



Rabbit Anti-TIRAP antibody

SL7561R

Product Name:	TIRAP
Chinese Name:	白细胞介素1受体衔接蛋白抗体
Alias:	Adapter protein wyatt; MAL; MyD88 adapter like protein; TIR domain containing adapter protein; Toll interleukin 1 receptor (TIR) domain containing adaptor protein; Toll interleukin 1 receptor domain containing adapter protein; Toll like receptor adaptor protein; Wyatt; TIRAP_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	24kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TIRAP:81-221/221
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The Toll-like receptor (TLR) family in mammals comprises a family of transmembrane proteins characterized by multiple copies of leucine rich repeats in the extracellular domain and IL-1 receptor motif in the cytoplasmic domain. Like its counterparts in Drosophila, TLRs signal through adaptor molecules. The TLR family is a

phylogenetically conserved mediator of innate immunity that is essential for microbial recognition. Ten human homologs of TLRs (TLR1-10) have been described. TIRAP (TIR domain-containing adaptor protein) is an adaptor protein used by TLR4. Blocking TIRAP inhibits TLR4-mediated signaling events, including DC maturation and cytokine production.

Function:

Adapter involved in TLR2 and TLR4 signaling pathways in the innate immune response. Acts via IRAK2 and TRAF-6, leading to the activation of NF-kappa-B, MAPK1, MAPK3 and JNK, and resulting in cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. Positively regulates the production of TNF-alpha and interleukin-6.

Subunit:

Homodimer. Also forms heterodimers with MyD88. Binds to TLR4 and IRAK2 via their respective TIR domains. Binds to BMX, PKR and TBK1. Does not interact with IRAK1, nor TLR9.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm.

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.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated by IRAK1 and IRAK4. Also phosphorylated by BTK. Polyubiquitinated. Polyubiquitination follows phosphorylation by BTK and leads to TIRAP degradation.

Similarity:

Contains 1 TIR domain.

SWISS:

P58753

Gene ID:

114609

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 114609](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 117149](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 680127](#)Rat

[GenBank: AF378129](#)Human

[GenBank: AF378130](#)Human

[Oimim: 606252](#)Human

[SwissProt: P58753](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q99JY1](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 537126](#)Human

[Unigene: 23987](#)Mouse

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

www.sunlongbiotech.com