

## Rabbit Anti-TLR2/AP Conjugated antibody

SL1019R-AP

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-TLR2/AP
<b>Chinese Name</b>	碱性磷酸酶 (AP) 标记的 Toll 样受体 2 抗体
<b>Alias</b>	Toll-like receptor 2; Toll like receptor 2; Toll like receptor 2 precursor; Toll-like receptor 2; TLR 2; TLR2; TLR-2; Toll/interleukin-1 receptor-like protein 4; CD282 antigen; CD282; TIL 4; TIL4; TLR2_HUMAN; Toll/interleukin 1 receptor like 4; Toll/interleukin 1 receptor like protein 4; Toll/interleukin receptor like protein 4.
<b>Research Area</b>	Tumour immunology The cell membrane 受体
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species</b>	Human,Mouse
<b>Applications</b>	WB=1:50-200 IHC-P=1:50-200 IHC-F=1:50-200 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight</b>	84kDa
<b>Form</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TLR2
<b>Lsotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
<b>Product Detail</b>	<b>background:</b> 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

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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 expressed most abundantly in peripheral blood leukocytes, and mediates host response to Gram-positive bacteria and yeast via stimulation of NF-kappaB. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

**Function:**

Cooperates with LY96 to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipoproteins and other microbial cell wall components. Cooperates with TLR1 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. May also promote apoptosis in response to lipoproteins. Recognizes mycoplasmal macrophage-activating lipopeptide-2kD (MALP-2), soluble tuberculosis factor (STF), phenol-soluble modulins (PSM) and B.burgdorferi outer surface protein A lipoprotein (OspA-L) cooperatively with TLR6.

**Subunit:**

Interacts with LY96, TLR1 and TLR6 (via extracellular domain). Binds MYD88 (via TIR domain). Interacts with TICAM1. Ligand binding induces the formation of a heterodimer with TLR1. Interacts with CNPY3.

**Subcellular Location:**

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

**Tissue Specificity:**

Highly expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes, in particular in monocytes, in bone marrow, lymph node and in spleen. Also detected in lung and in fetal liver. Levels are low in other tissues.

**Post-translational modifications:**

Glycosylation of Asn-442 is critical for secretion of the N-terminal ectodomain of TLR2.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the Toll-like receptor family.  
Contains 14 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats.  
Contains 1 TIR domain.

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 7097](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 24088](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 310553](#) Rat

[Omim: 603028](#) Human

[SwissProt: O60603](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q9QUN7](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 519033](#) Human

[Unigene: 87596](#) Mouse

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Toll 样受体 2 (TLR2) 通过激活天然免疫, 参与特异性免疫应答的启动, Toll 样受体 2(TLR2)作为一种重要跨膜 Signal transduction 受体参与了内毒素诱发炎症反应的病理过程, 对其调控机制的研究日益受到关注。