

## TOLLIP

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:** WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200

**Calculated MW:** 30kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human TOLLIP

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

5

**Synonym:**

FLJ33531; IL-1RAcPIP;

**Catalog #:** A2202

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 54472

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** Q9H0E2

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

innate immune responses (1-3). TLRs recognize conserved motifs found in various pathogens and mediate defense responses. Triggering of the TLR pathway leads to the activation of NF- $\kappa$ B and subsequent regulation of immune and inflammatory genes. The TLRs and members of the IL-1 receptor family share a conserved stretch of approximately 200 amino acids known as the Toll/Interleukin-1 receptor (TIR) domain. Upon activation, TLRs associate with a number of cytoplasmic adaptor proteins containing TIR domains, including myeloid differentiation factor 88 (MyD88), MyD88-adaptor-like/TIR-associated protein (MAL/TIRAP), Toll-receptor-associated activator of interferon (TRIF), and Toll-receptor-associated molecule (TRAM). This association leads to the recruitment and activation of IRAK1 and IRAK4, which form a complex with TRAF6 to activate TAK1 and IKK. Activation of IKK leads to the degradation of I $\kappa$ B, which normally maintains NF- $\kappa$ B in an inactive state by sequestering it in the cytoplasm. Tollip (Toll interacting protein) is an adaptor protein discovered to be associated with the IRAK complex and recruited to IL1-R following IL-1 stimulation (4). Overexpression of Tollip results in impaired NF- $\kappa$ B signaling (4). Tollip also associates directly with TLR2 and TLR4 and inhibits TLR-mediated signaling through inhibition of IRAK (5). Studies of Tollip deficient mice suggest that it plays a role in the regulation of inflammatory cytokines in response to IL-1 and LPS (6).

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