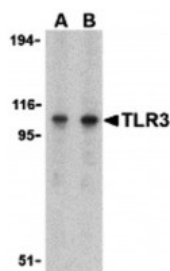


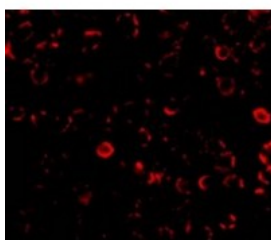


TLR3 Antibody

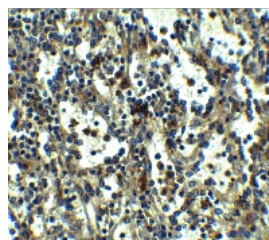
CATALOG NUMBER: 3643



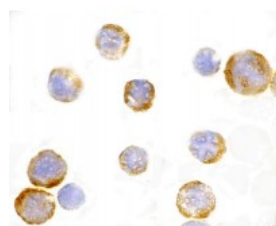
Western blot analysis of TLR3 in Daudi cell lysate with TLR3 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 ug/mL.



Immunofluorescence of TLR3 in EL4 cells with TLR3 antibody at 10 ug/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of TLR3 in human spleen tissue with TLR3 antibody at 5 ug/mL.



Immunocytochemistry of TLR3 in EL4 cells with TLR3 antibody at 1 ug/mL.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse
HOMOLOGY:	Predicted species reactivity based on immunogen sequence: Bovine: (93%)
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, ICC, IF, IHC-P, WB
APPLICATIONS:	TLR3 antibody can be used for detection of TLR3 by Western blot at 1 to 2 ug/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 1 ug/mL and immunohistochemistry starting at 5 ug/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 10 ug/mL.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. 1224 - Daudi Cell Lysate 2) Cat. No. 1287 - EL4 Cell Lysate
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	99 kDa
IMMUNOGEN:	TLR3 antibody was raised against a peptide corresponding to 15 amino acids near the carboxy terminus of human TLR3. The immunogen is located within amino acids 780 - 830 of TLR3.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	TLR3 Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	TLR3 Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	TLR3 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	TLR3 Antibody: CD283, IIAE2, Toll-like receptor 3
ACCESSION NO.:	O15455
PROTEIN GI NO.:	20140422
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	TLR3
GENE ID:	7098

Background

BACKGROUND:	<p>TLR3 Antibody: Toll-like receptors (TLRs) are evolutionarily conserved pattern-recognition molecules resembling the toll proteins that mediate antimicrobial responses in <i>Drosophila</i>. These proteins recognize different microbial products during infection and serve as an important link between the innate and adaptive immune responses. The TLRs act through adaptor molecules such as MyD88 and TIRAP to activate various kinases and transcription factors so the organism can respond to potential infection. TLR3 is known to recognize viral double-stranded (ds) RNA, a molecular pattern associated with viral infection. Recently it has been shown to recognize viruses such as Influenza A and West Nile Virus and can mediate entry of at least West Nile Virus.</p>
REFERENCES:	<p>1) Takeda K, Kaisho T, and Akira S. Toll-like receptors. <i>Annu. Rev. Immunol.</i> 2003; 21:335-76.</p> <p>2) Janeway CA Jr. and Medzhitov R. Innate immune recognition. <i>Annu. Rev. Immunol.</i> 2002; 20:197-216.</p> <p>3) McGettrick AF and O'Neill LAJ. The expanding family of MyD88-like adaptors in Toll-like receptor signal transduction. <i>Mol Imm.</i> 2004; 41:577-82.</p> <p>4) Alexopoulou L, Holt AC, Medzhitov R, et al. Recognition of double-stranded RNA and activation of NF-κB by Toll-like receptor 3. <i>Nature</i> 2001; 413:732-8.</p>

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 13, 2016