

Phospho-TIFA (Thr9) (YD16114) Rabbit mAb

货号: **AYD11709**

产品信息

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| 反应 | Human |
| 宿主 | Rabbit |
| 克隆性 | Monoclonal |
| 预测反应 | |
| 应用 | WB IP |
| 推荐浓度 | |
| 理论分子量 | 21kDa |
| 实测分子量 | |
| 形式 | Liquid |
| 保存条件 | Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.75% BSA,50% glycerol,pH7.3. |
| 偶联物 | Unconjugated |
| 阳性对照 | |
| 细胞定位 | Cytoplasm |
| 纯化 | |

抗原信息

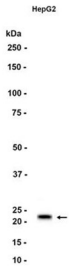
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| 抗原信息 | |
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靶点信息

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| 研究背景 | Adapter molecule that plays a key role in the activation of pro-inflammatory NF-kappa-B signaling following detection of bacterial pathogen-associated molecular pattern metabolites (PAMPs) (PubMed:12566447, PubMed:15492226, PubMed:26068852, PubMed:28222186, PubMed:28877472, PubMed:30111836). Promotes activation of an innate immune response by inducing the oligomerization and polyubiquitination of TRAF6, which leads to the activation of TAK1 and IKK through a proteasome-independent mechanism (PubMed:15492226, PubMed:26068852). TIFA-dependent innate immune response is triggered by ADP-D-glycero-beta-D-manno-heptose (ADP-Heptose), a potent PAMP present in all Gram-negative and some Gram-positive bacteria: ADP-Heptose is recognized by ALPK1, which phosphorylates TIFA at Thr-9, leading to TIFA homooligomerization and subsequent activation of pro-inflammatory NF-kappa-B signaling (PubMed:30111836) |
| 基因ID | 92610 |

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| 基因名 | TIFA |
| Swiss | Q96CG3 |
| 别名 | Phospho-TIFA (Thr9) (YD16114) |

产品验证



实验步骤

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