

TLR6 Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1506A

Specification

TLR6 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	O9Y2C9
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	393-423

TLR6 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 10333

Other Names

Toll-like receptor 6, CD286, TLR6

Target/Specificity

This TLR6 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 393-423 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human TLR6.

Dilution

IHC-P~~1:50~100

WB~~1:1000

FC~~1:10~50

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

TLR6 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TLR6 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name TLR6

Function Participates in the innate immune response to Gram-positive bacteria and fungi.

Specifically recognizes diacylated and, to a lesser extent, triacylated lipopeptides (PubMed:[20037584](#)). In response to diacylated lipopeptides, forms the activation cluster TLR2:TLR6:CD14:CD36, this cluster triggers signaling from the cell surface and subsequently is targeted to the Golgi in a lipid-raft dependent pathway (PubMed:[16880211](#)). Acts via MYD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. Recognizes mycoplasma macrophage-activating lipopeptide-2kD (MALP-2), soluble tuberculosis factor (STF), phenol-soluble modulin (PSM) and B.burgdorferi outer surface protein A lipoprotein (OspA-L) cooperatively with TLR2 (PubMed:[11441107](#)). In complex with TLR4, 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 (PubMed:[11441107](#), PubMed:[20037584](#)).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EPW9}; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane raft. Golgi apparatus. Note=Upon complex formation with CD36 and TLR4, internalized through dynamin-dependent endocytosis. Does not reside in lipid rafts before stimulation but accumulates increasingly in the raft upon the presence of the microbial ligand. In response to diacylated lipoproteins, TLR2:TLR6 heterodimers are recruited in lipid rafts, this recruitment determine the intracellular targeting to the Golgi apparatus (PubMed:16880211).

Tissue Location

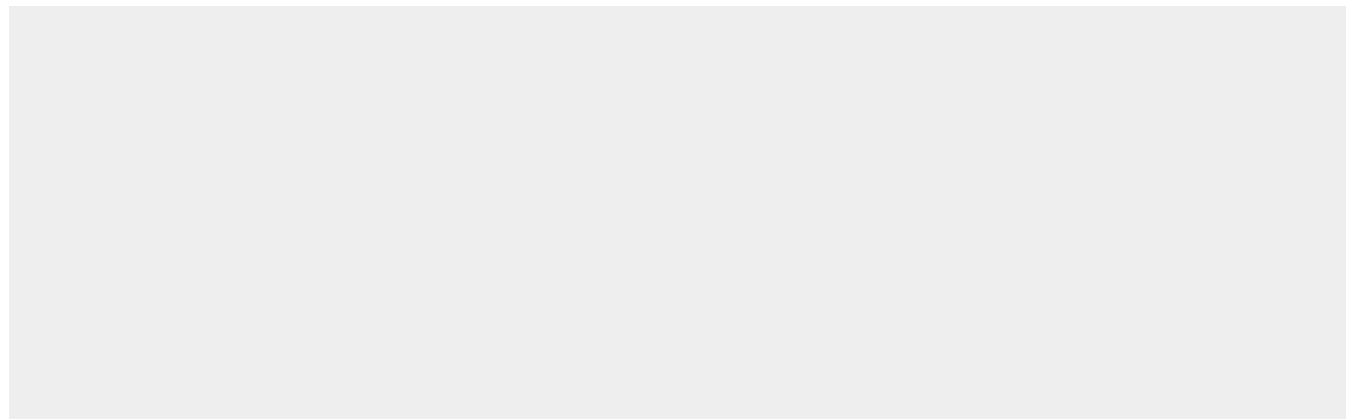
Detected in monocytes, CD11c+ immature dendritic cells, plasmacytoid pre-dendritic cells and dermal microvessel endothelial cells

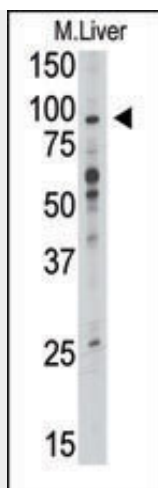
TLR6 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

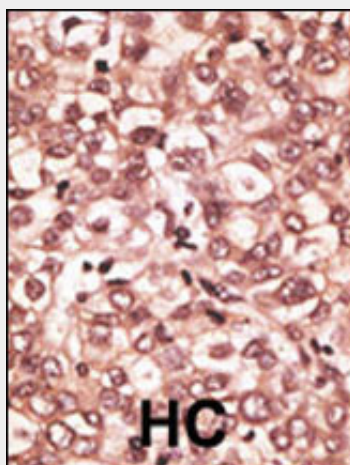
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

TLR6 Antibody (C-term) - Images

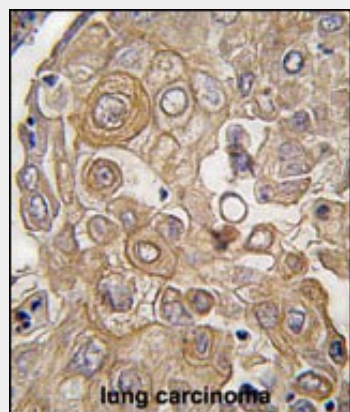




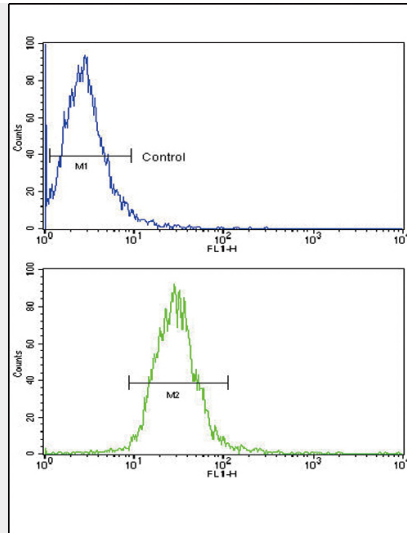
Western blot analysis of anti-TLR6 Pab (Cat. #AP1506a) in mouse liver tissue lysate (35ug/lane). TLR6 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue reacted with TLR6 antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP1506a), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Flow cytometric analysis of NCI-H460 cells using TLR6 Antibody (C-term) (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

TLR6 Antibody (C-term) - Background

TLR6, a Type I membrane protein that belongs to the Toll-like receptor family, participates in the innate immune response to Gram-positive bacteria and fungi. It acts via MyD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. The protein recognizes mycoplasmal macrophage-activating lipopeptide-2kD (MALP-2), soluble tuberculosis factor (STF), phenol-soluble modulin (PSM) and B.burgdorferi outer surface protein A lipoprotein (OspA-L) cooperatively with TLR2. It binds to TLR2 via their respective extracellular domains, and to MyD88 via their respective TIR domains. TLR6 is detected in monocytes, CD11c+ immature dendritic cells, plasmacytoid pre-dendritic cells and dermal microvessel endothelial cells.

TLR6 Antibody (C-term) - References

Bulut, Y., et al., J. Immunol. 167(2):987-994 (2001).
Takeuchi, O., et al., Gene 231 (1-2), 59-65 (1999).

TLR6 Antibody (C-term) - Citations

- [Migration ability and Toll-like receptor expression of human mesenchymal stem cells improves significantly after three-dimensional culture.](#)