

# Pellino 1 Antibody

Catalog # ASC11563

### Specification

# Pellino 1 Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Other Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Isotype Calculated MW Application Notes WB, ICC, IF <u>O96FA3</u> NP\_065702, <u>11037063</u> Human, Mouse, Rat Rabbit Polyclonal IgG 46 kDa KDa Pellino 1 antibody can be used for detection of Pellino 1 by Western blot at 1 - 2 μg/mL.

## Pellino 1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID Target/Specificity PELI1; 57162

### **Reconstitution & Storage**

Pellino 1 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

#### Precautions

Pellino 1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### Pellino 1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name PELI1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:30952868}

Synonyms PRISM

Function

E3 ubiquitin ligase catalyzing the covalent attachment of ubiquitin moieties onto substrate proteins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12496252"

target="\_blank">12496252</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17675297" target="\_blank">17675297</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29883609" target="\_blank">29883609</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30952868" target="\_blank">30952868</a>). Involved in the TLR and IL-1 signaling pathways via interaction with the complex containing IRAK kinases and TRAF6 (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12496252" target="\_blank">12496252</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17675297" target="\_blank">17675297</a>). Acts as a positive regulator of inflammatory response in microglia through activation of NF-kappa-B and MAP



kinase (By similarity). Mediates 'Lys- 63'-linked polyubiguitination of IRAK1 allowing subsequent NF-kappa-B activation (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12496252" target=" blank">12496252</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17675297" target=" blank">17675297</a>). Conjugates 'Lys-63'- linked ubiquitin chains to the adapter protein ASC/PYCARD, which in turn is crucial for NLRP3 inflammasome activation (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34706239" target=" blank">34706239</a>). Mediates 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination of RIPK3 leading to its subsequent proteasome-dependent degradation; preferentially recognizes and mediates the degradation of the 'Thr-182' phosphorylated form of RIPK3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29883609" target=" blank">29883609</a>). Negatively regulates necroptosis by reducing RIPK3 expression (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29883609" target=" blank">29883609</a>). Mediates 'Lys-63'-linked ubiguitination of RIPK1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29883609" target=" blank">29883609</a>). Following phosphorylation by ATM, catalyzes 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination of NBN, promoting DNA repair via homologous recombination (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30952868" target=" blank">30952868</a>). Negatively regulates activation of the metabolic mTORC1

signaling pathway by mediating 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination of mTORC1-inhibitory protein TSC1 and thereby promoting TSC1/TSC2 complex stability (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33215753" target="\_blank">33215753</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Chromosome. Note=Localizes to DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) in response to DNA damage.

#### **Tissue Location**

Expressed at high levels in normal skin but decreased in keratinocytes from toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) patients (at protein level).

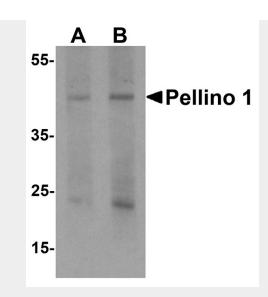
#### Pellino 1 Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Pellino 1 Antibody - Images

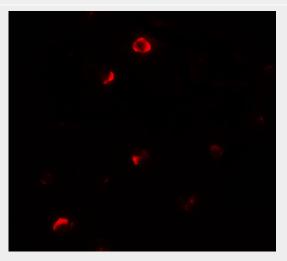




Western blot analysis of Pellino 1 in human liver tissue lysate with Pellino 1 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2  $\mu$ g/mL.



Immunocytochemistry of Pellino in HepG2 cells with Pellino 1 antibody at 2.5  $\mu$ g/ml.



Immunofluorescence of Pellino 1 in HepG2 cells with Pellino 1 antibody at 20  $\mu$ g/ml. Pellino 1 Antibody - Background



Pellino 1 Antibody: The Pellino proteins are a highly homologous family of E3 ubiquitin ligases that act as upstream mediators in Toll-like receptor (TLR) pathways that lead to activation of MAP kinases and transcription factors. Pellino 1 is required for interleukin-1-mediated signaling through its interaction with the IRAK4-IRAK-TRAF6 complex, ultimately resulting in the activation of NF- $\kappa$ B. Like other members of the Pellino family, Pellino 1 is an E3 ubiquitin ligase, able to catalyze the polyubiquitination of IRAK1. It is activated via phosphorylation by either IRAK1 and IRAK4 or the IKK-related kinases IKK- $\epsilon$  and TBK1. In addition to phosphorylation, Pellino 1 activity is also modulated via ubiquitination and sumoylation.

## Pellino 1 Antibody - References

Moynagh PN. The Pellino family: IRAK E3 ligases with emerging roles in innate immune signaling. Trends Immunol. 2009; 30:33-42.

Jiang Z, Johnson J, Nie H, et al. Pellino 1 is required for interleukin-1 (IL-1)-mediated signaling through its interaction with the IL-1 receptor-associated kinase 4 (IRAK4)-IRAK-tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factor 6 (TRAF6) complex. J. Biol. Chem. 2003; 278:10952-6 Butler MP, Hanly JA, and Moynagh PN. Kinase-active interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinases promote polyubiquitination and degradation of the Pellino family: direct evidence for Pellino proteins being ubiquitin-protein isopeptide ligases. J. Biol. Chem. 2007; 282:29729-37. Goh ET, Arthur JS, Cheung PC, et al. Identification of the protein kinases that activate the E3 ubiquitin ligase Pellino 1 in the innate immune system. Biochem. J. 2012; 441:339-46