




Rabbit Anti-TLR4 antibody

SL1021R

Product Name:	TLR4
Chinese Name:	Toll样受体4抗体
Alias:	TLR4; TLR-4; TLR 4; ARMD10; CD 284; CD284; CD284 antigen; Homolog of Drosophila toll; hTol; Toll (Drosophila) homolog; TOLL; Toll Endotoxin Hyporesponsiveness; Toll like receptor 4; Toll like receptor 4 precursor; TLR4 HUMAN.
文献引用 	<p>Specific References(9) SL1021R has been referenced in 9 publications.</p> <p>[IF=2.75]Yang, Juan, et al. "Astragaloside IV attenuates inflammatory cytokines by inhibiting TLR4/NF-κB signaling pathway in isoproterenol-induced myocardial hypertrophy." Journal of Ethnopharmacology (2013).WB;Rat. PubMed:24432369</p> <p>[IF=1.55]Tang, Lu, et al. "Expression of TRAF6 and pro-inflammatory cytokines through activation of TLR2, TLR4, NOD1, and NOD2 in human periodontal ligament fibroblasts." Archives of Oral Biology 56.10 (2011): 1064-1072.Human. PubMed:21457942</p> <p>[IF=3.48]Chen, Xiaoming, et al. "Sargassum fusiforme polysaccharide activates nuclear factor kappa-B (NF-κB) and induces cytokine production via Toll-like receptors." Carbohydrate Polymers (2014).other;Rat. PubMed:24708959</p> <p>[IF=0.10]Xing, Shanshan, et al. "Relationship between toll-like receptor 4 levels in aorta and severity of atherosclerosis." Journal of International Medical Research (2014): 0300060514534645.IHC-P;Human. PubMed:24925583</p>

	<p>[IF=1.92]Wang, Dunjing, et al. "Artesunate Attenuates Lipopolysaccharide-Stimulated Proinflammatory Responses by Suppressing TLR4, MyD88 Expression, and NF-κB Activation in Microglial Cells." <i>Inflammation</i>: 1-8.WB;Mouse.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PubMed:26002587</p> <p>[IF=4.52]Namisaki, Tadashi, et al. "Beneficial effects of combined ursodeoxycholic acid and angiotensin-II type 1 receptor blocker on hepatic fibrogenesis in a rat model of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis." <i>Journal of Gastroenterology</i> (2015): 1-11.IHC-P;Rat.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PubMed:26190501</p> <p>[IF=0.00]ARFIAN, NUR, et al. "Vitamin D Attenuates Kidney Fibrosis via Reducing Fibroblast Expansion, Inflammation, and Epithelial Cell Apoptosis." <i>Kobe J. Med. Sci</i> 62.2 (2016): E38-E44.IHC-P;Rat.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PubMed:27578035</p> <p>[IF=5.40]Kawakita, Fumihiro, et al. "Effects of Toll-Like Receptor 4 Antagonists Against Cerebral Vasospasm After Experimental Subarachnoid Hemorrhage in Mice." <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> (2016): 1-10.WB;Mouse.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PubMed:27738873</p> <p>[IF=8.96]Harasymowicz, Natalia S., et al. "Regional Differences Between Perisynovial and Infrapatellar Adipose Tissue Depots and Their Response to Class II and III Obesity in Patients with OA." <i>Arthritis & Rheumatology</i> (2017).IHC-P;Human.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PubMed:28320058</p>
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	90kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from rat TLR4:751-835/835<Cytoplasmic>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	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 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	<p>The Toll-like receptor 4 by activating natural immunity, specific immune response involved in the start-up, Toll-like receptor 4 as an important signal transduction transmembrane receptor involved in the toxin-induced inflammation in the pathological process, its mechanisms of control On a growing concern. all regions were either double-stranded or sequenced with an alternate chemistry or covered by high quality data (i.e., phred quality ≥ 30); an attempt was made to resolve all sequencing problems, such as compressions and repeats; all regions were covered by at least one subclone; and the assembly was confirmed by restriction digest, except on the rare occasion of the clone being a YAC. The following abbreviations are used to associate primary accession numbers given in the feature table with their source databases: Em., EMBL; Sw., SWISSPROT; Tr., TREMBL; Wp., WORMPEP; Information on the WORMPEP database can be found at. TLR-4 plays an important role in microvascular leakage and leukocyte adhesion under the inflammatory condition associated with nonseptic thermal injury.</p> <p>Function: Cooperates with LY96 and CD14 to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Acts via MYD88, TIRAP and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. Also involved in LPS-independent inflammatory responses triggered by Ni(2+). These responses require non-conserved histidines and are, therefore, species-specific.</p> <p>Subcellular Location: Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.</p> <p>Tissue Specificity: Highly expressed in placenta, spleen and peripheral blood leukocytes. Detected in monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells and several types of T-cells.</p> <p>Post-translational modifications: N-glycosylated. Glycosylation of Asn-526 and Asn-575 seems to be necessary for the expression of TLR4 on the cell surface and the LPS-response. Likewise, mutants lacking two or more of the other N-glycosylation sites were deficient in interaction with LPS.</p> <p>DISEASE: Genetic variation in TLR4 is associated with age-related macular degeneration type 10 (ARMD10) [MIM:611488]. ARMD is a multifactorial eye disease and the most common cause of irreversible vision loss in the developed world. In most patients, the disease is manifest as ophthalmoscopically visible yellowish accumulations of protein and lipid that lie beneath the retinal pigment epithelium and within an elastin-containing structure known as Bruch membrane.</p> <p>Similarity:</p>

Belongs to the Toll-like receptor family.
Contains 18 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats.
Contains 1 LRRCT domain.
Contains 1 TIR domain.

SWISS:
Q9QUK6

Gene ID:
7099

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 7099](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 21898](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 29260](#)Rat

[SwissProt: O00206](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q9QUK6](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: Q9QX05](#)Rat

[Unigene: 174312](#)Human

[Unigene: 38049](#)Mouse

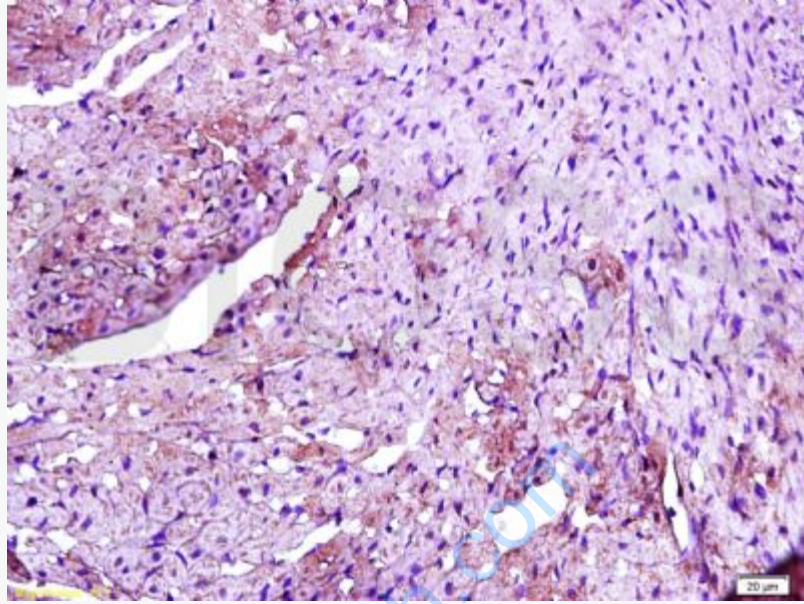
Important Note:

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

Toll样受体4(TLR4)通过激活天然免疫,参与特异性免疫应答的启动,

Toll样受体4(TLR4)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.



Picture:

Tissue/cell: rat heart tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;
Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;
Incubation: Anti-TLR4/CD284 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL1021R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining

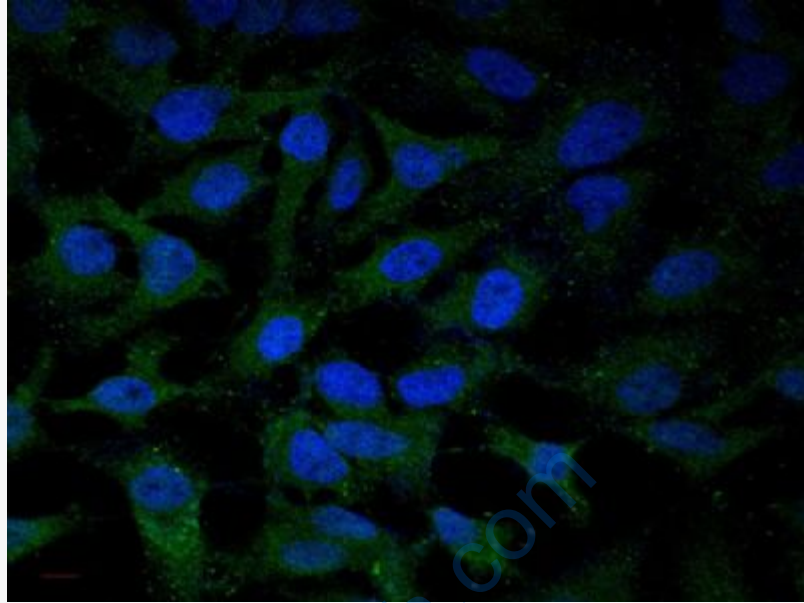


Image submitted by One World Lab validation program. HL60 and MCF-7 cells were stained with rabbit polyclonal antibody against TLR4 with two dilutions (1:100 and 1:250). 2nd antibody without primary antibody was used as control included here.