

TAK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7953a**Specification**

TAK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [O43318](#)**TAK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 6885**Other Names**

Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase kinase 7, Transforming growth factor-beta-activated kinase 1, TGF-beta-activated kinase 1, MAP3K7, TAK1

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7953a](#) was selected from the C-term region of human TAK1 . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TAK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** MAP3K7 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:28397838, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:6859}**Function**

Serine/threonine kinase which acts as an essential component of the MAP kinase signal transduction pathway (PubMed:[10094049](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10094049), PubMed:[11460167](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11460167), PubMed:[12589052](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12589052), PubMed:[16845370](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16845370), PubMed:[16893890](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16893890), PubMed:[21512573](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21512573), PubMed:[8663074](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8663074), PubMed:[9079627](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9079627)). Plays an important role in the cascades of cellular responses evoked by changes in the environment (PubMed:[10094049](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10094049), PubMed:[10094049](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10094049), PubMed:[10094049](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10094049)).

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11460167" target="_blank">11460167, PubMed:12589052, PubMed:16845370, PubMed:16893890, PubMed:21512573, PubMed:8663074, PubMed:9079627). Mediates signal transduction of TRAF6, various cytokines including interleukin-1 (IL-1), transforming growth factor-beta (TGFB), TGFB-related factors like BMP2 and BMP4, toll-like receptors (TLR), tumor necrosis factor receptor CD40 and B-cell receptor (BCR) (PubMed:9079627, PubMed:16893890). Once activated, acts as an upstream activator of the MKK/JNK signal transduction cascade and the p38 MAPK signal transduction cascade through the phosphorylation and activation of several MAP kinase kinases like MAP2K1/MEK1, MAP2K3/MKK3, MAP2K6/MKK6 and MAP2K7/MKK7 (PubMed:8663074, PubMed:11460167). These MAP2Ks in turn activate p38 MAPKs and c-jun N- terminal kinases (JNKs); both p38 MAPK and JNK pathways control the transcription factors activator protein-1 (AP-1) (PubMed:8663074, PubMed:11460167, PubMed:12589052). Independently of MAP2Ks and p38 MAPKs, acts as a key activator of NF-kappa-B by promoting activation of the I-kappa-B-kinase (IKK) core complex (PubMed:8663074, PubMed:12589052). Mechanistically, recruited to polyubiquitin chains of RIPK2 and IKBKG/NEMO via TAB2/MAP3K7IP2 and TAB3/MAP3K7IP3, and catalyzes phosphorylation and activation of IKBKB/IKK component of the IKK complex, leading to NF-kappa-B activation (PubMed:10094049, PubMed:11460167). In osmotic stress signaling, plays a major role in the activation of MAPK8/JNK1, but not that of NF-kappa-B (PubMed:16893890). Promotes TRIM5 capsid-specific restriction activity (PubMed:21512573). Phosphorylates RIPK1 at 'Ser-321' which positively regulates RIPK1 interaction with RIPK3 to promote necroptosis but negatively regulates RIPK1 kinase activity and its interaction with FADD to mediate apoptosis (By similarity). Phosphorylates STING1 in response to cGAMP-activation, promoting association between STEEP1 and STING1 and STING1 translocation to COPII vesicles (PubMed:37832545).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=Although the majority of MAP3K7/TAK1 is found in the cytosol, when complexed with TAB1/MAP3K7IP1 and TAB2/MAP3K7IP2, it is also localized at the cell membrane

Tissue Location

Isoform 1A is the most abundant in ovary, skeletal muscle, spleen and blood mononuclear cells. Isoform 1B is highly expressed in brain, kidney and small intestine. Isoform 1C is the major form in prostate. Isoform 1D is the less abundant form

TAK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

TAK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**TAK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

TAK1 is a member of the serine/threonine protein kinase family. This kinase mediates the signaling transduction induced by TGF beta and morphogenetic protein (BMP), and controls a variety of cell functions including transcription regulation and apoptosis. In response to IL-1, this protein forms a kinase complex including TRAF6, MAP3K7P1/TAB1 and MAP3K7P2/TAB2; this complex is required for the activation of nuclear factor kappa B. This kinase can also activate MAPK8/JNK, MAP2K4/MKK4, and thus plays a role in the cell response to environmental stresses.

TAK1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Cheung, P.C., et al., EMBO J. 22(21):5793-5805 (2003). Sakurai, H., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(38):36916-36923 (2003). Ono, K., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 307(2):332-337 (2003). Edlund, S., et al., Mol. Biol. Cell 14(2):529-544 (2003). Takaesu, G., et al., J. Mol. Biol. 326(1):105-115 (2003).