

## Product datasheet for **DDX0481A546-100**

### TLR8 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 307D3.01]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	307D3.01
Applications:	IF
Recommend Dilution:	<b><u>DDX0481P-50 / DDX0481P-100 Purified:</u></b> FACS intracellular, Western Blot. <b><u>DDX0481A488-50 / DDX0481A488-100 Alexa-fluor®488:</u></b> FACS intracellular, ImmunoFluorescence. <b><u>DDX0481A546-50 / DDX0481A546-100 Alexa-fluor®546:</u></b> ImmunoFluorescence

#### Usage recommendation:

- \*This monoclonal antibody may be used between 2-20 µg/ml.
- \*Optimal dilution should be determined by each laboratory for each application.
- \*Coupled antibody: to maintain RT before using.

Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Human recombinant TLR8.
Specificity:	Human TLR8. <b>Species cross- reactivity:</b> Mouse.

Formulation:	<b><u>Purified:</u></b> 100 µg in 200µl / 50 µg in 100 µl Tris-NaCl pH 8. <b><u>Coupled:</u></b> 100 µg in 200µl / 50 µg in 100 µl Tris PBS 50% glycerol. Label: Alexa Fluor 546
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Concentration:	0.5 mg/ml
Purification:	QMA Hyper D ion exchange chromatography
Conjugation:	Alexa Fluor 546
Gene Name:	toll like receptor 8
Database Link:	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 51311 Human</a>



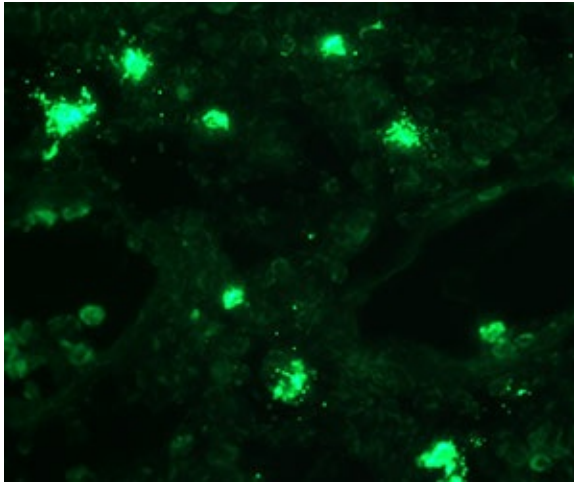
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**Background:**

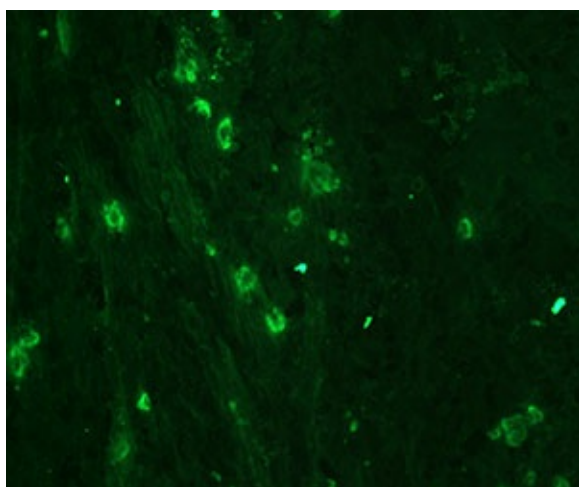
The Toll-Like Receptors (TLRs) represent a family of germline-encoded proteins, composed of C-terminal leucine-rich repeats (LRRs), and an N-terminal Toll/Interleukin-1 Receptor (TIR) domain. In humans, 10 TLRs, sharing high sequence homology, have been identified. TLRs are critical for the detection of pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs) by the innate immune system. LRRs recognize PAMPs, and signal transduction events, initiated by the TIR domain, lead to activation of transcription factors such as AP-1, IRFs and NFκB, and therefore expression of proinflammatory cytokines and costimulatory molecules. TLR7, TLR8 and TLR9 form a subgroup in the TLR family, because of a strong sequence homology and the nature of their ligands, which are nucleic acids or related molecules. TLR7 and TLR8 are triggered by GU-rich, single-stranded RNA (ssRNA) derived from viruses, or by synthetic small molecules mimicking ssRNA, such as imidazoquinolines. While TLR7 is expressed in lung, placenta and spleen, TLR8 expression is restricted to lung and peripheral blood leukocytes (PBLs). (*Heil F. et al, 2003, Eur.J.Immunol, 33, 2987*).

**Synonyms:**

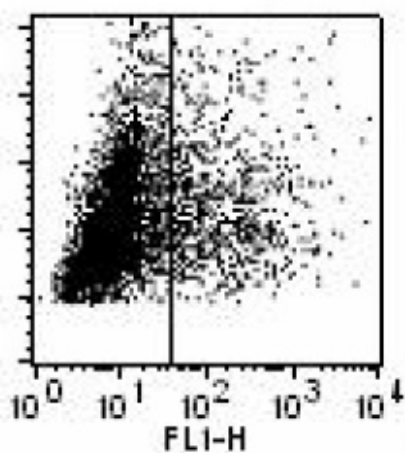
Toll-like receptor 8, UNQ249/PRO286

**Product images:**

IF staining of human tonsil frozen section with 307D3 (DDX0481)



IF staining of human lung cancer frozen section with 307D3 (DDX0481)



Facs staining of TLR8-transfected 293T cells with 307D3