

Product Information

Size:

50ul

Reactivity:

Human, Mouse

Source:

Rabbit

Isotype:

IgG

Applications:

ELISA, WB, IHC

Recommended dilutions:

ELISA:1:2000-1:5000, WB:1:500-1:2000,
IHC:1:50-1:200

Protein Background:

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 receptor is most abundantly expressed in placenta and pancreas, and is restricted to the dendritic subpopulation of the leukocytes. It recognizes dsRNA associated with viral infection, and induces the activation of NF-kappaB and the production of type I interferons. It may thus play a role in host defense against viruses. Use of alternative polyadenylation sites to generate different length transcripts has been noted for this gene.

Gene ID:

TLR3

Uniprot

O15455

Synonyms:

toll-like receptor 3

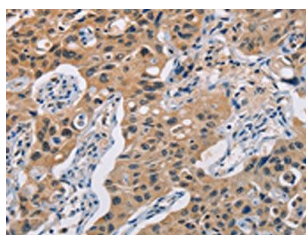
Immunogen:

Fusion protein of human TLR3.

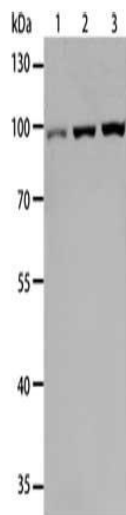
Storage:

-20° C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN₃, 40% Glycerol

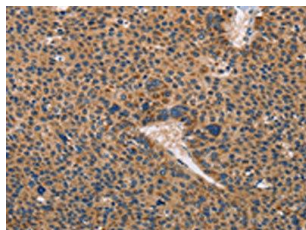
Product Images



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer tissue using PACO13897(TLR3 Antibody) at dilution 1/50, on the right is treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: x—200).



Gel: 8%SDS-PAGE, Lysate: 40 μ g, Lane 1-3: Hela cells, Raji cells, K562 cells, Primary antibody: PACO13897(TLR3 Antibody) at dilution 1/500, Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution, Exposure time: 20 seconds.



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using PACO13897(TLR3 Antibody) at dilution 1/50, on the right is treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: x—200).