

TIRAP RABBIT PAB

Cat.#: S217911

Product Name: Anti-TIRAP Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Synonyms: Mal; wyatt; BACTS1; MyD88-2

UNIPROT ID: P58753 (Gene Accession - BC032474)

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.

Immunogen: Fusion protein of human TIRAP

Applications: ELISA, IHC

Recommended Dilutions: IHC: 50-200; ELISA: 5000-10000

Host Species: Rabbit

Clonality: Rabbit Polyclonal

Isotype: Immunogen-specific rabbit IgG

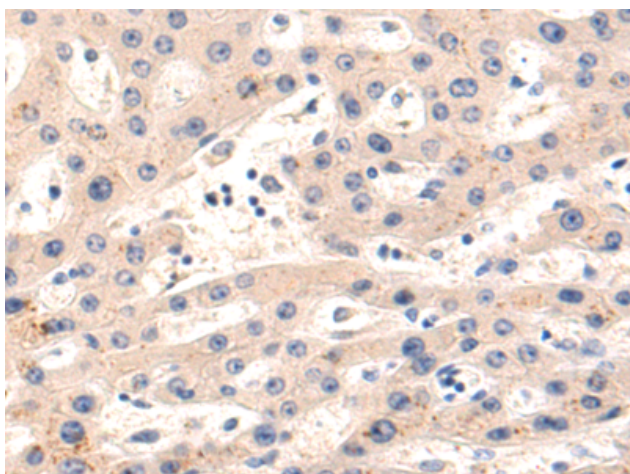
Purification: Antigen affinity purification

Species Reactivity: Human

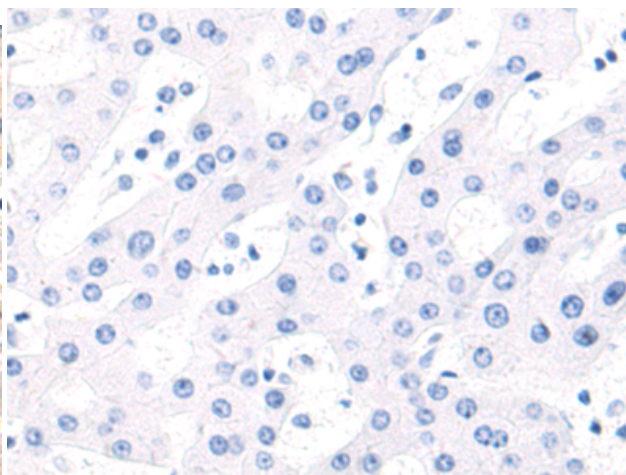
Constituents: PBS (without Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺), pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.05% Sodium Azide and 40% glycerol

Research Areas: Signal Transduction, Cardiovascular, Immunology

Storage & Shipping: Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin embedded Human liver cancer tissue using 217911(TIRAP Antibody) at a dilution of 1/80(Cytoplasm).



In comparison with the IHC on the left, the same paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue is first treated with the fusion protein and then with 217911(Anti-TIRAP Antibody) at dilution 1/80.



Product Description

Pioneering GTPase and Oncogene Product Development since 2010
