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IRAK Antibody [1F12C1]

Catalog # ASC12009

Specification

IRAK Antibody [1F12C1] - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC**
Primary Accession	P51617
Other Accession	P51617, 8928535
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1**
Application Notes	**RAK antibody can be used for Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 µg/mL.**

IRAK Antibody [1F12C1] - Additional Information

Gene ID	**3654**

Target/Specificity
IRAK1;

Reconstitution & Storage
IRAK monoclonal antibody can be stored at -20℃, stable for one year.

Precautions
IRAK Antibody [1F12C1] is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IRAK Antibody [1F12C1] - Protein Information

Name IRAK1 (HGNC:6112)

Synonyms IRAK

Function
Serine/threonine-protein kinase that plays a critical role in initiating innate immune response against foreign pathogens. Involved in Toll-like receptor (TLR) and IL-1R signaling pathways. Is rapidly recruited by MYD88 to the receptor-signaling complex upon TLR activation. Association with MYD88 leads to IRAK1 phosphorylation by IRAK4 and subsequent autophosphorylation and kinase activation. Phosphorylates E3 ubiquitin ligases Pellino proteins (PELI1, PELI2 and PELI3) to promote pellino-mediated polyubiquitination of IRAK1. Then, the ubiquitin-binding domain of IKBKG/NEMO binds to polyubiquitinated IRAK1 bringing together the IRAK1-MAP3K7/TAK1-TRAF6 complex and the NEMO-IKKA-IKKB complex. In turn, MAP3K7/TAK1 activates IKKs (CHUK/IKKA and IKBKB/IKKB) leading to NF-kappa-B nuclear translocation and activation. Alternatively, phosphorylates TIRAP to promote its ubiquitination and subsequent degradation. Phosphorylates the interferon regulatory factor 7 (IRF7) to induce its activation and translocation to the nucleus,

resulting in transcriptional activation of type I IFN genes, which drive the cell in an antiviral state. When sumoylated, translocates to the nucleus and phosphorylates STAT3.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Lipid droplet Note=Translocates to the nucleus when sumoylated. RSAD2/viperin recruits it to the lipid droplet (By similarity).

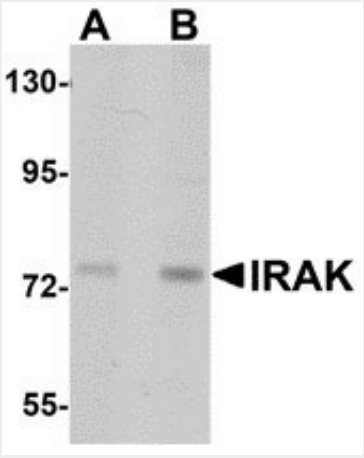
Tissue Location
Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are ubiquitously expressed in all tissues examined, with isoform 1 being more strongly expressed than isoform 2.

IRAK Antibody [1F12C1] - Protocols

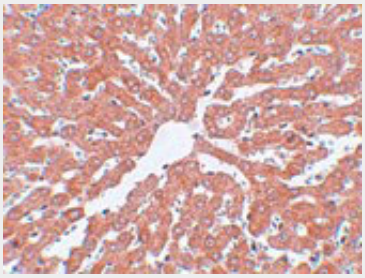
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

IRAK Antibody [1F12C1] - Images



Western blot analysis of IRAK in HeLa lysates with IRAK antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of IRAK in rat liver tissue with IRAK antibody at 2.5 µg/mL.

IRAK Antibody [1F12C1] - Background

IRAK Monoclonal Antibody: Nuclear factor kappa B (NF-kappaB) is a ubiquitous transcription factor and an essential mediator of gene expression during activation of immune and inflammatory responses. NF-κB mediates the expression of a great variety of genes in response to extracellular stimuli including IL-1, TNFalpha and LPS. A serine/threonine protein kinase associated with IL-1 receptor (IRAK) and its homologue mouse pelle-like protein kinase (mPLK) were identified recently. IRAK is associated with the IL-1 receptor subunits IL-1RI and IL-1RAcP after IL-1 binding and serves as a signaling molecule to mediate IL-1 response. IRAK mediates a signaling cascade leading to NF-κB activation by members in IL-1 family including IL-1 and a novel cytokine IL-18 (also termed IGIF).

IRAK Antibody [1F12C1] - References

Cao Z,; Henzel WJ, and Gao X. IRAK: a kinase associated with the interleukin-1 receptor. Science 1996; 271:1128-31.
Trofimova M, Sprenkle AB, Green M; et al. Developmental and tissue-specific expression of mouse pelle-like protein kinase. J. Bio. Chem. 1996; 271: 17609-12.
Jianing Huang, Xiong Gao, Shyun Li, et al. Recruitment of IRAK to the interleukin 1 receptor complex requires interleukin-1 receptor accessory protein. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 1997; 94:12829-32.
Robinson D, Shibuya K, Mui A, et al. IGIF does not drive Th1 development but synergizes with IL-12 for interferon-gamma production and activates IRAK and NF-kB. Immunity 1997; 7:571-81.