**Product Name:** **TIRAP (phospho Tyr86) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**
**Catalog #:** **APRab05563**
For research use only.

## Summary

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|---|---|
| **Description** | Rabbit polyclonal Antibody |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Application** | WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA |
| **Reactivity** | Human,Mouse |
| **Conjugation** | Unconjugated |
| **Modification** | Phosphorylated |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Form** | Liquid |
| **Concentration** | 1mg/ml |
| **Storage** | Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |
| **Shipping** | Ice bags |
| **Buffer** | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N. |
| **Purification** | Affinity purification |

## Application

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|---|---|
| **Dilution Ratio** | WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:5000-1:10000 |
| **Molecular Weight** | |

## Antigen Information

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

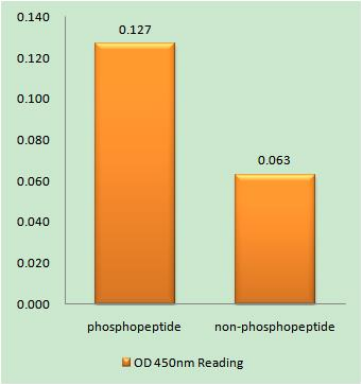
## Background

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 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.,

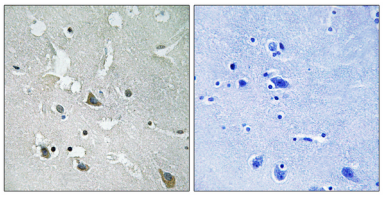
## Research Area

Toll_Like;

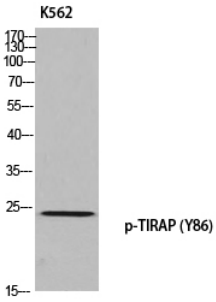
## Image Data




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



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.