TLR3 (Phospho Tyr759) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP1739

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications
- WB

MW
- 99kD (Calculated)

120-140,75kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human TLR3 (Phospho-Tyr759)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of TLR3 (Phospho-Tyr759) at Human, Mouse,Rat.The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):AAyII

Target Information

Gene name TLR3

Protein Name Toll-like receptor 3

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	7098;	O15455;
Mouse	142980;	Q99MB1;

Cellular Localization Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome membrane. Early endosome .

Tissue specificity Expressed at high level in placenta and pancreas. Also detected in CD11c+ immature dendritic cells. Only expressed in dendritic cells and not in other leukocytes, including monocyte precursors. TLR3 is the TLR that is expressed most strongly in the brain, especially in astrocytes, glia, and neurons.

Function Disease:Defects in TLR3 are the cause of TLR3-deficient herpes simplex encephalitis (HSE) [MIM:603029]. HSE is a rare complication of human herpesvirus 1 (HHV-1) infection, occurring in only a small minority of HHV-1 infected individuals. HSE is characterized by hemorrhagic necrosis of parts of the temporal and frontal lobes. Onset is over several days and involves fever, headache, seizures, stupor, and often coma, frequently with a fatal outcome.,Disease:Genetic variation in TLR3 is associated with susceptibility to progression to geographic atrophy in age-related macular degeneration [MIM:612479]. Age-related macular degeneration (ARMD) is 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 (known as drusen) that lie beneath the retinal pigment epithelium and within an elastin-containing structure known as Bruch's membrane. ARMD is likely to be a mechanistically heterogeneous group of disorders, and the specific disease mechanisms that underlie the vast majority of cases are currently unknown. However, a number of studies have suggested that both genetic and environmental factors are likely to play a role. Geographic atrophy (extensive atrophy of the retinal pigment epithelium and overlying photoreceptors) is an advanced form of 'dry' (nonneovascular or nonexudative) ARMD.,Function:Participates in the innate immune response to microbial agents. Mediates the innate immune response to ds-RNA, a sign of viral infection. Acts via MYD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response.,online information:TLR3 mutation db,PTM:Heavily N-glycosylated, except on that part of the surface of the ectodomain that is involved in ligand binding.,similarity:Belongs to the Toll-like receptor family.,similarity:Contains 1 TIR domain.,similarity:Contains 22 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats.,subunit:Binds MYD88 via their respective TIR domains (By similarity). Interacts with TICAM1. Homodimer formation is triggered by ligand binding and is required for TLR3 signaling. Binding of ds-RNA is required for the interaction with SRC.,tissue specificity:Expressed at high level in placenta and pancreas. Also detected in CD11c+ immature dendritic cells. Only expressed in dendritic cells and not in other leukocytes, including monocyte precursors. TLR3 is the TLR that is expressed most strongly in the brain, especially in astrocytes, glia, and neurons.,

Validation Data

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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