

Rabbit Anti-TLR2 Polyclonal Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP52045**Specification****Rabbit Anti-TLR2 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC
Primary Accession	O60603
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

Rabbit Anti-TLR2 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 7097**Other Names**

TIL4; CD282; Toll-like receptor 2; Toll/interleukin-1 receptor-like protein 4; TLR2

Dilution

WB~1:100~1:500
IHC-P~1:100~1:500
FC~1:20~1:100

Format

0.01M TBS(pH7.4), 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

Storage

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Rabbit Anti-TLR2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** TLR2 ([HGNC:11848](#))**Synonyms** TIL4**Function**

Cooperates with LY96 to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipoproteins and other microbial cell wall components. Cooperates with TLR1 or TLR6 to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipoproteins or lipopeptides (PubMed:[21078852](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21078852), PubMed:[17889651](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17889651)). Acts via MYD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. May also activate immune cells and promote apoptosis in response to the lipid moiety of lipoproteins (PubMed:[10426995](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10426995), PubMed:[10426996](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10426996)). Recognizes mycoplasmal macrophage-activating

lipopeptide-2kD (MALP-2), soluble tuberculosis factor (STF), phenol-soluble modulin (PSM) and B.burgdorferi outer surface protein A lipoprotein (OspA-L) cooperatively with TLR6 (PubMed:11441107). Stimulation of monocytes in vitro with M.tuberculosis PstS1 induces p38 MAPK and ERK1/2 activation primarily via this receptor, but also partially via TLR4 (PubMed:16622205). MAPK activation in response to bacterial peptidoglycan also occurs via this receptor (PubMed:16622205). Acts as a receptor for M.tuberculosis lipoproteins LprA, LprG, LpqH and PstS1, some lipoproteins are dependent on other coreceptors (TLR1, CD14 and/or CD36); the lipoproteins act as agonists to modulate antigen presenting cell functions in response to the pathogen (PubMed:19362712). M.tuberculosis HSP70 (dnaK) but not HSP65 (groEL-2) acts via this protein to stimulate NF-kappa-B expression (PubMed:15809303). Recognizes M.tuberculosis major T-antigen EsxA (ESAT-6) which inhibits downstream MYD88-dependent signaling (shown in mouse) (By similarity). Forms activation clusters composed of several receptors depending on the ligand, these clusters trigger signaling from the cell surface and subsequently are targeted to the Golgi in a lipid-raft dependent pathway. Forms the cluster TLR2:TLR6:CD14:CD36 in response to diacylated lipopeptides and TLR2:TLR1:CD14 in response to triacylated lipopeptides (PubMed:16880211). Required for normal uptake of M.tuberculosis, a process that is inhibited by M.tuberculosis LppM (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QUN7}; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QUN7}; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane raft. Note=Does not reside in lipid rafts before stimulation but accumulates increasingly in the raft upon the presence of the microbial ligand. In response to diacylated lipoproteins, TLR2:TLR6 heterodimers are recruited in lipid rafts, this recruitment determines the intracellular targeting to the Golgi apparatus. Triacylated lipoproteins induce the same mechanism for TLR2:TLR1 heterodimers.

Tissue Location

Highly expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes, in particular in monocytes, in bone marrow, lymph node and in spleen. Also detected in lung and in fetal liver. Levels are low in other tissues

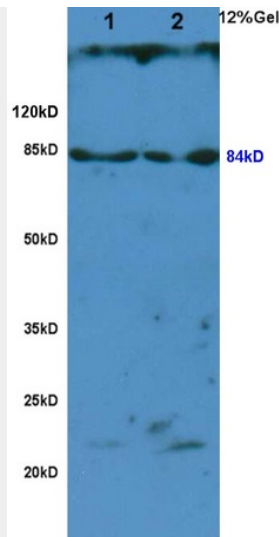
Rabbit Anti-TLR2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

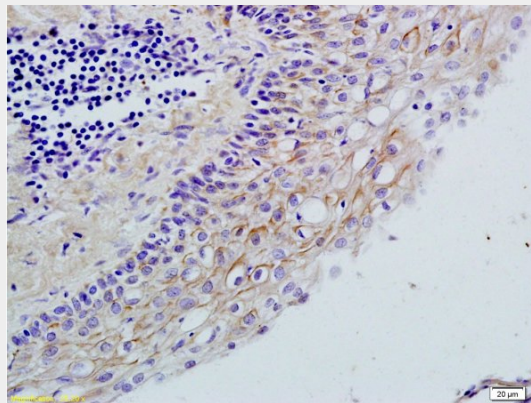
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Rabbit Anti-TLR2 Polyclonal Antibody - Images

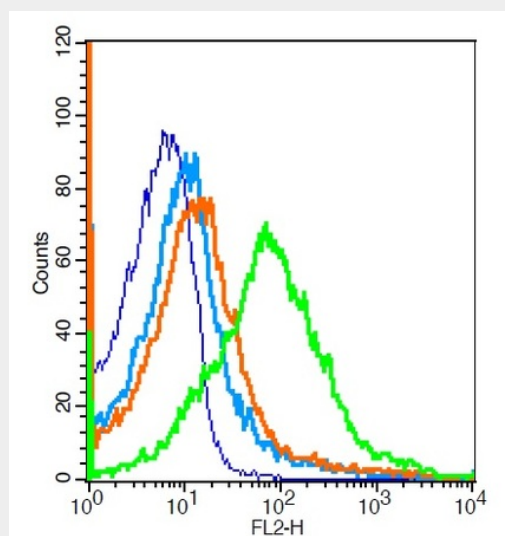




L1 rat brain, L2 rat lung lysates probed (AP52045) at 1:200 in 4°C. Followed by conjugation to secondary antibody at 1:3000 90min in 37°C. Predicted and observed band size: 84kDa.

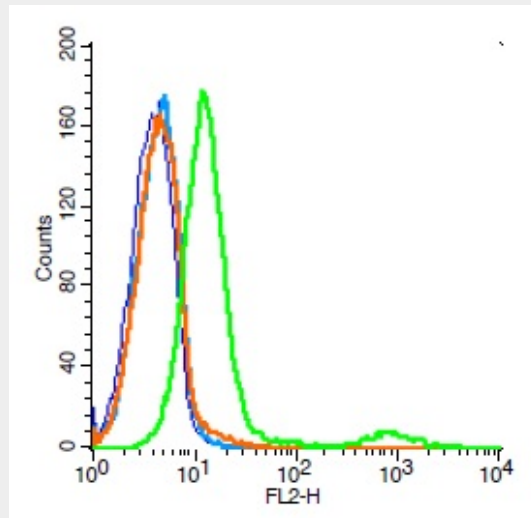


Formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded rat ovary tissue labeled with Rabbit Anti-TLR2/CD282 Polyclonal Antibody (AP52045), Unconjugated 1:200 followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining



Mouse spleen cells probed with TLR2 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated AP52045 at 1:20 for 30 minutes followed by incubation with a conjugated secondary (PE Conjugated) (green) for 30

minutes compared to control cells (blue), secondary only (light blue) and isotype control (orange).



Human A549 cells probed with TLR2 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated AP52045 (green) at 1:20 for 30 minutes followed by a PE conjugated secondary antibody compared to unstained cells (blue), secondary only (light blue), and isotype control (orange).

Rabbit Anti-TLR2 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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Rabbit Anti-TLR2 Polyclonal Antibody - Citations

- [Deletion of Thioredoxin-interacting protein ameliorates high fat diet-induced non-alcoholic steatohepatitis through modulation of Toll-like receptor 2-NLRP3-inflammasome axis: Histological and immunohistochemical study.](#)