

Anti-TLR9 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # ABO13562

Specification

Anti-TLR9 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q9NR96
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

Description

Anti-TLR9 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB application. This antibody reacts with Human.

Anti-TLR9 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 54106

Other Names

Toll-like receptor 9, CD289, TLR9

Calculated MW

115860 MW KDa

Application Details

WB 1:500-1:2000

Subcellular Localization

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..

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.

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human TLR9

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-TLR9 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** TLR9**Function**

Key component of innate and adaptive immunity. TLRs (Toll-like receptors) control host immune response against pathogens through recognition of molecular patterns specific to microorganisms. TLR9 is a nucleotide-sensing TLR which is activated by unmethylated cytidine-phosphate-guanosine (CpG) dinucleotides (PubMed: [14716310](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14716310)). Acts via MYD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response (PubMed: [11564765](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11564765), PubMed: [17932028](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17932028)). Controls lymphocyte response to Helicobacter infection (By similarity). Upon CpG stimulation, induces B-cell proliferation, activation, survival and antibody production (PubMed: [23857366](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23857366)).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EQU3}. Early endosome membrane. Lysosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EQU3} Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EQU3}. Golgi apparatus membrane. Note=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. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EQU3, ECO:0000269|PubMed:14716310, ECO:0000269|PubMed:38169466}

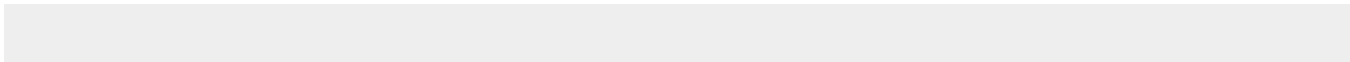
Tissue Location

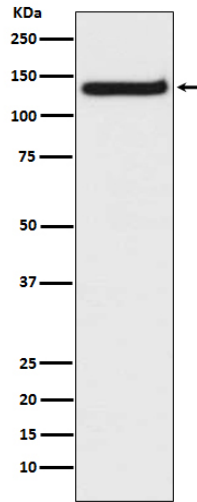
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Anti-TLR9 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

Anti-TLR9 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of TLR9 expression in Raji cell lysate.