

Datasheet

TLR10 polyclonal antibody

Catalog Number: PAB12001

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of TLR10.

Immunogen: A synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 1-100 of human TLR10.

Host: Rabbit

Reactivity: Bovine, Human

Applications: WB-Ce

(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at

<http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Liquid

Recommend Usage: Western Blot (2 mg/mL)

The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In Tris-citrate/phosphate buffer, pH 7.0-8.0 (0.1% sodium azide)

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C. Do not freeze.

Entrez GeneID: 81793

Gene Symbol: TLR10

Gene Alias: CD290, MGC104967, MGC126398, MGC126399

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the Toll-like receptor (TLR) family which plays a fundamental role in pathogen recognition and activation of innate immunity. TLRs are highly conserved from *Drosophila* to humans and share structural and functional similarities. They recognize pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs) that are expressed on infectious agents, and mediate the

production of cytokines necessary for the development of effective immunity. The various TLRs exhibit different patterns of expression. This gene is most highly expressed in lymphoid tissues such as spleen, lymph node, thymus, and tonsil. Its exact function is not known. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq]

References:

1. The toll-like receptor repertoire of human B lymphocytes: inducible and selective expression of TLR9 and TLR10 in normal and transformed cells. Bourke E, Bosisio D, Golay J, Polentarutti N, Mantovani A. Blood. 2003 Aug 1;102(3):956-63. Epub 2003 Apr 10.
2. Identification of hTLR10: a novel human Toll-like receptor preferentially expressed in immune cells. Chuang T, Ulevitch RJ. Biochim Biophys Acta. 2001 Mar 19;1518(1-2):157-61.