



TLR3 mouse mAb

Catalog No	YP-mAb-12545
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	TLR3
Protein Name	TLR3
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human TLR3
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of TLR3 at Human, Mouse,Rat
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.32% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Toll-like receptor 3 (CD antigen CD283)
Observed Band	99kD
Cell Pathway	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome membrane. Early endosome .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed at high level in placenta and pancreas. Also detected in CD11c+ immature dendritic cells. Only expressed in dendritic cells and not in other leukocytes, including monocyte precursors. TLR3 is the TLR that is expressed most strongly in the brain, especially in astrocytes, glia, and neurons.
Function	disease:Defects in TLR3 are the cause of TLR3-deficient herpes simplex encephalitis (HSE) [MIM:603029]. HSE is a rare complication of human herpesvirus 1 (HHV-1) infection, occurring in only a small minority of HHV-1 infected individuals. HSE is characterized by hemorrhagic necrosis of parts of the temporal and frontal lobes. Onset is over several days and involves fever, headache, seizures, stupor, and often coma, frequently with a fatal outcome.,disease:Genetic variation in TLR3 is associated with susceptibility to progression to geographic atrophy in age-related macular degeneration [MIM:612479]. Age-related macular degeneration (ARMD) is the most common cause of irreversible vision loss in the developed world. In most patients, the disease is manifest as ophthalmoscopically visible yellowish accumulations of protein and lipid (known as drusen) that lie beneath the retinal pigment epi

**Background**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the Toll-like receptor (TLR) family which plays a fundamental role in pathogen recognition and activation of innate immunity. TLRs are highly conserved from Drosophila to humans and share structural and functional similarities. They recognize pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs) that are expressed on infectious agents, and mediate the production of cytokines necessary for the development of effective immunity. The various TLRs exhibit different patterns of expression. This receptor is most abundantly expressed in placenta and pancreas, and is restricted to the dendritic subpopulation of the leukocytes. It recognizes dsRNA associated with viral infection, and induces the activation of NF-kapMAB and the production of type I interferons. It may thus play a role in host defense against viruses. Use of alternative polyadenylation sites to generate

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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