

TLR6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1506a**Specification**

TLR6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [O9Y2C9](#)**TLR6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10333**Other Names**

Toll-like receptor 6, CD286, TLR6

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP1506a](/product/products/AP1506a) was selected from the C-term region of human Human TLR6 . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TLR6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** TLR6**Function**

Participates in the innate immune response to Gram-positive bacteria and fungi. Specifically recognizes diacylated and, to a lesser extent, triacylated lipopeptides (PubMed: [20037584](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20037584)). In response to diacylated lipopeptides, forms the activation cluster TLR2:TLR6:CD14:CD36, this cluster triggers signaling from the cell surface and subsequently is targeted to the Golgi in a lipid-raft dependent pathway (PubMed: [16880211](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16880211)). Acts via MYD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. 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 TLR2 (PubMed: [11441107](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11441107)). In complex with TLR4, promotes sterile inflammation in

monocytes/macrophages in response to oxidized low-density lipoprotein (oxLDL) or amyloid-beta 42. In this context, the initial signal is provided by oxLDL- or amyloid-beta 42- binding to CD36. This event induces the formation of a heterodimer of TLR4 and TLR6, which is rapidly internalized and triggers inflammatory response, leading to the NF-kappa-B-dependent production of CXCL1, CXCL2 and CCL9 cytokines, via MYD88 signaling pathway, and CCL5 cytokine, via TICAM1 signaling pathway, as well as IL1B secretion (PubMed:11441107, PubMed:20037584).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EPW9}; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane raft. Golgi apparatus. Note=Upon complex formation with CD36 and TLR4, internalized through dynamin-dependent endocytosis. 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 determine the intracellular targeting to the Golgi apparatus (PubMed:16880211).

Tissue Location

Detected in monocytes, CD11c+ immature dendritic cells, plasmacytoid pre-dendritic cells and dermal microvessel endothelial cells

TLR6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

TLR6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

TLR6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

TLR6, a Type I membrane protein that belongs to the Toll-like receptor family, participates in the innate immune response to Gram-positive bacteria and fungi. It acts via MyD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. The protein 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 TLR2. It binds to TLR2 via their respective extracellular domains, and to MyD88 via their respective TIR domains. TLR6 is detected in monocytes, CD11c+ immature dendritic cells, plasmacytoid pre-dendritic cells and dermal microvessel endothelial cells.

TLR6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Bulut, Y., et al., J. Immunol. 167(2):987-994 (2001).Takeuchi, O., et al., Gene 231 (1-2), 59-65 (1999).