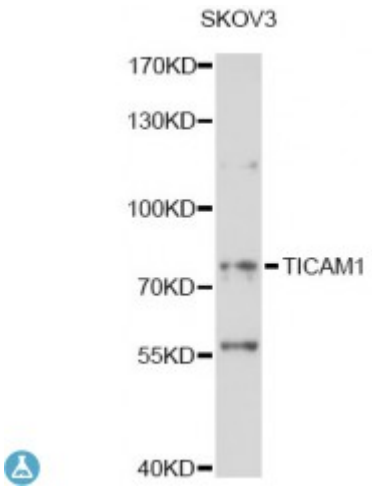
Anti-TICAM1 Antibody



Description	This gene encodes an adaptor protein containing a Toll/interleukin-1 receptor (TIR) homology domain, which is an intracellular signaling domain that mediates protein-protein interactions between the Toll-like receptors (TLRs) and signal-transduction components. This protein is involved in native immunity against invading pathogens. It specifically interacts with toll-like receptor 3, but not with other TLRs, and this association mediates dsRNA induction of interferon-beta through activation of nuclear factor kappa-B, during an antiviral immune response.

Model	STJ116097
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence within amino acids 150-250 of human TICAM1 (NP_891549.1).
Gene ID	148022
Gene Symbol	TICAM1
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitously expressed but with higher levels in liver
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	TIR domain-containing adapter molecule 1 TICAM-1 Proline-rich vinculin and TIR domain-containing protein B Putative NF-kappa-B-activating protein

	502H Toll-interleukin-1 receptor domain-containing adapter protein inducing int
Molecular Weight	76.422 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:18348OMIM:607601Reactome:R-HSA-140534
Alternative Names	TIR domain-containing adapter molecule 1 TICAM-1 Proline-rich vinculin and TIR domain-containing protein B Putative NF-kappa-B-activating protein 502H Toll-interleukin-1 receptor domain-containing adapter protein inducing int
Function	Involved in innate immunity against invading pathogens, Adapter used by TLR3 and TLR4 (through TICAM2) to mediate NF-kappa-B and interferon-regulatory factor (IRF) activation, and to induce apoptosis, Ligand binding to these receptors results in TRIF recruitment through its TIR domain, Distinct protein-interaction motifs allow recruitment of the effector proteins TBK1, TRAF6 and RIPK1, which in turn, lead to the activation of transcription factors IRF3 and IRF7, NF-kappa-B and FADD respectively,
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated by TBK1,