

Polyclonal Antibody to TLR11 - Ig Fraction

Alternate names:	Gm287, Toll-like receptor 11
Catalog No.:	AP09157PU-N
Quantity:	0.1 mg
Concentration:	1.0 mg/ml (by UV absorbance at 280 nm)
Background:	Toll-like receptors (TLRs) are signaling molecules that recognize different microbial products during infection and serve as an important link between the innate and adaptive immune responses. These proteins act through adaptor molecules such as MyD88 and TIRAP to activate various kinases and transcription factors. TLR11 is one of three mouse TLRs that lack a human ortholog. It is activated specifically by uropathogenic bacteria, and mice lacking TLR11 showed a much greater susceptibility to uropathogenic infections, indicating a potentially important role for TLR11 in preventing infections in the urogenital system.
Uniprot ID:	Q6R5P0
NCBI:	NP_991388.1
GeneID:	239081
Host / Isotype:	Rabbit / IgG
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide corresponding to a region near the carboxy terminus of mouse toll-like receptor 11 (TLR11) protein
Format:	State: Liquid IgG fraction Purification: Ion exchange chromatography Buffer System: 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 containing 0.02% (w/v) Sodium Azide
Applications:	ELISA: 1/10,000 - 1/40,000. Western Blot: 0.5 - 2 µg/ml. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Specificity:	This antibody is directed against TLR11 protein. Species: Human. Other species not tested.
Storage:	Store the antibody at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Shelf life: one year from despatch.
General Readings:	1. Vogel SN, Fitzgerald KA, Fenton MJ. TLRs: differential adapter utilization by toll-like receptors mediates TLR-specific patterns of gene expression. Mol Interv. 2003 Dec;3(8):466-77. PubMed PMID: 14993454.

2. Takeda K, Kaisho T, and Akira S. Toll-like receptors. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 2003; 21:335-76.
3. Janeway CA Jr. and Medzhitov R. Innate immune recognition. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 2002; 20:197-216.
4. O'Neill LA, Fitzgerald KA, Bowie AG. The Toll-IL-1 receptor adaptor family grows to five members. *Trends Immunol.* 2003 Jun;24(6):286-90. PubMed PMID: 12810098.
5. McGettrick AF, O'Neill LA. The expanding family of MyD88-like adaptors in Toll-like receptor signal transduction. *Mol Immunol.* 2004 Jul;41(6-7):577-82. PubMed PMID: 15219996.
6. Tabeta K, Georgel P, Janssen E, Du X, Hoebe K, Crozat K, et al. Toll-like receptors 9 and 3 as essential components of innate immune defense against mouse cytomegalovirus infection. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 2004 Mar 9;101(10):3516-21. Epub 2004 Mar 1. PubMed PMID: 14993594.
7. Zhang D, Zhang G, Hayden MS, Greenblatt MB, Bussey C, Flavell RA, et al. A toll-like receptor that prevents infection by uropathogenic bacteria. *Science.* 2004 Mar 5;303(5663):1522-6. PubMed PMID: 15001781.

Pictures:

Western blot using IgG fraction of anti-TLR11 antibody shows detection of a predominant band at ~90 kDa corresponding to TLR11 (arrowhead) in a RAW264.7 whole cell lysate. The predicted MW of TLR11 is 106 kDa. TLR11 was detected using 0.5 µg/ml (lane A) and 1.0 µg/ml (lane B) concentrations of primary antibody.

