## TLR3 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-10875



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

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|-------------------------|--|
| Description             |  |
| Reactivity              | Human  |
| Immunogen               | Recombinant protein of human TLR3  |
| Host                    | Rabbit   |
| Is otype                | IgG  |
| Purification            | Affinity purification  |
| Conjugation             | Unconjugated   |
| buffer                  | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.   |
| Applications            | Recommended Dilution   |
| IHC                     | 1:50-1:200   |
| Data                    |  |
| cancer tissue using TLF | f paraffin-embedded Human thyroid<br>R3 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution<br>1:50Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human gastric<br>cancer tissue using TLR3 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution<br>1:50 |
| 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              |  |
|                         |  |

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 (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 receptor is most abundantly expressed in placenta and pancreas, and is restricted to the dendritic subpopulation of the leukocytes. It recognizes dsRNA associated with viral infection, and induces the activation of NF-kappaB and the production of type I interferons.

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