

Product datasheet for **DDX0483A647-100**

TLR8 Rat Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 112H7.15]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	112H7.15
Applications:	FC
Recommend Dilution:	<u>DDX0483P-50 / DDX0483P-100 Purified:</u> ImmunoHistoChemistry frozen sections, Western Blot, FACS intracellular. <u>DDX0483A488-50 / DDX0483A488-100 Alexa-fluor@488:</u> FACS intracellular. <u>DDX0483A546-50 / DDX0483A546-100 Alexa-fluor@546:</u> ImmunoFluorescence. <u>DDX0483A647-50 / DDX0483A647-100 Alexa-fluor@647:</u> FACS intracellular. <u>DDX0483B-50 / DDX0483B-100 Biotin:</u> Western Blot.

Usage recommendation:

- *This monoclonal antibody may be used between 5-20 µg/ml.
- *Optimal dilution should be determined by each laboratory for each application.
- *Coupled antibody: to maintain RT before using.

Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rat
Isotype:	IgG2a
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Human recombinant TLR8.
Specificity:	Human TLR8. Species cross- reactivity: Negative.
Formulation:	<u>Purified:</u> 100 µg in 200µl / 50 µg in 100 µl Tris-NaCl pH 8. <u>Coupled:</u> 100 µg in 200µl / 50 µg in 100 µl Tris PBS 50% glycerol. Label: Alexa Fluor 647
Concentration:	0.5 mg/ml
Purification:	QMA Hyper D ion exchange chromatography
Conjugation:	Alexa Fluor 647
Gene Name:	toll like receptor 8
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 51311 Human



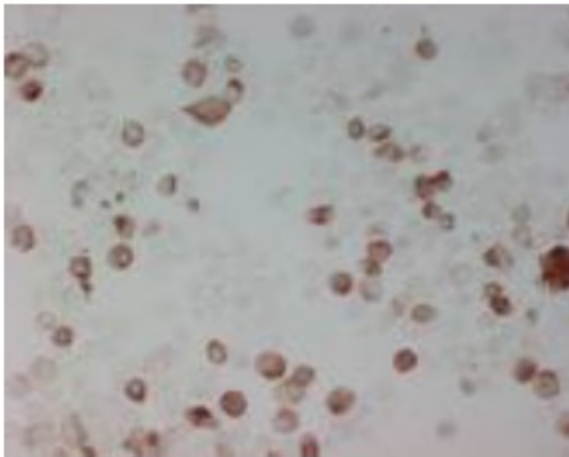
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Background:

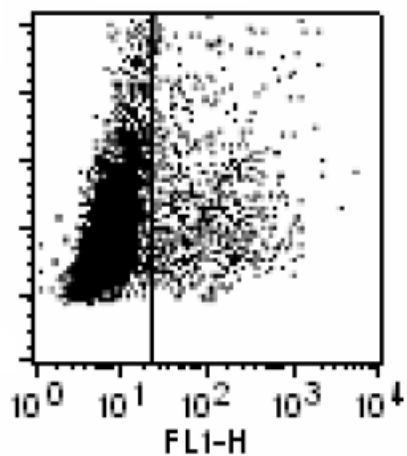
The Toll-Like Receptors (TLRs) represent a family of germline-encoded proteins, composed of C-terminal leucine-rich repeats (LRRs), and an N-terminal Toll/Interleukin-1 Receptor (TIR) domain. In humans, 10 TLRs, sharing high sequence homology, have been identified. TLRs are critical for the detection 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:

IHC staining of TLR8 transfected 293T cells with 112H7



Facs staining of TLR8 transfected 293T cells with 112H7