

# **IRAK-1 Polyclonal Antibody**

Catalog # AP70572

#### **Product Information**

Application WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession P51617
Reactivity Human
Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 76537

#### **Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 3654

Other Names IRAK1; IRAK; Interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase 1; IRAK-1

**Dilution** WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300.

ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A

Format Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium

azide.

Storage Conditions -20°C

#### **Protein Information**

Name IRAK1 ( HGNC:6112)

Synonyms IRAK

**Function** Serine/threonine-protein kinase that plays a critical role in initiating innate

immune response against foreign pathogens. Involved in Toll-like receptor (TLR) and IL-1R signaling pathways. Is rapidly recruited by MYD88 to the receptor-signaling complex upon TLR activation. Association with MYD88

leads to IRAK1 phosphorylation by IRAK4 and subsequent

autophosphorylation and kinase activation. Phosphorylates E3 ubiquitin ligases Pellino proteins (PELI1, PELI2 and PELI3) to promote pellino-mediated

polyubiquitination of IRAK1. Then, the ubiquitin-binding domain of IKBKG/NEMO binds to polyubiquitinated IRAK1 bringing together the IRAK1-MAP3K7/TAK1-TRAF6 complex and the NEMO-IKKA-IKKB complex. In turn, MAP3K7/TAK1 activates IKKs (CHUK/IKKA and IKBKB/IKKB) leading to

NF-kappa-B nuclear translocation and activation. Alternatively, phosphorylates TIRAP to promote its ubiquitination and subsequent degradation. Phosphorylates the interferon regulatory factor 7 (IRF7) to induce its activation and translocation to the nucleus, resulting in transcriptional activation of type I IFN genes, which drive the cell in an

antiviral state. When sumoylated, translocates to the nucleus and

phosphorylates STAT3.

**Cellular Location** Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Lipid droplet Note=Translocates to the nucleus when

sumoylated. RSAD2/viperin recruits it to the lipid droplet (By similarity).

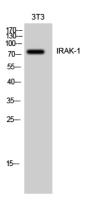
Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are ubiquitously expressed in all tissues examined, **Tissue Location** 

with isoform 1 being more strongly expressed than isoform 2.

## **Background**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase that plays a critical role in initiating innate immune response against foreign pathogens. Involved in Toll-like receptor (TLR) and IL-1R signaling pathways. Is rapidly recruited by MYD88 to the receptor- signaling complex upon TLR activation. Association with MYD88 leads to IRAK1 phosphorylation by IRAK4 and subsequent autophosphorylation and kinase activation. Phosphorylates E3 ubiquitin ligases Pellino proteins (PELI1, PELI2 and PELI3) to promote pellino-mediated polyubiquitination of IRAK1. Then, the ubiquitin-binding domain of IKBKG/NEMO binds to polyubiquitinated IRAK1 bringing together the IRAK1-MAP3K7/TAK1-TRAF6 complex and the NEMO-IKKA-IKKB complex. In turn, MAP3K7/TAK1 activates IKKs (CHUK/IKKA and IKBKB/IKKB) leading to NF-kappa-B nuclear translocation and activation. Alternatively, phosphorylates TIRAP to promote its ubiquitination and subsequent degradation. Phosphorylates the interferon regulatory factor 7 (IRF7) to induce its activation and translocation to the nucleus, resulting in transcriptional activation of type I IFN genes, which drive the cell in an antiviral state. When sumoylated, translocates to the nucleus and phosphorylates STAT3.

### **Images**



Western Blot analysis of 3T3 cells using IRAK-1 Polyclonal Antibody

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