

## **Product datasheet for AM01267PU-S**

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

## Tlr2 Rat Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 6C2]

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Primary Antibodies

Clone Name: 6C2

**Applications:** FC, IF, IP

**Recommended Dilution:** Flow cytometry.

Immunoflourescence of fixed RAW cells: The typical starting working dilution is 1:50.

Immunoprecipitation.

Before use in biological assays, the product must be filter sterilized and depending on the concentration to be used dialyzed against culture medium to remove the sodium azide

added.

Not useful for Western blot.

Reactivity: Mouse
Host: Rat
Isotype: IgG2b

Clonality: Monoclonal

**Specificity:** Monoclonal antibody 6C2 reacts with mouse Toll-like receptor 2 (TLR2, CD282). It gives only a

small inhibition of TLR2 (CD282) ligands in RAW cells.

Formulation: PBS

State: Purified

State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered lg fraction Stabilizer: 0.1% bovine serum albumin Preservative: 0.02% sodium azide

**Concentration:** lot specific **Purification:** Protein G

**Conjugation:** Unconjugated **Storage:** Store at 2 - 8 °C.

**Stability:** Shelf life: one year from despatch.

**Gene Name:** toll-like receptor 2



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Database Link: Entrez Gene 24088 Mouse

Q9QUN7

**Background:** Toll-like receptors (TLR) are highly conserved throughout evolution and have been implicated

in the innate defense to many pathogens. In Drosophila toll is required for the anti-fungal response, while the related 18-wheeler is involved in antibacterial defenses. In mammals, TLR identified as type I transmembrane signaling receptors with pattern recognition capabilities, have been implicated in the innate host defense to pathogens. TLR2 has been identified as a receptor that is central to the innate immune response to lipoproteins of gram-negative bacteria, several whole gram-positive bacteria, as well as a receptor for peptidoglycan and lipoteichoic acid and other bacterial cell membrane products. A functional interaction between TLR2 and TLR6 in the cellular response to various bacterial products has been discovered. The currently accepted paradigm regards TLR2 as an essential receptor for many eubacterial cell wall components, including lipoproteins and peptidoglycan. Bacterial species

as diverse as mycobacteria, spirochetes, mycoplasma, Staphylococcus aureus, and Streptococcus pneumoniae have all been shown to mediate cellular activation via TLR2.

**Synonyms:** Toll-like receptor 2