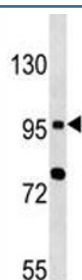


TLR6 Antibody (F44377)

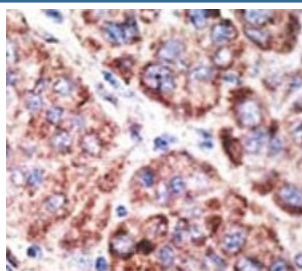
| Catalog No. | Formulation | Size |
|---------------|--|---------|
| F44377-0.4ML | In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide | 0.4 ml |
| F44377-0.08ML | In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide | 0.08 ml |

[Bulk quote request](#)

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Availability | 1-3 business days |
| Species Reactivity | Human, Mouse |
| Format | Purified |
| Clonality | Polyclonal (rabbit origin) |
| Isotype | Rabbit Ig |
| Purity | Purified |
| UniProt | Q9EPW9 |
| Applications | IHC (Paraffin) : 1:50-1:100 Western Blot : 1:1000 |
| Limitations | This TLR6 antibody is available for research use only. |



TLR6 antibody western blot analysis in MCF-7 lysate



IHC analysis of FFPE human hepatocarcinoma tissue stained with the TLR6 antibody

Description

TLR6 participates in the innate immune response to Gram-positive bacteria and fungi. Specifically recognizes diacylated and, to a lesser extent, triacylated lipopeptides. Acts via MYD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. Cooperates with TLR2 for the cellular activation. 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. [UniProt]

Application Notes

Titration of the TLR6 antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 1-30 from the mouse protein was used as the immunogen for this TLR6 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the TLR6 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.