and could constitute an important and unrecognized component of innate immunity in humans. The TRL family is a phylogenetically conserved mediator of innate immunity that is essential for microbial recognition. TLRs characterized so far activate the MyD88/interleukin 1 receptor-associated kinase (IRAK) signaling pathway. Toll-like receptor 5 (TLR5) expression is upregulated following exposure to bacteria or to the TLR5 agonist, flagellin. Gram-negative bacteria, stimulate monocyte/macrophage cells in a TLR5-specific, CD14-independent manner. The TLR5 receptor thus appears to be the principal means by which the innate immune system recognizes flagellated bacterial pathogens.

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