

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

## **Recombinant IRAK1 Monoclonal Antibody**

catalog number: AN301855L

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

#### **Description**

Reactivity Human; Rat; Mouse

Immunogen Recombinant human IRAK1 fragment

 Host
 Rabbit

 Isotype
 IgG, κ

 Clone
 A567

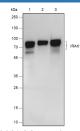
Purification Protein Apurified

Buffer PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

#### Applications Recommended Dilution

WB 1:200-1:1000 IHC 1:100-1:1000

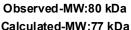
#### Data

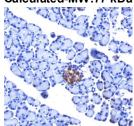


Western Blot with IRAK1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: HEK-293, Lane 2: HeLa,Lane 3: K562

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse pancreas using IRAK1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Rev. V1.1





Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat pancreas using IRAK1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

#### **Preparation & Storage**

Storage Storage Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Shipping Ice bag

### **Background**

#### For Research Use Only

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IRAK1 is the first member of the death domain containing protein kinase family that play a key role in initiating innate immune response against foreign pathogens. They are involved in Toll-like receptor (TLR) and interleukin-1 receptor (IL-1R) signaling pathways. Upon ligand binding to TLR/IL-1R, IRAK1 is recruited by MYD88 to the receptor-signaling complex, the association leads to IRAK1 phosphorylation by IRAK4 and subsequent autophosphorylation and kinase activation. Hyper-phosphorylated IRAK1 then disengages from the receptor complex, and forms a cytosolic IRAK1-TRAF6 complex. TRAF6 then interacts with TAK and TAB, resulting in eventual activation of the NF-kB and MAPK pathways. Phosphorylated IRAK1 also undergoes ubiquitin-mediated degradation or sumoylation, which results in nuclear translocation and transcriptional activation of inflammatory target genes.

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