abcam

Product datasheet

Mouse TLR4 peptide ab93304

Description

Product name	Mouse TLR4 peptide
Purity	70 - 90% by HPLC.
Animal free	No
Nature	Synthetic
Species	Mouse

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab93304** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	Blocking
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	*- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.* *- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.* *- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.* *- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.* *- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.*

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. Information available upon request.

General Info

Function	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 Ni(2+). These responses require non-conserved histidines and are, therefore, species-specific.
Tissue specificity	Highly expressed in placenta, spleen and peripheral blood leukocytes. Detected in monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells and several types of T-cells.
Involvement in disease	Genetic variation in TLR4 is associated with age-related macular degeneration type 10 (ARMD10) [MIM:611488]. ARMD is a multifactorial eye disease and the most common cause of irreversible vision loss in the developed world. In most patients, the disease is manifest as ophthalmoscopically visible yellowish accumulations of protein and lipid that lie beneath the retinal pigment epithelium and within an elastin-containing structure known as Bruch membrane.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the Toll-like receptor family. Contains 18 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats. Contains 1 LRRCT domain. Contains 1 TIR domain.
Domain	The TIR domain mediates interaction with NOX4.
Post-translational modifications	N-glycosylated. Glycosylation of Asn-526 and Asn-575 seems to be necessary for the expression of TLR4 on the cell surface and the LPS-response. Likewise, mutants lacking two or more of the other N-glycosylation sites were deficient in interaction with LPS.
Cellular localization	Membrane.

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