Mouse TLR6 Antibody

Monoclonal Rat IgG_{2A} Clone # 418601

Catalog Number: MAB1533

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse TLR6. Stains mouse TLR6 transfectants and not irrelevant transfectants.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG_{2A} Clone # 418601
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	HEK293 human embryonic kidney cell line transfected with mouse TLR6 Phe39-Thr806 Accession # BAA78632
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

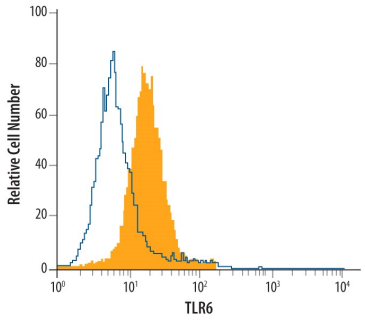
APPLICATIONS

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	0.25 µg/10^6 cells	See Below
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

DATA

Flow Cytometry



Detection of TLR6 in RAW 264.7 Mouse Cell Line by Flow Cytometry. RAW 264.7 mouse monocyte/ macrophage cell line was stained with Rat Anti-Mouse TLR6 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB1533, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # MAB006, open histogram), followed by Phycoerythrin-conjugated Anti-Rat IgG $F(ab')_2$ Secondary Antibody (Catalog # F0105B).

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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BACKGROUND

The Toll-like family of molecules are a group of integral membrane proteins that serve as pattern recognition receptors for microbial pathogens. There are at least eleven mouse and ten human members that activate the innate immune system following exposure to a variety of microbial species (1-4). All Toll-like receptors (TLRs) are type I transmembrane (TM) proteins that exist either in the plasma membrane or in the membranes of endosomal structures (where they bind intracellular microbial nucleic acids). All TLRs also contain a large number of extracellular leucine-rich repeats (LRRs) and a cytoplasmic tail with a Toll/IL-1 receptor (TIR) domain. The mouse TLR6 cDNA encodes a 795 amino acid (aa) precursor that includes a 27 aa signal sequence, a 557 aa extracellular domain (ECD), a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 190 aa cytoplasmic domain. The ECD contains 14 Leu-rich repeats, and the cytoplasmic region contains one TIR domain (5). Within the ECD, mouse TLR6 shares 59% aa sequence identity with mouse TLR1 and 20-27% aa sequence identitity with mouse TLR2, -3, -4, -5, -7, -8, -9, -11, -12, and -13. It shares 71%, 72%, and 86% aa sequence identity with bovine, human, and rat TLR6, respectively. TLR6 is expressed on the cell surface of macrophages, monocytes, neutrophils, and dermal endothelial cells in ligand-independent association with TLR2 (6-9). TLR2 also associates with TLR1, a functional complex with specificity for distinct but related microbial ligands (6-8). TLR6 and TLR2 cooperate in the recognition of acylated bacterial and mycoplasma lipopeptides, peptidoglycan, and glycosylphosphatidylinositols (7-14). The cytoplasmic TIR domain is necessary and sufficient to initiate signal transduction which leads to activation of NFκB (7, 15).

References:

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