

## 36-1744: Monoclonal Antibody to CD284 (Toll-Like Receptor 4)(Clone : TLR4/230)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	TLR4/230
<b>Application :</b>	IHC,FACS,IF
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Pig,Monkey,Guinea pig,Dog,Rat,Human
<b>Gene :</b>	TLR4
<b>Gene ID :</b>	7099
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	O00206
<b>Format :</b>	Purified
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	TLR4
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG2a
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant human TLR4 protein

### Description

This MAb reacts with human Toll-like receptor 2 (TLR4). It 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 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 has been implicated in signal transduction events induced by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) found in most gram-negative bacteria. Mutations in this gene have been associated with differences in LPS responsiveness. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	100 µg
<b>Purification :</b>	Affinity Chromatography
<b>Content :</b>	100 µg in 500 µl PBS containing 0.05% BSA and 0.05% sodium azide. Sodium azide is highly toxic.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store the antibody at 4°C; stable for 6 months. For long-term storage; store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze and thaw cycles.

### Application Note

Functional Studies (Order Ab without Azide); Flow Cytometry (0.5-1µg/million cells in 0.1ml); Immunofluorescence (1-2µg/ml); Immunohistology (Formalin-fixed) (0.5-1µg/ml for 30 minutes at RT); (Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM Citrate buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes); Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.