

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse TLR-9 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 1138D
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant mouse TLR9 Leu26-Asp818 Accession # AAK29625
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide.

*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
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	Mouse splenocytes fixed and permeabilized with FlowX FoxP3 Fixation & Permeabilization Buffer Kit (Catalog # FC012)

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

TLR9 (Toll-like receptor 9), designated CD289, is a member of the TLR family of innate immune receptors that is mainly expressed by colonic epithelium, CD123⁺ plasmacytoid dendritic cells (pDC), and splenic transitional B cells (1-9). TLR9 responds to unmethylated DNA CpG motifs that occur mainly in bacteria and viruses (1, 2). Mouse TLR9 cDNA encodes a 1032 amino acid (aa) type I transmembrane glycoprotein with a 793 aa extracellular domain (ECD) that contains 26 leucine-rich repeats (LRRs, aa 26-818), and a 193 aa cytoplasmic domain with a TIR sequence that dimerizes with signaling adaptors such as MyD88 (1). The mouse TLR9 ECD shares 87% aa sequence identity with rat and 71-74% with human, feline, canine, equine, porcine, bovine and ovine TLR9. Predicted splice forms vary at the N-terminus by initiating either upstream or downstream of the standard site. The full-length 150 kDa form, which is ligand-binding but non-signaling, is found in the endoplasmic reticulum. It undergoes accessory protein-mediated translocation either to the cell membrane or to lysosomes (1-3). TLR9 is cleaved to remove LRR1-14, producing an 80 kDa signaling fragment within acidic endolysosomes where it encounters microbial CpG DNA rather than self-DNA (2, 10, 11). However, immune complexes of self-DNA with lupus erythematosus anti-DNA antibodies can induce TLR9 activation and IFN-α production in pDC (4). A soluble form also found in endosomes includes all 26 LRRs and negatively regulates active TLR9 (12). Activation of TLR9 contributes to splenocyte proliferation, pDC maturation, macrophage inflammatory cytokine production, Th1 inflammatory responses, NK cell activation and recruitment, B cell surface MHC class II up-regulation and immunoglobulin production, and generation and maintenance of memory B cells (1, 5-9).

References:

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