

Recombinant Mouse TLR3/CD283 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM040834

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

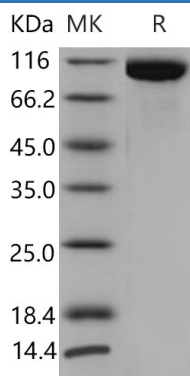
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse TLR3/CD283 protein Met 1-Leu 705, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	78.7 kDa
Observed MW	100-110 kDa
Accession	NP_569054.2
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

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Toll-like receptor 3 (TLR3) also known as CD283 (cluster of differentiation 283) is a member of the Toll-like receptor family of pattern recognition receptors of the innate immune system. TLR3/CD283 plays a fundamental role in pathogen recognition and activation of innate immunity. TLR3 is a nucleotide-sensing TLR which is activated by double-stranded RNA, a sign of viral infection. 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. It may thus play a role in host defense against viruses.

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