

**TLR6 Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP63534****Specification****TLR6 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9Y2C9</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**TLR6 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10333**Other Names**

Toll-like receptor 6; CD286

**Dilution**

IHC-P~~N/A

**Format**

PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**TLR6 Polyclonal Antibody - 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20037584" target="\_blank">20037584</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16880211" target="\_blank">16880211</a>). Acts via MYD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11441107" target="\_blank">11441107</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11441107" target="\_blank">11441107</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20037584" target="\_blank">20037584</a>).

#### 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

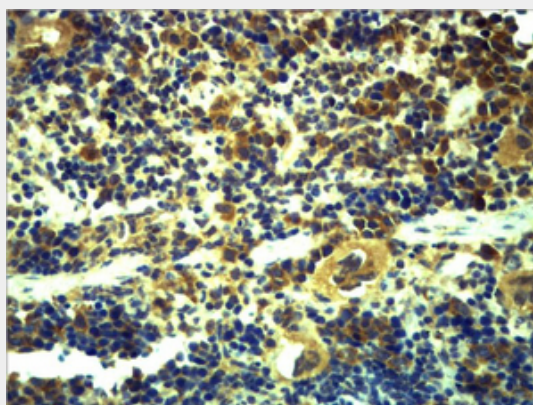
Detected in monocytes, CD11c+ immature dendritic cells, plasmacytoid pre-dendritic cells and dermal microvessel endothelial cells

### TLR6 Polyclonal Antibody - 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 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



### TLR6 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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