

## Product Datasheet

### TLR4 Polyclonal Antibody GRP624

#### Description

Cooperates with LY96 and CD14 to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Acts via MYD88, TIRAP and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response (PubMed:9237759, PubMed:10835634). Also involved in LPS-independent inflammatory responses triggered by free fatty acids, such as palmitate, and Ni2+. Responses triggered by Ni2+ require non-conserved histidines and are, therefore, species-specific (PubMed:20711192). Both M.tuberculosis HSP70 (dnaK) and HSP65 (groEL-2) act via this protein to stimulate NF-kappa-B expression (PubMed:15809303). In complex with TLR6, 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. Binds electronegative LDL (LDL-) and mediates the cytokine release induced by LDL- (PubMed:23880187).

#### Species/Host

Rabbit

#### Reactivity

Human, Rat

#### Conjugation

Unconjugated

#### Tested Applications

IHC-P, WB

#### Immunogen

KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TLR4 (public\_immunogen\_range: 155-185/839)

#### Form/Appearance

Aqueous buffered solution containing 1% BSA, 50% glycerol and 0.09% sodium azide.

#### Concentration

1ug/ul

#### Storage

Store at -20°C for 12 months.

#### Note

For research use only.

#### Isotype

IgG

#### Clonality

Polyclonal

#### Purity

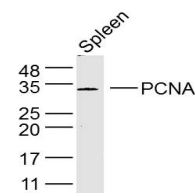
Purified by Protein A.

#### Uniprot ID

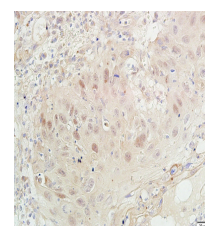
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#### Entrez

**7099**



WB of GRP624



IHC-P of GRP624