

TAX1BP1 Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP16130C

Specification

TAX1BP1 Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application WB,E
Primary Accession O86VP1

Other Accession NP 006015.4, NP 001073333.1

Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Polyclonal
Isotype
Calculated MW
Antigen Region

Human
Rabbit
Polyclonal
Rabbit IgG
400-429

TAX1BP1 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 8887

Other Names

Tax1-binding protein 1, TRAF6-binding protein, TAX1BP1, T6BP

Target/Specificity

This TAX1BP1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 400-429 amino acids from the Central region of human TAX1BP1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

TAX1BP1 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TAX1BP1 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name TAX1BP1

Synonyms T6BP



Function Ubiquitin-binding adapter that participates in inflammatory, antiviral and innate immune processes as well as selective autophagy regulation (PubMed:30459273, PubMed:29940186, PubMed:30909570). Plays a key role in the negative regulation of NF-kappa-B and IRF3 signalings by acting as an adapter for the ubiquitin-editing enzyme A20/TNFAIP3 to bind and inactivate its substrates (PubMed: 17703191). Disrupts the interactions between the E3 ubiquitin ligase TRAF3 and TBK1/IKBKE to attenuate 'Lys63'-linked polyubiquitination of TBK1 and thereby IFN- beta production (PubMed:21885437), Recruits also A20/TNFAIP3 to ubiquitinated signaling proteins TRAF6 and RIPK1, leading to their deubiquitination and disruption of IL-1 and TNF-induced NF-kappa-B signaling pathways (PubMed: 17703191). Inhibits virus-induced apoptosis by inducing the 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination and degradation of MAVS via recruitment of the E3 ligase ITCH, thereby attenuating MAVS- mediated apoptosis signaling (PubMed: 27736772). As a macroautophagy/autophagy receptor, facilitates the xenophagic clearance of pathogenic bacteria such as Salmonella typhimurium and Mycobacterium tuberculosis (PubMed: 26451915). Upon NBR1 recruitment to the SQSTM1- ubiquitin condensates, acts as the major recruiter of RB1CC1 to these ubiquitin condensates to promote their autophagic degradation (PubMed: 33226137, PubMed: 34471133). Mediates the autophagic degradation of other substrates including TICAM1 (PubMed: 28898289).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Mitochondrion. Preautophagosomal structure Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome

Tissue Location

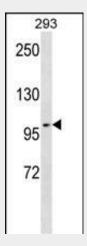
Expressed in all tissues tested.

TAX1BP1 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

TAX1BP1 Antibody (Center) - Images



TAX1BP1 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP16130c) western blot analysis in 293 cell line lysates



(35ug/lane). This demonstrates the TAX1BP1 antibody detected the TAX1BP1 protein (arrow).

TAX1BP1 Antibody (Center) - Background

The HTLV-1 Tax protein transcriptionally activates the HTLV-1 promoter. Tax also binds to and stimulates the expression of cellular genes, including transcription factors and other proteins (Gachon et al., 1998 [PubMed 9733879]).

TAX1BP1 Antibody (Center) - References

Parvatiyar, K., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(20):14999-15009(2010) Ruiz, M.T., et al. Braz J Otorhinolaryngol 76(2):193-198(2010) Shembade, N., et al. Science 327(5969):1135-1139(2010) Dieguez-Gonzalez, R., et al. Ann. Rheum. Dis. 68(4):579-583(2009) Shembade, N., et al. EMBO J. 28(5):513-522(2009)

TAX1BP1 Antibody (Center) - Citations

• Elevated p62/SQSTM1 determines the fate of autophagy-deficient neural stem cells by increasing superoxide.