SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Marker Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-Phospho-IRAK1 (Thr387)/AF647 Conjugated antibody

Catalog Number: SL3194R-AF647

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	Anti-Phospho-IRAK1 (Thr387)/AF647
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human IRAK1 around the phosphorylation site of Thr387 [RG(p-T)LA]
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Applications:	Flow-Cyt=0.2µg /Test IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat(predicted:Rabbit,Cow,Pig,Dog)
Background:	background: This gene encodes the interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase 1, one of two putative serine/threonine kinases that become associated with the interleukin-1 receptor (IL1R) upon stimulation. This gene is partially responsible for IL1-induced upregulation of the transcription factor NF-kappa B. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008] **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

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	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 **Subunit:** Homodimer. Interacts with TOLLIP; this interaction occurs in the cytosol prior to receptor activation. Interacts with MYD88; this interaction recruits IRAK1 to the stimulated receptor complex. Interacts with IL1RL1. Interacts with IRAK1BP1. Associates with TRAF6, PELI1 and IRAK4; this complex recruits MAP3K7/TAK1, TAB1 and TAB2 to mediate NF-kappa-B activation. Interacts (when polyubiquitinated) with IKBKG/NEMO. **Subcellular Location:** Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Translocates to the nucleus when sumoylated. **Tissue Specificity:** Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are ubiquitously expressed in all tissues examined, with isoform 1 being more strongly expressed than isoform 2. **Post-translational modifications:** Following recruitment on the activated receptor complex, phosphorylated on Thr-209, probably by IRAK4, resulting in a conformational change of the kinase domain, allowing further phosphorylations to take place. Thr-387 phosphorylation in the activation loop is required to achieve full enzymatic activity. Polyubiquitinated after cell stimulation with IL-1-beta by PELI1, PELI2 and PELI3. Polyubiquitination occurs with polyubiquitin chains linked through 'Lys-63'. Ubiquitination promotes interaction with NEMO/IKBKG. Also sumoylated; leading to nuclear translocation. **Similarity:** Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. TKL Ser/Thr protein kinase family. Pelle subfamily. Contains 1 death domain. Contains 1 protein kinase domain. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 3654 Human **Entrez Gene:** 16179 Mouse **Entrez Gene:** 363520 Rat Omim: 300283 Human

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	SwissProt: P51617 Human **SwissProt:** Q62406 Mouse **Unigene:** 522819 Human **Unigene:** 38241 Mouse **Unigene:** 22238 Rat Important **Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. IRAK or Interleukin-1 Receptor-associated Kinase 1, is one of two putative serine/threonine kinases that become associated with the interleukin-1 receptor (IL1R) upon stimulation. This protein is partially responsible for IL1-induced upregulation of the ubiquitous transcription factor NF-kappa B.

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