

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

TLR4 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-68366

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Reactivity Human; Mouse; Rat

Immunogen A synthetic peptide of human TLR4

Host Rabbit
Isotype IgG

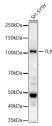
Purification Affinity purification

Buffer Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications Recommended Dilution

WB 1:500-1:2000 **IF** 1:50-1:200

Data

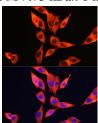


Western blot analysis of SH-SY5Y using TLR4 Polyclonal

Antibody at 1:2000 dilution.

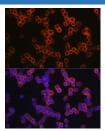
Observed-MV:110 kDa

Calculated-MV:73 kDa/91 kDa/95 kDa

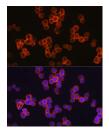


Immunofluorescence analysis of HepG2 cells using TLR4 Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:250 (40x lens).Blue:

DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of RAW264.7 cells using TLR4 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:250 (40x lens).Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of THP-1 cells using TLR4 Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:250 (40x lens).Blue:

DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Shipping The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the

temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Elabscience Bionovation Inc.



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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.

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