

TAB2 (Phospho Ser372) rabbit pAb

Catalog No: YP1520

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB

Target: TAB2

Fields: >>MAPK signaling pathway;>>NF-kappa B signaling pathway;>>Osteoclast

differentiation;>>Toll-like receptor signaling pathway;>>NOD-like receptor

signaling pathway;>>IL-17 signaling pathway;>>TNF signaling pathway;>>Alcoholic liver disease;>>Pathogenic Escherichia coli

infection;>>Shigellosis;>>Salmonella infection;>>Yersinia

infection;>>Leishmaniasis;>>Toxoplasmosis;>>Hepatitis B;>>Measles;>>Herpes

simplex virus 1 infection;>>Epstein-Barr virus infection;>>Human

immunodeficiency virus 1 infection;>>Coronavirus disease - COVID-19;>>Lipid

and atherosclerosis

Gene Name: TAB2 KIAA0733 MAP3K7IP2

Q9NYJ8

Q99K90

Protein Name: TAB2 (Ser372)

Human Gene Id: 23118

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 68652

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Gene Id: 308267

Rat Swiss Prot No: Q5U303

Immunogen: Synthesized phosho peptide around human TAB2 (Ser372)

Specificity: This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human Mouse Rat TAB2 (phospho-

Ser372)



Formulation: Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution: WB 1:1000-2000

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography

using specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

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

Observed Band: 77kD

Cell Pathway : MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Toll_Like;NOD-like receptor;

Background: The protein encoded by this gene is an activator of MAP3K7/TAK1, which is

required for for the IL-1 induced activation of nuclear factor kappaB and MAPK8/JNK. This protein forms a kinase complex with TRAF6, MAP3K7 and TAB1, and it thus serves as an adaptor that links MAP3K7 and TRAF6. This protein, along with TAB1 and MAP3K7, also participates in the signal

transduction induced by TNFSF11/RANKI through the activation of the receptor

activator of NF-kappaB (TNFRSF11A/RANK), which may regulate the

development and function of osteoclasts. Studies of the related mouse protein indicate that it functions to protect against liver damage caused by chemical stressors. Mutations in this gene cause congenital heart defects, multiple types, 2 (CHTD2). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by

RefSeq, May 2014],

Function: function:Adapter linking MAP3K7/TAK1 and TRAF6 and mediator of MAP3K7

activation in the IL1 signaling pathway.,PTM:Phosphorylated.,PTM:Ubiquitinated; following IL1 stimulation or TRAF6 overexpression.,similarity:Contains 1 CUE

domain., similarity: Contains 1 RanBP2-type zinc finger., subcellular

location:Following IL1 stimulation, translocation occurs from the membrane to cytosol.,subunit:Interacts with MAP3K7 and TRAF6. Interacts with NCOR1 and

HDAC3 to form a ternary complex., tissue specificity: Widely expressed.,

Subcellular Location:

Membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Endosome membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Lysosome membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein .

Cytoplasm, cytosol . Following IL1 stimulation, translocation occurs from the membrane to cytosol (PubMed:10882101). Interaction with TRIM38 promotes

translocation from cytosol to endosome and lysosome (PubMed:24434549). .

Expression: Widely expressed. In the embryo, expressed in the ventricular trabeculae,

endothelial cells of the conotruncal cushions of the outflow tract and in the



endothelial cells lining the developing aortic valves.

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