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Anti-TLR9 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO13562

Specification

Anti-TLR9 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	Q9NR96
Host	**Rabbit**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Reactivity	**Human**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Format	**Liquid**

Description
Anti-TLR9 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB application. This antibody reacts with Human.

Anti-TLR9 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 54106

Other Names
Toll-like receptor 9, CD289, TLR9

Calculated MW
115860 MW KDa

Application Details
WB 1:500-1:2000

Subcellular Localization
Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome. Lysosome. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome. Relocalizes from endoplasmic reticulum to endosome and lysosome upon stimulation with agonist..

Tissue Specificity
Highly expressed in spleen, lymph node, tonsil and peripheral blood leukocytes, especially in plasmacytoid pre- dendritic cells. Levels are much lower in monocytes and CD11c+ immature dendritic cells. Also detected in lung and liver.

Contents
Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen
A synthesized peptide derived from human TLR9

Purification
Affinity-chromatography

Storage	**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

Anti-TLR9 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name TLR9

Function
Key component of innate and adaptive immunity. TLRs (Toll- like receptors) control host immune response against pathogens through recognition of molecular patterns specific to microorganisms. TLR9 is a nucleotide-sensing TLR which is activated by unmethylated cytidine-phosphate-guanosine (CpG) dinucleotides (PubMed:14716310). Acts via MYD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response (PubMed:11564765, PubMed:17932028). Controls lymphocyte response to Helicobacter infection (By similarity). Upon CpG stimulation, induces B-cell proliferation, activation, survival and antibody production (PubMed:23857366).

Cellular Location
Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EQU3}. Early endosome membrane. Lysosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EQU3} Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EQU3}. Golgi apparatus membrane. Note=Relocalizes from endoplasmic reticulum to endosome and lysosome upon stimulation with agonist. Exit from the ER requires UNC93B1. Endolysosomal localization is required for proteolytic cleavage and subsequent activation Intracellular localization of the active receptor may prevent from responding to self nucleic acid. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EQU3, ECO:0000269|PubMed:14716310, ECO:0000269|PubMed:38169466}

Tissue Location
Highly expressed in spleen, lymph node, tonsil and peripheral blood leukocytes, especially in plasmacytoid pre-dendritic cells. Levels are much lower in monocytes and CD11c+ immature dendritic cells. Also detected in lung and liver

Anti-TLR9 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-TLR9 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images

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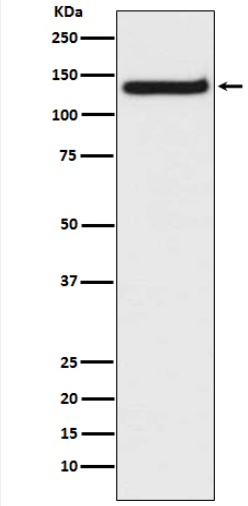

Western blot analysis of TLR9 expression in Raji cell lysate.