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

Product datasheet for AM26254BT-N

TLR1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: GD2.F4]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	GD2.F4
Applications:	ELISA, FC, IF, IHC
Recommended Dilution:	**Immunohistochemistry on frozen sections** (4): Tissue sections were blocked with normal horse serum prior to staining (Ref.4). The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. **Immunohistochemistry on paraffin sections** (6): Tissue sections were pretreated with Target Retrieval solution, 1% Triton X-100 to improve membrane permeability and 0.03% hydrogen peroxide to quench endogenous peroxidases . Tissue sections were blocked with 2% FCS (Ref.6). The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. **Flow cytometry** (1,2,6,7): Antibody GD2.F4 stains the extracellular domain of TLR1. Monocytes were resuspended in PBS, 0.1% BSA, 0.02% NAN3 containing 15 µg/ml GD2.F4. As negative control an IgG1 isotype control was used (Ref.1). The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. **Functional assays** (3): Antibody GD2.F4e was used to inhibit cytokine production of stimulated PBMCs (Ref.3). **Immunoassays** (3). **Immunoflourescence** (4,5). **Positive control**: HeLa cells transfected with TLR1 mRNA (Ref.1). **Negative control**: Mock transfected HeLa cells (Ref.1).
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	TLR1Fc
Specificity:	The monoclonal antibody GD2.F4 reacts with TLR1. It does not cross react with TLR2 or TLR4.
Formulation:	PBS Label: Biotin State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered Ig fraction Stabilizer: 0.1% bovine serum albumin

View online »

Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store at 2 - 8 °C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	toll like receptor 1
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 7096 Human Q15399
Background:	Toll-like receptors (TLR) are highly conserved throughout evolution and play an essential role in recognizing conserved motifs found in various pathogens and initiating an appropriate innate immune response. In human, ten members of the TLR family have been identified as type I transmembrane signaling receptors containing multiple copies of leucine rich repeats in the extracellular domain and an interleukin-1 (IL-1) receptor motif in the cytoplasmic domain. Mammalian responsiveness to microbial products may be mediated by combinations of TLRs, for example a co-operative effect is observed between TLR1 and TLR2 in response to bacterial lipoproteins. On the other hand, TLR 1 was shown to have the capacity to abrogate TLR4 signaling. In general, TLR1 is expressed at higher levels as compared to other TLRs. The highest expression of TLR1 is found in monocytes but it can also be expressed by macrophages, dendritic cells, B, T, and NK cells. In recent studies, several human TLR1 polymorphisms have been associated with impaired mycobacterial signaling and susceptibility to tuberculosis.
Synonyms:	Toll-like receptor 1, TIL, KIAA0012