

**Product Name: TIRAP (phospho Tyr86) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: APRab05563**

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## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	TIRAP (phospho Tyr86) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	ELISA,IHC,WB
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Phospho Antibody
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	TIRAP
<b>Alternative Names</b>	TIRAP; MAL; Toll/interleukin-1 receptor domain-containing adapter protein; TIR domain-containing adapter protein; Adaptor protein Wyatt; MyD88 adapter-like protein
<b>Gene ID</b>	114609.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P58753.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TIRAP around the phosphorylation site of Tyr86. AA range:52-101

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500-2000 IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:5000.
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## Molecular Weight

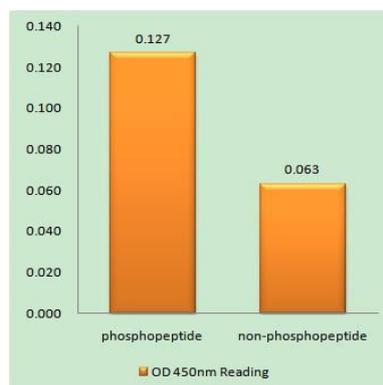
## Background

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: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 tuberculosis.,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.,

## Research Area

Toll\_Like;

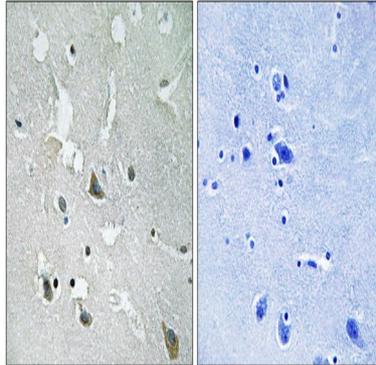
## Image Data



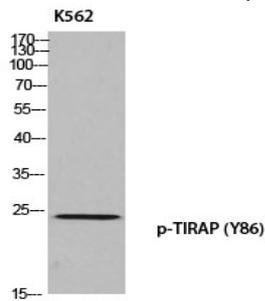
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right) , using TIRAP (Phospho-Tyr86) Antibody

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



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

## Note

For research use only.