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.

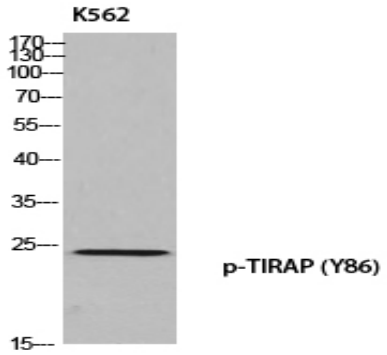
Sort : 17180

No4 : 1

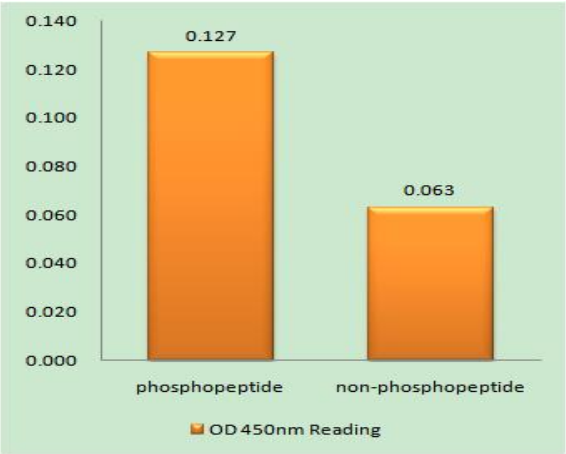
Host : Rabbit

Modifications : Phospho

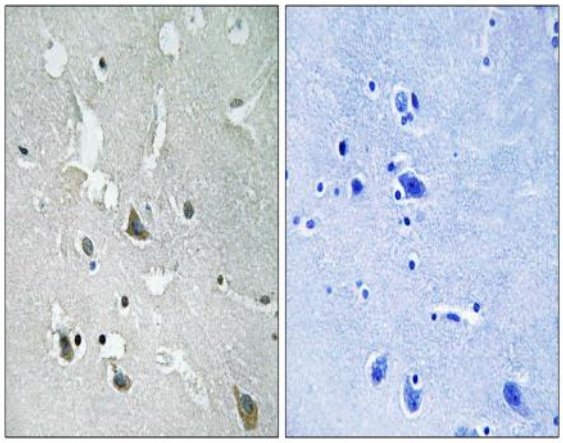
Products Images



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.