Best Tools for immunology Research

TIRAP (phospho Tyr86) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YP1112
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	TIRAP
Fields :	>>NF-kappa B signaling pathway;>>Toll-like receptor signaling pathway;>>Alcoholic liver disease;>>Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection;>>Salmonella infection;>>Pertussis;>>Tuberculosis;>>Hepatitis B;>>PD-L1 expression and PD-1 checkpoint pathway in cancer;>>Lipid and atherosclerosis
Gene Name :	TIRAP
Protein Name :	Toll/interleukin-1 receptor domain-containing adapter protein
Human Gene Id :	114609
Human Swiss Prot No :	P58753
Mouse Gene Id :	117149
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q99JY1
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TIRAP around the phosphorylation site of Tyr86. AA range:52-101
Specificity :	Phospho-TIRAP (Y86) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TIRAP protein only when phosphorylated at Y86.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000 IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:5000. IF 1:50-200

Purification : The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight : 24kD

Cell Pathway : Toll_Like;

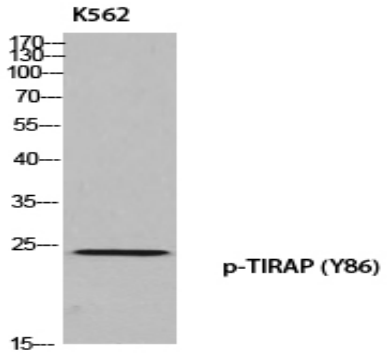
Background : The innate immune system recognizes microbial pathogens through Toll-like receptors (TLRs), which identify pathogen-associated molecular patterns. Different TLRs recognize different pathogen-associated molecular patterns and all TLRs have a Toll-interleukin 1 receptor (TIR) domain, which is responsible for signal transduction. The protein encoded by this gene is a TIR adaptor protein involved in the TLR4 signaling pathway of the immune system. It activates NF-kappa-B, MAPK1, MAPK3 and JNK, which then results in cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. Alternative splicing of this gene results in several transcript variants; however, not all variants have been fully described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function : function:Adapter involved in the TLR4 signaling pathway in the innate immune response. Acts via IRAK2 and TRAF-6, leading to the activation of NF-kappa-B, MAPK1, MAPK3 and JNK, resulting in cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response.,polymorphism:Genetic variation in TIRAP can influence susceptibility or resistance to invasive pneumococcal disease, bacteremia, malaria and tuberculosi.,similarity:Contains 1 TIR domain.,subunit:Homodimer. Also forms heterodimers with MyD88. Binds to TLR4 and IRAK2 via their respective TIR domains. Binds to PKR and TBK1. Does not interact with IRAK1, nor TLR9.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in liver, kidney, spleen, skeletal muscle and heart. Also detected in peripheral blood leukocytes, lung, placenta, small intestine, thymus, colon and brain.,

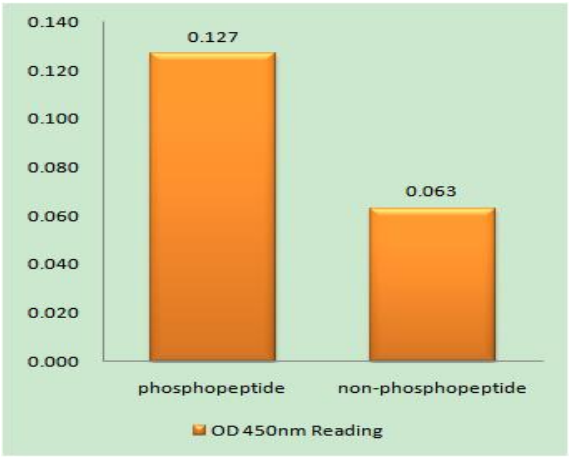
Subcellular Location : Cytoplasm . Cell membrane . Membrane . Colocalizes with DAB2IP at the plasma membrane.

Expression : Highly expressed in liver, kidney, spleen, skeletal muscle and heart. Also detected in peripheral blood leukocytes, lung, placenta, small intestine, thymus, colon and brain.

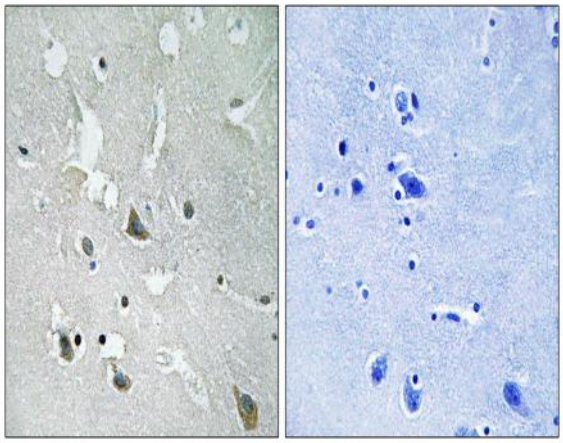
Products Images



Western blot analysis of K562 using p-TIRAP (Y86) antibody.



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using TIRAP (Phospho-Tyr86) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using TIRAP (Phospho-Tyr86) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.