

TLR4 Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C54900

Package Size: #C54900-AF350 100ul #C54900-AF405 100ul #C54900-AF488 100ul #C54900-AF555 100ul #C54900-AF594 100ul #C54900-AF647 100ul #C54900-AF680 100ul #C54900-AF750 100ul #C54900-Biotin 100ul #C54900-Conjugated 50ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	TLR4 Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Applications	WB,IF
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen Description	A synthetic peptide of human TLR4 (NP_612564.1).
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	TLR4;ARMD10;CD284;TLR-4;TOLL
Accession No.	Uniprot:O00206GeneID:7099
Calculated MW	73kDa/91kDa/95kDa
SDS-PAGE MW	98KDa
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Background

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 pathogen-associated molecular patterns 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 receptor has been implicated in signal transduction events induced by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) found in most gram-negative bacteria. Mutations in this gene have been associated with differences in LPS responsiveness. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.