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 AM26315PU-N

Tlr2 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: mT2.4]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	mT2.4
Applications:	ELISA, FC, FN, IHC
Recommended Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry on frozen sections: The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. Immunohistochemistry on paraffin sections: The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. Flow cytometry: The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. Immunoassays. The antibody isnot useful for Western blotting and immuno precipitation.
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2b
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Specificity:	The monoclonal antibody mT2.4 reacts with mouse Toll-like receptor 2 (TLR2, CD282). It inhibits murine TLR2-mediated cell activation. It masks the lipopeptide binding site in recombinant TLR2ECD and does not hindrance the receptor complex formation. The antibody reacts with the native TLR2 protein and not with denatured TLR2 protein . Furthermore the antibody stains overexpressed, as well as endogenous cell surface- and intracellular mouse TLR2.
Formulation:	PBS State: Purified State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered Ig fraction Stabilizer: 0.1% bovine serum albumin
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

View online »

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