

TIRAP Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YT4667

Reactivity: Human; Mouse

Applications: IHC;IF;WB;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

P58753

Q99JY1

Gene Name: TIRAP

Protein Name: Toll/interleukin-1 receptor domain-containing adapter protein

Human Gene Id: 114609

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 117149

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

TIRAP. AA range:52-101

Specificity: TIRAP Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TIRAP protein.

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: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

1/3



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

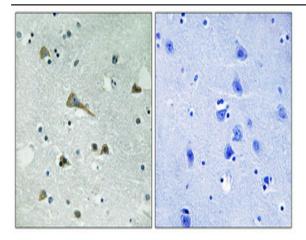
plasma membrane.

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



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negetive contrl (right) obtaned from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.