

## Product datasheet for **AP07789PU-N**

### TLR5 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Product Type:         | Primary Antibodies   |
| Applications:         | IHC, WB  |
| Recommended Dilution: | <b>Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections:</b> 5 µg/ml.<br><b>Western Blot:</b> 1 - 2 µg/ml.  |
| Reactivity:           | Human, Mouse, Rat  |
| Host:                 | Rabbit   |
| Clonality:            | Polyclonal   |
| Immunogen:            | Synthetic Peptide corresponding to 16 amino acids near the center of human TLR5.   |
| Formulation:          | Phosphate Buffered Saline PBS containing 0.02% Sodium Azide as preservative.<br>State: Purified<br>State: Liquid purified IgG fraction.                                  |
| Concentration:        | lot specific   |
| Purification:         | Immunoaffinity Chromatography.   |
| Conjugation:          | Unconjugated   |
| Storage:              | Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.<br>Dilute only prior to immediate use.<br>Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |
| Stability:            | Shelf life: one year from despatch.  |
| Gene Name:            | toll like receptor 5   |
| Database Link:        | <a href="#">Entrez Gene 7100 Human O60602</a>  |



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**Background:**

The Toll like receptor (TLR) family in mammal comprises a family of transmembrane proteins characterized by multiple copies of leucine rich repeats in the extracellular domain and IL1 receptor motif in the cytoplasmic domain. Like its counterparts in *Drosophila*, TLRs signal through adaptor molecules and could constitute an important and unrecognized component of innate immunity in humans. The TLR family is a phylogenetically conserved mediator of innate immunity that is essential for microbial recognition. TLRs characterized so far activate the MyD88/interleukin 1 receptor-associated kinase (IRAK) signaling pathway. Toll-like receptor 5 (TLR5) expression is upregulated following exposure to bacteria or to the TLR5 agonist, flagellin. Gram-negative bacteria, stimulate monocyte/macrophage cells in a TLR5-specific, CD14-independent manner. The TLR5 receptor thus appears to be the principal means by which the innate immune system recognizes flagellated bacterial pathogens.

**Synonyms:**

Toll-like receptor 5, TIL3

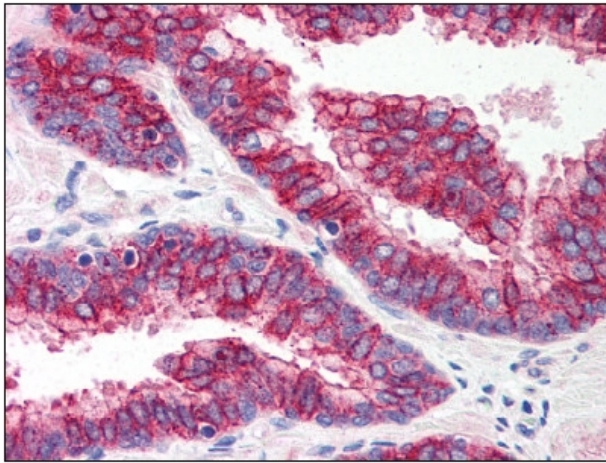
**Product images:**

Figure 1. Staining TLR5 in Prostate tissue by Immunohistochemistry using Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE) tissue.

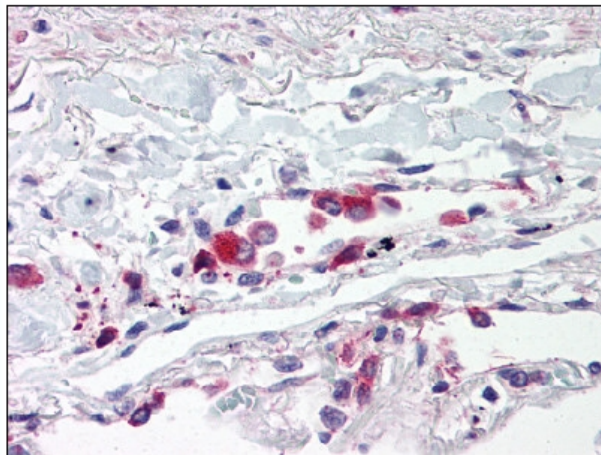


Figure 2. Staining TLR5 in Lung, Alveolar Macrophages by Immunohistochemistry using Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE) tissue.