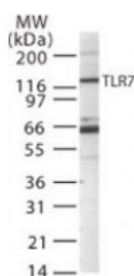
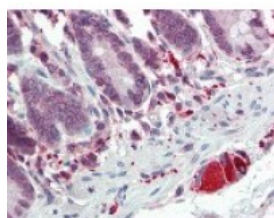




TLR7 Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 49-803



Immunohistochemistry staining of TLR7 in small intestine tissue using TLR7 Antibody.

Western Blot analysis of TLR7 in Raw cell lysate using TLR7 antibody (1u/ml).

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	FACS, IHC, WB
APPLICATIONS:	TLR7 antibody can be used in immunohistochemistry starting at 10 ug/mL, immunoprecipitation, and flow cytometry.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
IMMUNOGEN:	TLR7 antibody was raised against amino acids 706 - 728 of TLR7 (Human).
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Protein G Column
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	PBS, 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Store TLR7 antibody at 4 °C or -20 °C. As with all antibodies avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	TLR7, Toll-like receptor 7
ACCESSION NO.:	Q9NYK1
PROTEIN GI NO.:	20140876
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	TLR7
GENE ID:	51284

Background

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 IL-1 receptor motif in the cytoplasmic
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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 TIR 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. Ten human homologs of TLRs (TLR1-10) have been described. Stimulation of the NFkB signaling pathway by TLR7 suggests that it plays a role in immune response. Toll-like receptors (TLRs) are signaling molecules that recognize different microbial products during infection and serve as an important link between the innate and adaptive immune responses. These proteins act through adaptor molecules such as MyD88 and TIRAP to activate various kinases and transcription factors. TLR7, like TLRs 3, 8, and 9, is localized in intracellular acidic compartments such as the phagolysosome and will recognize some single-stranded RNA viruses such as vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) and influenza virus. Activation of TLR7 by VSV results in stimulation of the immune response including IFN α secretion, suggesting the importance of TLR7 in virus recognition.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 13, 2016