

## Product datasheet for **AM20374FC-N**

### Tlr2 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: T2.5]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	T2.5
Applications:	ELISA, FC, FN, IF, IHC, IP
Recommended Dilution:	<b>Immunohistochemistry on frozen sections</b> (3,7): 6µm sections were fixed with acetone. Sections were blocked with goat serum and exposed o/n with T2.5. <b>Flow cytometry</b> (1,3,4,5): 4*10 <sup>4</sup> leukocytes/ml were stained for 30 minutes at 4°C. <b>Functional assays</b> (1,2,6): Mice were injected i.p. with 1 mg T2.5, after 1h incubation mice were challenged;T2.5 5µg/ml was added to cell culture. <b>Immunoassays</b> (7): T2.5 as a detector. <b>Immunofluorescence</b> (3,7). <b>Immunoprecipitation</b> (3): 40µg cleared protein was incubated with 2µg T2.5 for 1h at 4°C. <b>Positive control:</b> RAW264.7 cells.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Mouse TLR2 peptide
Specificity:	The monoclonal antibody T2.5 recognizes Toll-like receptor 2 (TLR2).
Formulation:	PBS Label: FITC State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered Ig fraction Stabilizer: 0.1% bovine serum albumin Preservative: 0.02% sodium azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G
Conjugation:	FITC
Storage:	Store at 2 - 8 °C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



[View online »](#)

<b>Gene Name:</b>	toll-like receptor 2
<b>Database Link:</b>	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 24088 Mouse Q9QUN7</a>
<b>Background:</b>	<p>Toll-like receptors (TLR) are highly conserved throughout evolution and have been implicated in the innate defense to many pathogens. At present, ligands for several of the TLR's, such as TLR2-6,9, have been identified, confirming their role in first line defense against invading microorganism. In mammals, TLRs are identified as type I transmembrane signaling receptors with an extracellular portion containing leucine-rich repeats with pattern recognition capabilities. Pathogen recognition by TLRs provokes rapid activation of innate immunity by inducing proliferation of proinflammatory cytokines and upregulation of costimulatory molecules and eventually to initiation of adaptive immunity. 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. It is suggested that TLR2 is able to recognize such a wide variety of PAMPs (pathogen-specific molecular patterns) by forming heterodimers with other TLRs like e.g. TLR6.. TLR2 is essential for recognizing lipopeptides and lipoproteins from several microorganisms and also peptidoglycans derived from gram-positive bacteria. Bacterial species as diverse as mycobacteria, spirochetes, mycoplasma, Staphylococcus aureus, and Streptococcus pneumoniae have all been shown to mediate cellular activation via TLR2.</p>
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Toll-like receptor 2