

Goat Anti-TICAM-1 / TRIF Antibody (internal region)
Purified Goat Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AF4229a

Specification

Goat Anti-TICAM-1 / TRIF Antibody (internal region) - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q8IUC6
Other Accession	106759(mouse) , 363328(rat) , NP_891549.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Dog
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	0.5
Calculated MW	76422

Goat Anti-TICAM-1 / TRIF Antibody (internal region) - Additional Information

Gene ID 148022

Other Names

TICAM1; toll-like receptor adaptor molecule 1; PRVTIRB; TICAM-1; TRIF; TIR domain containing adaptor inducing interferon-beta; TIR domain-containing adapter molecule 1; TIR domain-containing adapter protein inducing IFN-beta; 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 interferon beta

Format

Supplied at 0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin. Aliquot and store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.

Immunogen

Peptide with sequence PDGATFCEDFQVP, from the internal region of the protein sequence according to NP_891549.1.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Goat Anti-TICAM-1 / TRIF Antibody (internal region) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Goat Anti-TICAM-1 / TRIF Antibody (internal region) - Protein Information

Name TICAM1

Synonyms PRVTIRB, TRIF

Function

Involved in innate immunity against invading pathogens. Adapter used by TLR3, TLR4 (through TICAM2) and TLR5 to mediate NF- kappa-B and interferon-regulatory factor (IRF) activation, and to induce apoptosis (PubMed:12471095, PubMed:12539043, PubMed:14739303, PubMed:28747347). Ligand binding to these receptors results in TRIF recruitment through its TIR domain (PubMed:12471095, PubMed:12539043, PubMed:14739303). 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 (PubMed:12471095, PubMed:12539043, PubMed:14739303). Phosphorylation by TBK1 on the pLxIS motif leads to recruitment and subsequent activation of the transcription factor IRF3 to induce expression of type I interferon and exert a potent immunity against invading pathogens (PubMed:25636800). Component of a multi-helicase- TICAM1 complex that acts as a cytoplasmic sensor of viral double- stranded RNA (dsRNA) and plays a role in the activation of a cascade of antiviral responses including the induction of pro-inflammatory cytokines (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome. Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q80UF7}. Mitochondrion {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q80UF7}. Note=Colocalizes with UBQLN1 in the autophagosome (PubMed:21695056). Colocalizes in the cytosol with DDX1, DDX21 and DHX36. Colocalizes in the mitochondria with DDX1 and poly(I:C) RNA ligand. The multi-helicase-TICAM1 complex may translocate to the mitochondria upon poly(I:C) RNA ligand stimulation (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q80UF7, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21695056}

Tissue Location

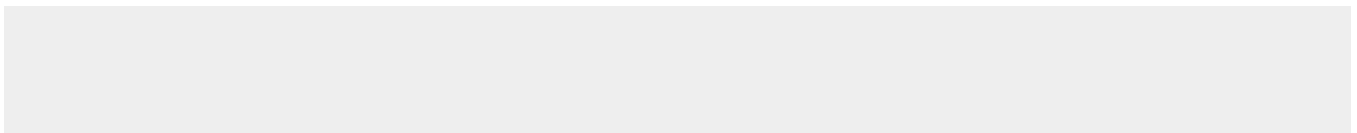
Ubiquitously expressed but with higher levels in liver.

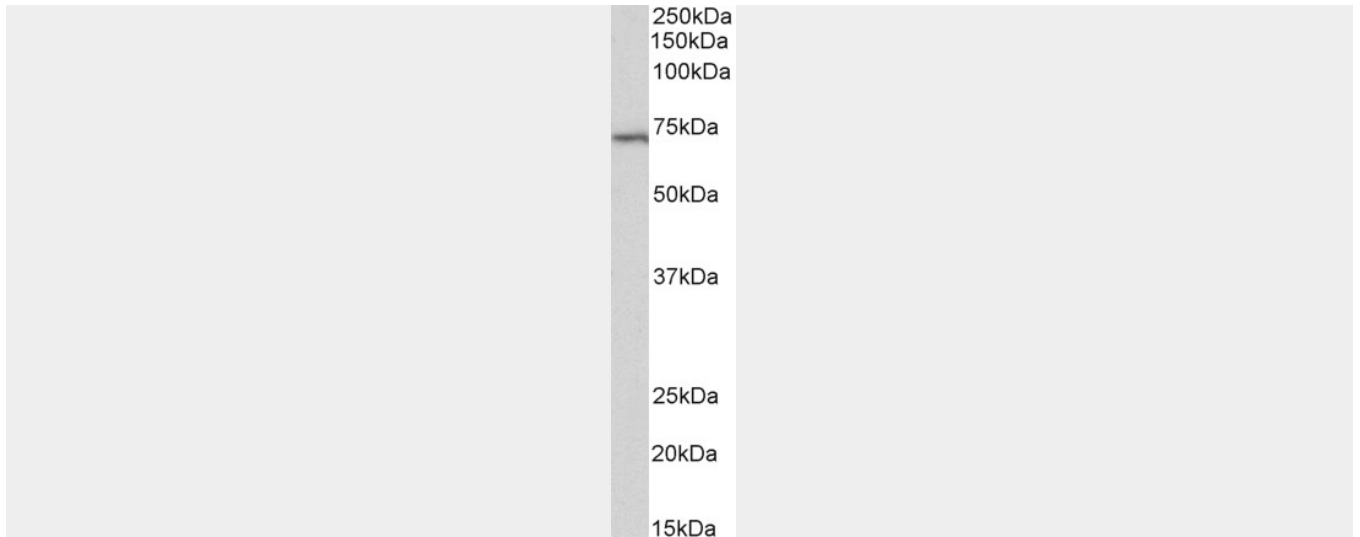
Goat Anti-TICAM-1 / TRIF Antibody (internal region) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Goat Anti-TICAM-1 / TRIF Antibody (internal region) - Images





AF4229a (2 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) staining of Daudi lysate (35 μg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

Goat Anti-TICAM-1 / TRIF Antibody (internal region) - References

Selective TRIF-dependent signaling by a synthetic toll-like receptor 4 agonist. Bowen WS, Minns LA, Johnson DA, Mitchell TC, Hutton MM, Evans JT. Science signaling 2012 Feb 5 (211): ra13.