

## TLR9 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YN2360
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	TLR9
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Toll-like receptor signaling pathway;>>Salmonella infection;>>Chagas disease;>>African trypanosomiasis;>>Malaria;>>Tuberculosis;>>Measles;>>Herpes simplex virus 1 infection;>>PD-L1 expression and PD-1 checkpoint pathway in cancer
<b>Gene Name :</b>	TLR9 UNQ5798/PRO19605
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Toll-like receptor 9 (CD antigen CD289)
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	54106
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q9NR96
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q9EQU3
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 400-480
<b>Specificity :</b>	TLR9 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml

---

**Storage Stability :** -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

---

**Observed Band :** 113kD

---

**Cell Pathway :** Toll\_Like;

---

**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 gene is preferentially expressed in immune cell rich tissues, such as spleen, lymph node, bone marrow and peripheral blood leukocytes. Studies in mice and human indicate that this receptor mediates cellular response to unmethylated CpG dinucleotides in bacterial DNA to mount an innate immune response. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

---

**Function :** alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,function:Participates in the innate immune response to microbial agents. Detects the unmethylated cytidine-phosphate-guanosine (CpG) motifs present in bacterial DNA. Acts via MYD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response.,similarity:Belongs to the Toll-like receptor family.,similarity:Contains 1 TIR domain.,similarity:Contains 26 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats.,subunit:Binds MYD88 via their respective TIR domains.,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.,

---

**Subcellular Location :** 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. 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. .

---

**Expression :** 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.

---

## Products Images