

Product name:	IRAK-1 (phospho Thr387) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN04867
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human IRAK1 around the phosphorylation site of Thr387. AA range:353-402
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:50-1:300
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

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],catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,cofactor:Magnesium.,function:Binds to the IL-1 type I receptor following IL-1 engagement, triggering intracellular signaling cascades leading to transcriptional up-regulation and mRNA stabilization. Isoform 1 binds rapidly but is then degraded allowing isoform 2 to mediate a slower, more sustained response to the cytokine. Isoform 2 is inactive suggesting that the kinase activity of this enzyme is not required for IL-1 signaling. Once phosphorylated, IRAK1 recruits the adapter protein PELI1.,PTM:Autophosphorylated or is transphosphorylated by IRAK4 following recruitment to the IL-1RI. In the case of isoform 1, this is linked to ubiquitination and degradation.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. TKL Ser/Thr protein kinase family. Pelle subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,subunit:IL-1 stimulation leads to the formation of a signaling complex which dissociates from the IL-1 receptor following the binding of PELI1. Interacts with IL1RL1. Interacts with IRAK1BP1.,tissue specificity:Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are ubiquitously expressed in all tissues examined, with isoform 1 being more strongly expressed than isoform 2.,