TBK1/NAK (Phospho Ser172) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP1527

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse

Applications
- ELISA

MW
- 80kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

ELISA 1:5000-20000

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized phosho peptide around human TBK1 and NAK (Ser172)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human Mouse TBK1/NAK (phospho-Ser172) .The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):FVsLY

Target Information

Gene name TBK1 NAK

Protein Name TBK1/NAK (Ser172)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	29110;	Q9UHD2;
Mouse	56480;	Q9WUN2;

Cellular Localization Cytoplasm . Upon mitogen stimulation or triggering of the immune system , TBK1 is recruited to the exocyst by EXOC2. .

Tissue specificity Ubiquitous with higher expression in testis. Expressed in the ganglion cells , nerve fiber layer and microvasculature of the retina.

Function Catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein. ,Function:Serine/threonine protein involved in the signaling cascade converging to the activation of the transcription factor NF-kappa-B. May function as an IKK kinase , playing an essential role in the transcription of a subset of TNF-alpha-induced genes. Also mediates production of RANTES/CCL5 and interferon-beta/IFNB1. Has a pivotal role in the innate immune response. Phosphorylates Borna disease virus (BDV) P protein. Phosphorylates and activates IRF3 and IRF7 and allows their nuclear localization. This leads to production of alpha/beta interferons and the development of a cellular antiviral state. It also seems to be a central factor in the induction of the antiviral interferon response. Inhibition of its interaction with IRF3 , due to HCV NS3 binding or BDV P protein seems to be one mechanism of inhibition of the innate immune responses of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection or Borna disease virus infection respectively. ,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Ser/Thr protein kinase family. I-kappa-B kinase subfamily. ,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain. ,subunit:Interacts with TIRAP , TANK and TRAF2. Part of a ternary complex consisting of TANK , TRAF2 and TBK1. Interacts with AZI2. Interacts with SIKE. Interacts with TICAM1/TRIF , IRF3 and DDX58/RIG-I , interactions are disrupted by the interaction between TBK1 and SIKE. Interacts with HCV NS3 , a hepatitis C virus protein and with BDV P protein , a Borna disease virus protein. ,tissue specificity:Ubiquitous with higher expression in testis. ,

Validation Data

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information: **TBK1/NAK (Phospho Ser172) Rabbit pAb**