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Toll-like Receptor 9 (D9M9H) XP® Rabbit mAb



Cell Signaling
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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
WB, IP, IF-IC, FC-FP	H	Endogenous	130	Rabbit IgG	#Q9NR96	54106

Product Usage Information

Application

Western Blotting
Immunoprecipitation
Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)
Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)

Dilution

1:1000
1:50
1:400 - 1:1600
1:100 - 1:400

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Specificity / Sensitivity

Toll-like Receptor 9 (D9M9H) XP® Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total Toll-like receptor 9 protein. This antibody is predicted to recognize known full-length isoforms of Toll-like receptor 9, but not cleaved Toll-like receptor 9 protein.

Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Pro450 of human Toll-like receptor 9 protein.

Background

Members of the Toll-like receptor (TLR) family, named for the closely related Toll receptor in *Drosophila*, play a pivotal role in innate immune responses (1-4). TLRs recognize conserved motifs found in various pathogens and mediate defense responses (5-7). Triggering of the TLR pathway leads to the activation of NF-κB and subsequent regulation of immune and inflammatory genes (4). The TLRs and members of the IL-1 receptor family share a conserved stretch of approximately 200 amino acids known as the Toll/Interleukin-1 receptor (TIR) domain (1). Upon activation, TLRs associate with a number of cytoplasmic adaptor proteins containing TIR domains, including myeloid differentiation factor 88 (MyD88), MyD88-adaptor-like/TIR-associated protein (MAL/TIRAP), Toll-receptor-associated activator of interferon (TRIF), and Toll-receptor-associated molecule (TRAM) (8-10). This association leads to the recruitment and activation of IRAK1 and IRAK4, which form a complex with TRAF6 to activate TAK1 and IKK (8,11-14). Activation of IKK leads to the degradation of IκB, which normally maintains NF-κB in an inactive state by sequestering it in the cytoplasm.

TLR9 is highly expressed in macrophages, dendritic cells, and B lymphocytes, and in humans has five isoforms generated by alternative splicing (15,16). TLR9 binds to unmethylated CpG motifs present on bacterial DNA and stimulates NF-κB via the MyD88 adaptor protein (17-19). In contrast to most TLR family members that are localized to the plasma membrane, TLR9 is an intracellular receptor localized to the ER in resting cells (20). Upon binding to CpG DNA, TLR9 is proteolytically processed and translocates to endo-lysosomal compartments where it binds MyD88, initiating downstream signaling (21-23).

Background References

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Species Reactivity	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).
Western Blot Buffer	IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.
Applications Key	WB: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation IF-IC: Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) FC-FP: Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)
Cross-Reactivity Key	H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected
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