

DESCRIPTION

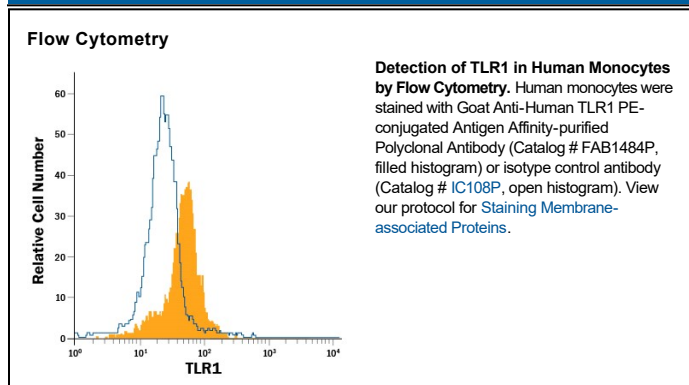
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TLR1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 15% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) TLR1 is observed and less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) TLR3, rhTLR4, and rmTLR6 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human TLR1 Ser22-Asn578 Accession # AAC34137
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 µL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

The Toll-like family of molecules are type I transmembrane proteins that serve as pattern recognition receptors for microbial pathogens. There are at least eleven mouse and ten human TLRs that activate the innate immune system following exposure to a variety of microbial species (1, 2). TLRs contain a large number of leucine-rich repeats (LRRs) and a cytoplasmic tail with one Toll/IL-1 receptor (TIR) domain. Mature human TLR1 consists of a 556 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with 20 LRRs, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 185 aa cytoplasmic domain (3, 4). Within the ECD, human TLR1 shares 63% aa sequence identity with human TLR6 and 20%-43% aa sequence identity with human TLR2, -3, -4, -5, -7, -8, -9, and -10. It shares 73% and 71% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat TLR1, respectively. TLR1 is expressed on the surface of macrophages, dendritic cells, and tonsillar epithelial cells in ligand-independent association with TLR2 (5-8). TLR2 additionally associates with TLR6 to form a functional complex with specificity for distinct but related microbial ligands (9-11). TLR1 and TLR2 cooperate in the recognition of bacterial and protozoal triacylated lipopeptides and glycosylphosphatidylinositols (6, 10-12). Ligand binding induces TLR1 localization to lipid rafts followed by receptor internalization and activation of NFκB (7, 11, 13).

References:

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