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Product datasheet for AM26265FC-N

TLR2 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: TL2.3]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	TL2.3
Applications:	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry on frozen sections: The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. Flow cytometry: The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. Immunoassay. Immunoflourescence. Western blot: The typical starting working dilution is 1:50.
Reactivity:	Canine, Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Human TLR2-expressing CHO cells
Specificity:	The TL2.3 monoclonal antibody is specific for human TLR2 (CD282). TL2.3 is useful for studies on the role of TLR2 as a pattern recognition receptor in microbial products induced cytokine production by TLR2 bearing cells such as human peripheral blood mononuclear cells.
Formulation:	PBS Label: FITC State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered Ig fraction Stabilizer: 1% bovine serum albumin
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G
Conjugation:	FITC
Storage:	Store at 2 - 8 °C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	toll like receptor 2
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 7097 Human O60603

View online »

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 (CD282).

Synonyms: Toll-like receptor 2