

Anti-CD284 Antibody

Rabbit polyclonal antibody to CD284 Catalog # AP59719

Product Information

ApplicationWB, IPPrimary Accession000206ReactivityHumanHostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalCalculated MW95680

Additional Information

Gene ID 7099

Other Names Toll-like receptor 4; hToll; CD284

Target/Specificity Recognizes endogenous levels of CD284 protein.

Dilution WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IP (1/10 - 1/100) IP~~N/A

Format Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30%

glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name TLR4

Function Transmembrane receptor that functions as a pattern recognition receptor

recognizing pathogen- and damage-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs and DAMPs) to induce innate immune responses via downstream signaling pathways (PubMed:10835634, PubMed:15809303, PubMed:16622205,

PubMed:<u>17292937</u>, PubMed:<u>17478729</u>, PubMed:<u>20037584</u>, PubMed:<u>20711192</u>, PubMed:<u>23880187</u>, PubMed:<u>27022195</u>,

PubMed: 29038465, PubMed: 17803912). At the plasma membrane, cooperates

with LY96 to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) (PubMed:27022195). Also involved in

LPS-independent inflammatory responses triggered by free fatty acids, such as palmitate, and Ni(2+) (PubMed:<u>20711192</u>). Mechanistically, acts via MYD88, TIRAP and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the

inflammatory response (PubMed: 10835634, PubMed: 21393102,

PubMed: <u>27022195</u>, PubMed: <u>36945827</u>, PubMed: <u>9237759</u>). Alternatively, CD14- mediated TLR4 internalization via endocytosis is associated with the initiation of a MYD88-independent signaling via the TICAM1-TBK1-IRF3 axis

leading to type I interferon production (PubMed:14517278). In addition to the secretion of proinflammatory cytokines, initiates the activation of NLRP3 inflammasome and formation of a positive feedback loop between autophagy and NF-kappa-B signaling cascade (PubMed:32894580). In complex with TLR6, promotes inflammation in monocytes/macrophages by associating with TLR6 and the receptor CD86 (PubMed:23880187). Upon ligand binding, such as oxLDL or amyloid-beta 42, the TLR4:TLR6 complex is internalized and triggers inflammatory response, leading to NF-kappa-B-dependent production of CXCL1, CXCL2 and CCL9 cytokines, via MYD88 signaling pathway, and CCL5 cytokine, via TICAM1 signaling pathway (PubMed:23880187). In myeloid dendritic cells, vesicular stomatitis virus glycoprotein G but not LPS promotes the activation of IRF7, leading to type I IFN production in a CD14- dependent manner (PubMed:15265881, PubMed:23880187). Required for the migration-promoting effects of ZG16B/PAUF on pancreatic cancer cells.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Early endosome. Cell projection, ruffle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QUK6}. Note=Upon complex formation with CD36 and TLR6, internalized through dynamin-dependent endocytosis (PubMed:20037584). Colocalizes with RFTN1 at cell membrane and then together with RFTN1 moves to endosomes, upon lipopolysaccharide stimulation. Co-localizes with ZG16B/PAUF at the cell membrane of pancreatic cancer cells (PubMed:36232715)

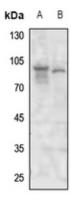
Tissue Location

Highly expressed in placenta, spleen and peripheral blood leukocytes (PubMed:9237759, PubMed:9435236). Detected in monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells and several types of T-cells (PubMed:27022195, PubMed:9237759). Expressed in pancreatic cancer cells but not in normal pancreatic cells (at protein level) (PubMed:36232715).

Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human CD284. The exact sequence is proprietary.

Images



Western blot analysis of CD284 expression in HEK293T (A), Hela (B) whole cell lysates.

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