

**TLR4 Antibody (aa100-200, clone 76B357.1)  
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody  
Catalog # ALS12111**

# Specification

## TLR4 Antibody (aa100-200, clone 76B357.1) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC
Primary Accession	<u>000206</u>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	96kDa KDa
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A FC~~1:10~50

## **TLR4 Antibody (aa100-200, clone 76B357.1) - Additional Information**

Gene ID 7099

## Other Names

## Toll-like receptor 4, hToll, CD284, TLR4

## Target/Specificity

A portion of amino acids 100-200 of human TLR4.

## **Reconstitution & Storage**

Short term 4°C, long term aliquot and store at -20°C, avoid freeze thaw cycles.

## Precautions

TLR4 Antibody (aa100-200, clone 76B357.1) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## TLR4 Antibody (aa100-200, clone 76B357.1) - Protein Information

Name TLR4

## Function

Transmembrane receptor that functions as a pattern recognition receptor recognizing pathogen- and damage-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs and DAMPs) to induce innate immune responses via downstream signaling pathways (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10835634" target="\_blank">10835634</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15809303" target="\_blank">15809303</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16622205" target="\_blank">16622205</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17292937" target="\_blank">17292937</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17478729" target="\_blank">17478729</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20037584" target="\_blank">20037584</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20711192" target="\_blank">20711192</a>, PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23880187" target="\_blank">>23880187</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27022195" target="\_blank">>27022195</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29038465" target="\_blank">>29038465</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17803912" target="\_blank">>17803912</a>). At the plasma membrane, cooperates with LY96 to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27022195" target="\_blank">>27022195</a>). Also involved in LPS-independent inflammatory responses triggered by free fatty acids, such as palmitate, and Ni(2+) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20711192" target="\_blank">>20711192</a>). Mechanistically, acts via MYD88, TIRAP and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10835634" target="\_blank">>10835634</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21393102" target="\_blank">>21393102</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27022195" target="\_blank">>27022195</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36945827" target="\_blank">>36945827</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9237759" target="\_blank">>9237759</a>). Alternatively, CD14- mediated TLR4 internalization via endocytosis is associated with the initiation of a MYD88-independent signaling via the TICAM1-TBK1-IRF3 axis leading to type I interferon production (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14517278" target="\_blank">>14517278</a>). In addition to the secretion of proinflammatory cytokines, initiates the activation of NLRP3 inflammasome and formation of a positive feedback loop between autophagy and NF-kappa-B signaling cascade (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32894580" target="\_blank">>32894580</a>). In complex with TLR6, promotes inflammation in monocytes/macrophages by associating with TLR6 and the receptor CD86 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23880187" target="\_blank">>23880187</a>). Upon ligand binding, such as oxLDL or amyloid-beta 42, the TLR4:TLR6 complex is internalized and triggers inflammatory response, leading to NF-kappa-B-dependent production of CXCL1, CXCL2 and CCL9 cytokines, via MYD88 signaling pathway, and CCL5 cytokine, via TICAM1 signaling pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23880187" target="\_blank">>23880187</a>). In myeloid dendritic cells, vesicular stomatitis virus glycoprotein G but not LPS promotes the activation of IRF7, leading to type I IFN production in a CD14- dependent manner (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15265881" target="\_blank">>15265881</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23880187" target="\_blank">>23880187</a>). Required for the migration-promoting effects of ZG16B/PAUF on pancreatic cancer cells.

### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Early endosome. Cell projection, ruffle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QUK6}. Note=Upon complex formation with CD36 and TLR6, internalized through dynamin-dependent endocytosis (PubMed:20037584). Colocalizes with RFTN1 at cell membrane and then together with RFTN1 moves to endosomes, upon lipopolysaccharide stimulation. Co-localizes with ZG16B/PAUF at the cell membrane of pancreatic cancer cells (PubMed:36232715)

### Tissue Location

Highly expressed in placenta, spleen and peripheral blood leukocytes (PubMed:9237759, PubMed:9435236). Detected in monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells and several types of T-cells (PubMed:27022195, PubMed:9237759). Expressed in pancreatic cancer cells but not in normal pancreatic cells (at protein level) (PubMed:36232715).

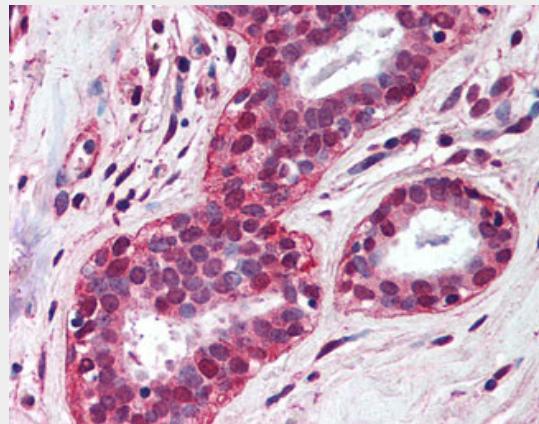
### TLR4 Antibody (aa100-200, clone 76B357.1) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)

- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### TLR4 Antibody (aa100-200, clone 76B357.1) - Images



Anti-TLR4 antibody IHC of human breast.

### TLR4 Antibody (aa100-200, clone 76B357.1) - Background

Cooperates with LY96 and CD14 to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Acts via MYD88, TIRAP and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. Also involved in LPS- independent inflammatory responses triggered by free fatty acids, such as palmitate, and Ni(2+). Responses triggered by Ni(2+) require non-conserved histidines and are, therefore, species- specific. In complex with TLR6, promotes sterile inflammation in monocytes/macrophages in response to oxidized low-density lipoprotein (oxLDL) or amyloid-beta 42. In this context, the initial signal is provided by oxLDL- or amyloid-beta 42-binding to CD36. This event induces the formation of a heterodimer of TLR4 and TLR6, which is rapidly internalized and triggers inflammatory response, leading to the NF-kappa-B-dependent production of CXCL1, CXCL2 and CCL9 cytokines, via MYD88 signaling pathway, and CCL5 cytokine, via TICAM1 signaling pathway, as well as IL1B secretion.

### TLR4 Antibody (aa100-200, clone 76B357.1) - References

- Medzhitov R.,et al.Nature 388:394-397(1997).  
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