abcam

ab174605

Anti-TLR2 antibody [TL2.1] - Low endotoxin, Azide free

Key facts

Isotype	IgG2a
Host species	Mouse
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Carrier free	Yes
Clone number	TL2.1
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein G
Light chain type	kappa
Concentration	1 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1 µg for 10^5-10^8 Cells
Notes	(in a final volume of 100 µL).

ab170191 - Mouse monoclonal IgG2a, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Target data

See full target information TLR2

Function

Cooperates with LY96 to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipoproteins and other microbial cell wall components. Cooperates with TLR1 or TLR6 to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipoproteins or lipopeptides (PubMed:17889651, PubMed:21078852). Acts via MYD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. May also activate immune cells and promote apoptosis in response to the lipid moiety of lipoproteins (PubMed:10426995, PubMed:10426996). Recognizes mycoplasmal macrophage-activating lipopeptide-2kD (MALP-2), soluble tuberculosis factor (STF), phenol-soluble modulin (PSM) and B.burgdorferi outer surface protein A lipoprotein (OspA-L) cooperatively with TLR6 (PubMed:11441107). Stimulation of monocytes in vitro with M.tuberculosis PstS1 induces p38 MAPK and ERK1/2 activation primarily via this receptor, but also partially via TLR4 (PubMed:16622205). MAPK activation in response to bacterial peptidoglycan also occurs via this receptor (PubMed:16622205). Acts as a receptor for M.tuberculosis lipoproteins LprA, LprG, LpqH and PstS1, some lipoproteins are dependent on other coreceptors (TLR1, CD14 and/or CD36); the lipoproteins act as agonists to modulate antigen presenting cell functions in response to the pathogen (PubMed:19362712). M.tuberculosis HSP70 (dnaK) but not HSP65 (groEL-2) acts via this protein to stimulate NF-kappa-B expression (PubMed:15809303). Recognizes M.tuberculosis major T-antigen EsxA (ESAT-6) which inhibits downstream MYD88-dependent signaling (shown in mouse) (By similarity). Forms activation clusters composed of several receptors depending on the ligand, these clusters trigger signaling from the cell surface and subsequently are targeted to the Golgi in a lipid-raft dependent pathway. Forms the cluster TLR2:TLR6:CD14:CD36 in response to diacylated lipopeptides and TLR2:TLR1:CD14 in response to triacylated lipopeptides (PubMed:16880211). Required for normal uptake of M.tuberculosis, a process that is inhibited by M.tuberculosis LppM (By similarity).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot

Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Endotoxin Level: Less than 0.001 ng/µg antibody, as determined by the LAL assay.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Toll-like receptor 2 (TLR2) also called CD282 is a protein that detects molecules from bacteria and fungi. It has a mass of about 90 kDa. TLR2 is expressed on the surface of immune cells such as monocytes macrophages and neutrophils. This receptor recognizes pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs) and activates the immune response.
Biological function summary	TLR2 initiates signaling pathways that lead to the production of cytokines and chemokines helping to control infection. It forms dimers with other TLRs like TLR1 or TLR6 to expand its recognition range of microbial components. TLR2's activity is important for balancing pathogen recognition and avoiding overactive immune response. On macrophages TLR2 activation enhances their phagocytic ability.
Pathways	TLR2 plays roles in innate immune signaling pathways and inflammation pathways. It contributes significantly to the NF-kB and MAPK pathways which regulate inflammation and immune response. TLR2 often cooperates with proteins like MyD88 and TRAF6 in these pathways leading to downstream activation of transcription factors and production of pro-inflammatory molecules.
Associated diseases and disorders	TLR2 is associated with inflammatory and infectious diseases including sepsis and tuberculosis. During tuberculosis interactions between TLR2 and its ligands trigger immune responses that are important for bacterial control. Additionally TLR2’s overactivation links to sepsis by causing excessive inflammation. Researchers study TLR2 for potential therapeutic targeting in these diseases assessing how modulation can improve outcomes or reduce detrimental inflammation.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

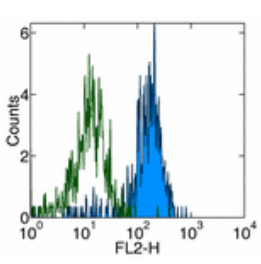
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1 product image



Flow Cytometry - Anti-TLR2 antibody [TL2.1] - Low endotoxin, Azide free (ab174605)

TLR2 Flow Cytometry staining using mouse Anti-TLR2 antibody

Staining of normal Human peripheral blood cells with Anti-Human CD282 (TLR2) PE. Appropriate isotype controls were used (open histogram). Cells in the monocyte population were used for analysis.

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