

ARG57528 anti-TBK1 / NAK antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes TBK1 / NAK
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	TBK1 / NAK
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide around the N-terminus of Human NAK / TBK1.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	T2K; NAK; TANK-binding kinase 1; EC 2.7.11.1; NF-kappa-B-activating kinase; Serine/threonine-protein kinase TBK1

Application Instructions

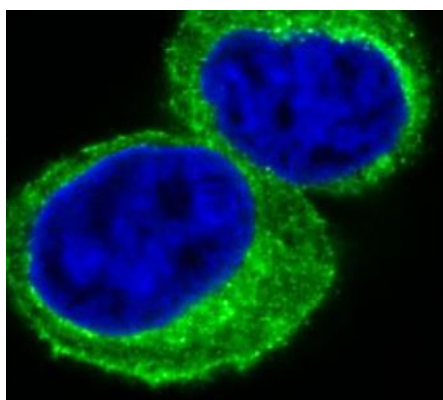
Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 150mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

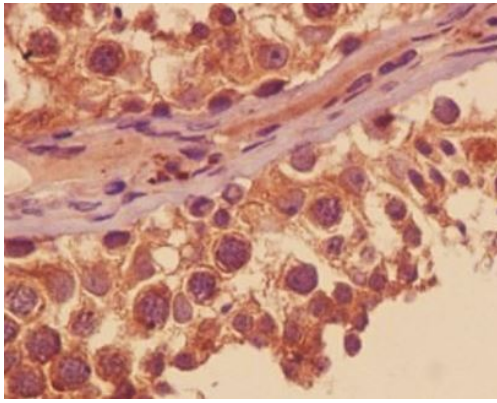
Gene Symbol	TBK1
Gene Full Name	TANK-binding kinase 1
Background	The NF-kappa-B (NFKB) complex of proteins is inhibited by I-kappa-B (IKB) proteins, which inactivate NFKB by trapping it in the cytoplasm. Phosphorylation of serine residues on the IKB proteins by IKB kinases marks them for destruction via the ubiquitination pathway, thereby allowing activation and nuclear translocation of the NFKB complex. The protein encoded by this gene is similar to IKB kinases and can mediate NFKB activation in response to certain growth factors. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2010]
Function	Serine/threonine kinase that plays an essential role in regulating inflammatory responses to foreign agents. 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. 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. In order to establish such an antiviral state, TBK1 form several different complexes whose composition depends on the type of cell and cellular stimuli. Thus, several scaffolding molecules including FADD, TRADD, MAVS, AZI2, TANK or TBKBP1/SINTBAD can be recruited to the TBK1-containing-complexes. Under particular conditions, functions as a NF-kappa-B effector by phosphorylating NF-kappa-B inhibitor alpha/NFKBIA, IKKB or RELA to translocate NF-Kappa-B to the nucleus. Restricts bacterial proliferation by phosphorylating the autophagy receptor OPTN/Optineurin on 'Ser-177', thus enhancing LC3 binding affinity and antibacterial autophagy. Phosphorylates and activates AKT1. Seems to play a role in energy balance regulation by sustaining a state of chronic, low-grade inflammation in obesity, wich leads to a negative impact on insulin sensitivity. Attenuates retroviral budding by phosphorylating the endosomal sorting complex required for transport-I (ESCRT-I) subunit VPS37C. Phosphorylates Borna disease virus (BDV) P protein. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	84 kDa
PTM	Autophosphorylation at Ser-172 activates the kinase, and is an essential step for virus-triggered signaling. Phosphorylated by IKKB/IKKB at Ser-172. Phosphorylation requires homodimerization and ubiquitination at Lys-30 and Lys-401. Dephosphorylated at Ser-172 by PPM1B and this negatively regulates its role in mediating antiviral response. 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination by MIB1 after RNA virus infection, or by NRDP1 after LPS stimulation at Lys-30 and Lys-401, participates in kinase activation. 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination at Lys-670 by DTX4 leads to proteasomal degradation. 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination by TRAIIP also leads to proteasomal degradation. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Nucleus.

Images



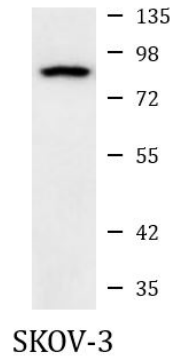
ARG57528 anti-TBK1 / NAK antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: MCF7 cells stained with ARG57528 anti-TBK1 / NAK antibody.



ARG57528 anti-TBK1 / NAK antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human testis tissue stained with ARG57528 anti-TBK1 / NAK antibody.



ARG57528 anti-TBK1 / NAK antibody WB image

Western blot: SKOV-3 cell lysate stained with ARG57528 anti-TBK1 / NAK antibody at 1:1000 dilution.