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TLR5 Antibody
Catalog # ASC10373

Specification

TLR5 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IF, ICC, E**
Primary Accession	O60602
Other Accession	NP_003259, 16751843
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Application Notes	**TLR5 antibody can be used for detection of TLR5 by Western blot at 0.5 to 2 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 10 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 10 µg/mL.**

TLR5 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **7100**

Other Names
TLR5 Antibody: TIL3, SLEB1, MELIOS, TIL3, Toll-like receptor 5, toll-like receptor 5

Target/Specificity
TLR5;

Reconstitution & Storage
TLR5 antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, 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.

Precautions
TLR5 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TLR5 Antibody - Protein Information

Name TLR5

Synonyms TIL3

Function
Pattern recognition receptor (PRR) located on the cell surface that participates in the activation of innate immunity and inflammatory response (PubMed:11323673, PubMed:18490781). Recognizes small molecular motifs named pathogen-associated molecular pattern (PAMPs) expressed by

pathogens and microbe-associated molecular patterns (MAMPs) usually expressed by resident microbiota (PubMed:29934223). Upon ligand binding such as bacterial flagellins, recruits intracellular adapter proteins MYD88 and TRIF leading to NF- kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and induction of the inflammatory response (PubMed:11489966, PubMed:20855887). Plays thereby an important role in the relationship between the intestinal epithelium and enteric microbes and contributes to the gut microbiota composition throughout life (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

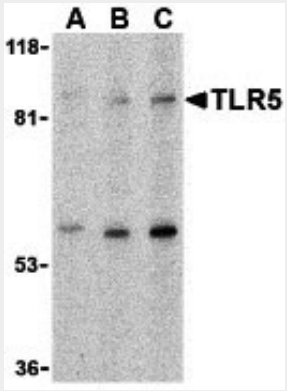
Tissue Location
Highly expressed on the basolateral surface of intestinal epithelia (PubMed:11489966). Expressed also in other cells such as lung epithelial cells (PubMed:11489966, PubMed:18490781)

TLR5 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

TLR5 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of TLR5 in THP-1 cell lysate with TLR5 antibody at (A) 0.5, (B) 1 and (C) 2 µg/mL.

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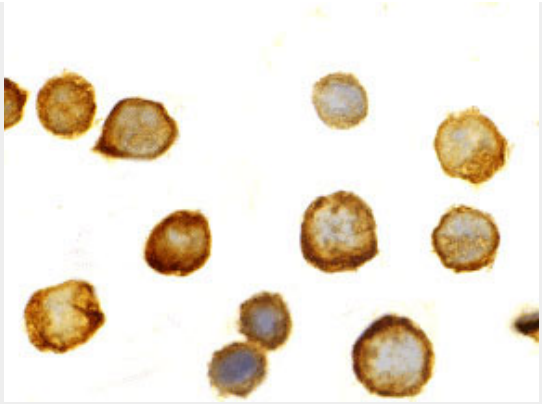
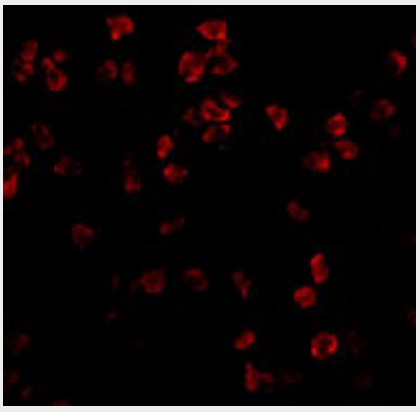


Immunocytochemistry of TLR5 in THP-1 cells with TLR5 antibody at 10 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of TLR5 in THP1 cells with TLR5 antibody at 10 µg/mL.

TLR5 Antibody - Background

TLR5 Antibody: Toll-like receptors (TLRs) are evolutionarily conserved pattern-recognition molecules resembling the toll proteins that mediate antimicrobial responses in Drosophila. 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. TLR5 recognizes flagellin from both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria and will cause the activation of NF-κB, leading to the activation of TNF-α and other cytokines. A common TLR5 stop codon polymorphism that disrupts TLR5 signaling is associated with susceptibility to Legionnaires'disease and demonstrates the importance of TLR5 in the innate immune response.

TLR5 Antibody - References

Takeda K, Kaisho T, and Akira S. Toll-like receptors. Annu. Rev. Immunol.2003; 21:335-76.
Janeway CA Jr. and Medzhitov R. Innate immune recognition. Annu. Rev. Immunol.2002; 20:197-216.
McGettrick AF and O'Neill LAJ. The expanding family of MyD88-like adaptors in Toll-like receptor signal transduction. Mol Imm.2004; 41:577-82.
Hayashi F, Smith KD, Ozinsky A, et al. The innate immune response to bacterial flagellin is mediated by Toll-like receptor 5. Nature2001; 410:1099-103.