

**Goat anti-TLR4 / CD284 Antibody**  
Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody  
Catalog # AF4536a

### Specification

---

#### Goat anti-TLR4 / CD284 Antibody - Product Information

Application	IF, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O00206</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_612564.1</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Dog, Bovine, Sheep
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	95680

#### Goat anti-TLR4 / CD284 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7099

#### Other Names

TLR4; toll-like receptor 4; ARMD10; CD284; TOLL; hToll; OTTHUMP00000022807; homolog of Drosophila toll

#### Format

Supplied at 0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin. Aliquot and store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Precautions

Goat anti-TLR4 / CD284 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### Goat anti-TLR4 / CD284 Antibody - Protein Information

Name TLR4

#### Function

Transmembrane receptor that functions as a pattern recognition receptor recognizing pathogen- and damage-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs and DAMPs) to induce innate immune responses via downstream signaling pathways (PubMed: [10835634](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10835634), PubMed: [15809303](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15809303), PubMed: [16622205](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16622205), PubMed: [17292937](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17292937), PubMed: [17292937](#)

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17478729> target="\_blank">17478729</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20037584" target="\_blank">20037584</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20711192" target="\_blank">20711192</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23880187" target="\_blank">23880187</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27022195" target="\_blank">27022195</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29038465" target="\_blank">29038465</a>). At the plasma membrane, cooperates with LY96 to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27022195" target="\_blank">27022195</a>). Also involved in LPS-independent inflammatory responses triggered by free fatty acids, such as palmitate, and Ni(2+) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20711192" target="\_blank">20711192</a>). Mechanistically, acts via MYD88, TIRAP and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10835634" target="\_blank">10835634</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21393102" target="\_blank">21393102</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27022195" target="\_blank">27022195</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36945827" target="\_blank">36945827</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9237759" target="\_blank">9237759</a>). Alternatively, CD14-mediated TLR4 internalization via endocytosis is associated with the initiation of a MYD88-independent signaling via the TICAM1-TBK1-IRF3 axis leading to type I interferon production (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14517278" target="\_blank">14517278</a>). In addition to the secretion of proinflammatory cytokines, initiates the activation of NLRP3 inflammasome and formation of a positive feedback loop between autophagy and NF-kappa-B signaling cascade (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32894580" target="\_blank">32894580</a>). In complex with TLR6, promotes inflammation in monocytes/macrophages by associating with TLR6 and the receptor CD86 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23880187" target="\_blank">23880187</a>). Upon ligand binding, such as oxLDL or amyloid-beta 42, the TLR4:TLR6 complex is internalized and triggers inflammatory response, leading to NF-kappa-B-dependent production of CXCL1, CXCL2 and CCL9 cytokines, via MYD88 signaling pathway, and CCL5 cytokine, via TICAM1 signaling pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23880187" target="\_blank">23880187</a>). In myeloid dendritic cells, vesicular stomatitis virus glycoprotein G but not LPS promotes the activation of IRF7, leading to type I IFN production in a CD14-dependent manner (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15265881" target="\_blank">15265881</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23880187" target="\_blank">23880187</a>). Required for the migration- promoting effects of ZG16B/PAUF on pancreatic cancer cells.

### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Early endosome. Cell projection, ruffle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QUK6}. Note=Upon complex formation with CD36 and TLR6, internalized through dynamin-dependent endocytosis (PubMed:20037584). Colocalizes with RFTN1 at cell membrane and then together with RFTN1 moves to endosomes, upon lipopolysaccharide stimulation. Co-localizes with ZG16B/PAUF at the cell membrane of pancreatic cancer cells (PubMed:36232715)

### Tissue Location

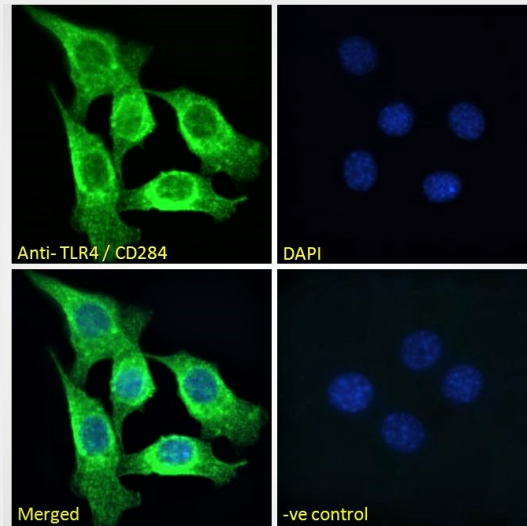
Highly expressed in placenta, spleen and peripheral blood leukocytes (PubMed:9237759, PubMed:9435236). Detected in monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells and several types of T-cells (PubMed:27022195, PubMed:9237759). Expressed in pancreatic cancer cells but not in normal pancreatic cells (at protein level) (PubMed:36232715).

### Goat anti-TLR4 / CD284 Antibody - Protocols

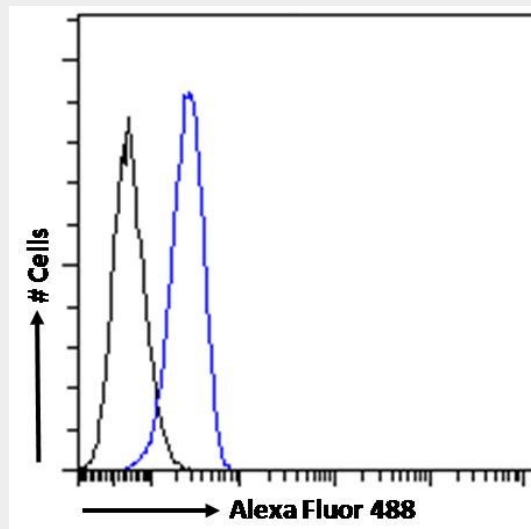
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

**Goat anti-TLR4 / CD284 Antibody - Images**



EB09441 Immunofluorescence analysis of paraformaldehyde fixed NIH3T3 cells, permeabilized with 0.15% Triton. Primary incubation 1hr (10ug/ml) followed by Alexa Fluor 488 secondary antibody (2ug/ml), showing Golgi/ER and cytoplasmic staining. The nuclear s



EB09441 Flow cytometric analysis of paraformaldehyde fixed U937 cells (blue line), permeabilized with 0.5% Triton. Primary incubation 1hr (10ug/ml) followed by Alexa Fluor 488 secondary antibody (1ug/ml). IgG control: Unimmunized goat IgG (black line) fol