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# Phospho-TBK(S172) Antibody

Pepide Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP3627a

## Product Information

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|---|---|
| **Application** | WB, DB, E |
| **Primary Accession** | Q9UHD2 |
| **Other Accession** | Q6DFJ6, Q9WUN2, NP_037386 |
| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Predicted** | Mouse, Xenopus, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Isotype** | Rabbit IgG |
| **Clone Names** | RB16573 |
| **Calculated MW** | 83642 |

## Additional Information

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| **Gene ID** | 29110 |
| **Other Names** | Serine/threonine-protein kinase TBK1, NF-kappa-B-activating kinase, T2K, TANK-binding kinase 1, TBK1, NAK |
| **Target/Specificity** | This TBK Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding S172 of human TBK. |
| **Dilution** | WB~~1:1000 DB~~1:500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration. |
| **Format** | Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification. |
| **Storage** | Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles. |
| **Precautions** | Phospho-TBK(S172) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |

## Protein Information

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| **Name** | TBK1 {ECO:0000303\|PubMed:10581243, ECO:0000312\|HGNC:HGNC:11584} |
| **Function** | Serine/threonine kinase that plays an essential role in regulating inflammatory responses to foreign agents (PubMed:10581243, PubMed:11839743, PubMed:12692549, PubMed:12702806, |

PubMed:14703513, PubMed:15367631, PubMed:15485837, PubMed:18583960, PubMed:21138416, PubMed:23453971, PubMed:23453972, PubMed:23746807, PubMed:25636800, PubMed:26611359, PubMed:32404352, PubMed:34363755, PubMed:32298923). Following activation of toll-like receptors by viral or bacterial components, associates with TRAF3 and TANK and phosphorylates interferon regulatory factors (IRFs) IRF3 and IRF7 as well as DDX3X (PubMed:12692549, PubMed:12702806, PubMed:14703513, PubMed:15367631, PubMed:18583960, PubMed:25636800). This activity allows subsequent homodimerization and nuclear translocation of the IRFs leading to transcriptional activation of pro-inflammatory and antiviral genes including IFNA and IFNB (PubMed:12702806, PubMed:15367631, PubMed:25636800, PubMed:32972995). In order to establish such an antiviral state, TBK1 form several different complexes whose composition depends on the type of cell and cellular stimuli (PubMed:23453971, PubMed:23453972, PubMed:23746807). Plays a key role in IRF3 activation: acts by first phosphorylating innate adapter proteins MAVS, STING1 and TICAM1 on their pLxIS motif, leading to recruitment of IRF3, thereby licensing IRF3 for phosphorylation by TBK1 (PubMed:25636800, PubMed:30842653, PubMed:37926288, PubMed:38917796). Phosphorylated IRF3 dissociates from the adapter proteins, dimerizes, and then enters the nucleus to induce expression of interferons (PubMed:25636800). Thus, several scaffolding molecules including FADD, TRADD, MAVS, AZI2, TANK or TBKBP1/SINTBAD can be recruited to the TBK1- containing-complexes (PubMed:21931631). Under particular conditions, functions as a NF-kappa-B effector by phosphorylating NF-kappa-B inhibitor alpha/NFKBIA, IKBKB or RELA to translocate NF-Kappa-B to the nucleus (PubMed:10783893, PubMed:15489227). Restricts bacterial proliferation by phosphorylating the autophagy receptor OPTN/Optineurin on 'Ser-177', thus enhancing LC3 binding affinity and antibacterial autophagy (PubMed:21617041). Phosphorylates SMCR8 component of the C9orf72-SMCR8 complex, promoting autophagosome maturation (PubMed:27103069). Phosphorylates ATG8 proteins MAP1LC3C and GABARAPL2, thereby preventing their delipidation and premature removal from nascent autophagosomes (PubMed:31709703). Seems to play a role in energy balance regulation by sustaining a state of chronic, low-grade inflammation in obesity, which leads to a negative impact on insulin sensitivity (By similarity). Attenuates retroviral budding by phosphorylating the endosomal sorting complex required for transport-I (ESCRT-I) subunit VPS37C (PubMed:21270402). Phosphorylates Borna disease virus (BDV) P protein (PubMed:16155125). Plays an essential role in the TLR3- and IFN-dependent control of herpes virus HSV-1 and HSV-2 infections in the central nervous system (PubMed:22851595). Acts both as a positive and negative regulator of the mTORC1 complex, depending on the context: activates mTORC1 in response to growth factors by catalyzing phosphorylation of MTOR, while it limits the mTORC1 complex by promoting phosphorylation of RPTOR (PubMed:29150432, PubMed:31530866). Acts as a positive regulator of the mTORC2 complex by mediating phosphorylation of MTOR, leading to increased phosphorylation and activation of AKT1 (By similarity). Phosphorylates and activates AKT1 (PubMed:21464307). Involved in the regulation of TNF-induced RIPK1-mediated cell death, probably acting via CYLD phosphorylation that in turn controls RIPK1 ubiquitination status (PubMed:34363755). Also participates in the differentiation of T follicular regulatory cells together with the receptor ICOS (PubMed:27135603).

**Cellular Location**

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

**Tissue Location**

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

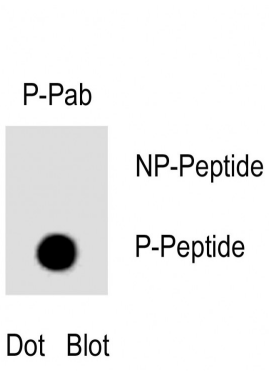
## Background

The NF-kappa-B (NFKB) complex of proteins is inhibited by I-kappa-B (IKB) proteins, which inactivate NFKB by trapping it in the cytoplasm. Phosphorylation of serine residues on the IKB proteins by IKB kinases marks them for destruction via the ubiquitination pathway, thereby allowing activation and nuclear translocation of the NFKB complex. TKB is similar to IKB kinases and can mediate NFKB activation in response to certain growth factors. The protein can form a complex with the IKB protein TANK and TRAF2 and release the NFKB inhibition caused by TANK.

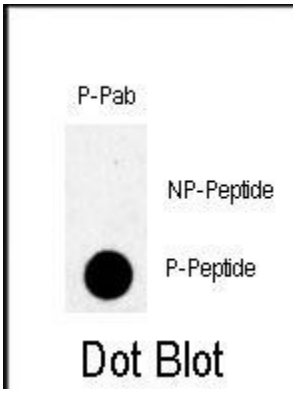
## References

Deng,W., J. Biol. Chem. 283 (51), 35590-35597 (2008)
Chessler,A.D., J. Immunol. 181 (11), 7917-7924 (2008)
Soulat,D., EMBO J. 27 (15), 2135-2146 (2008)

## Images




Dot blot analysis of Phospho-TBK(S172) Antibody (Cat. AP3627a) on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antobodies working concentration was 0. 5ug per ml




Dot blot analysis of anti-Phospho-TBK-pS172 Antibody (Cat.#AP3627a) on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of Phospho-peptide or Non Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antibody working concentrations are 0.5ug per ml.

## Citations

- Evaluating TBK1 as a therapeutic target in cancers with activated IRF3.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.