

Product Data Sheet

Toll-Like Receptor 4 Antibody

Cat. No.:	HY-P80918
Synonyms:	Toll-Like Receptor 4 Antibody is a non-conjugated and Rabbit origined polyclonal antibody about 96 kDa, targeting to Toll-Like Receptor 4. It can be used for WB,FC assays with tag free, in the background of Human.
Host:	Rabbit
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Non-conjugated
SwissProt ID:	000206
Research Field:	Immunology
Molecular Weight:	Predicted band size: 96 kDa

Formulation Supplied in 1*PBS (pH 7.3). Preservative: 0.09% sodium azide or 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Purity affinity purified Storage & Stability Stored at -20°C for 1 year. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.	PROPERTIES		
Storage & Stability Stored at -20°C for 1 year. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.			de or 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50%
	Purity	affinity purified	
Appearance	Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 1 year. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycl	les.
	Appearance	Liquid	
Application & Dilution Ratio	Application &	Application	Dilution Ratio
Dilution Ratio WB 1:500-1:1,000	Dilution Ratio	WB	1:500-1:1,000
FC 1:50-1:100		FC	1:50-1:100
Shipping Shipping with blue ice.	Shipping	Shipping with blue ice.	

DESCRIPTION

Background	Toll-Like Receptor 4: 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 that are expressed on infectious agents, and mediate the production of cytokines necessary for the development of effective immunity. TLRs various TLRs exhibit different patterns of expression. In silico studies have found a particularly strong binding of surface TLR4 with the spike protein of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), the causative agent of Coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19). This receptor has also been implicated in signal transduction events induced by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) found in most gram-negative bacteria. Mutations in this gene have been associated with
	differences in LPS responsiveness, and with susceptibility to age-related macular degeneration. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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