

**TBK1 Rabbit mAb**  
Catalog # AP77372**Specification****TBK1 Rabbit mAb - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IHC-P, ICC</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9UHD2</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human, Mouse, Rat</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Monoclonal Antibody</b>
Calculated MW	<b>83642</b>

**TBK1 Rabbit mAb - Additional Information**

Gene ID 29110

**Other Names**

TBK1

**Dilution**

WB~~1/500-1/1000

IHC-P~~N/A

ICC~~N/A

**Format**

50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.

**Storage**

Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

**TBK1 Rabbit mAb - Protein Information****Name** TBK1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:10581243, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:11584}**Function**

Serine/threonine kinase that plays an essential role in regulating inflammatory responses to foreign agents (PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10581243"

target="\_blank"&gt;10581243&lt;/a&gt;, PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11839743"

target="\_blank"&gt;11839743&lt;/a&gt;, PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12692549"

target="\_blank"&gt;12692549&lt;/a&gt;, PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12702806"

target="\_blank"&gt;12702806&lt;/a&gt;, PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14703513"

target="\_blank"&gt;14703513&lt;/a&gt;, PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15367631"

target="\_blank"&gt;15367631&lt;/a&gt;, PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15485837"

target="\_blank"&gt;15485837&lt;/a&gt;, PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18583960"

target="\_blank"&gt;18583960&lt;/a&gt;, PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21138416"

target="\_blank"&gt;21138416&lt;/a&gt;, PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23453971"

target="\_blank"&gt;23453971&lt;/a&gt;, PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23453972"

target="\_blank"&gt;23453972&lt;/a&gt;, PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23746807"

target="\_blank">23746807</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25636800" target="\_blank">25636800</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26611359" target="\_blank">26611359</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32404352" target="\_blank">32404352</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34363755" target="\_blank">34363755</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32298923" target="\_blank">32298923</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12692549" target="\_blank">12692549</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12702806" target="\_blank">12702806</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14703513" target="\_blank">14703513</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15367631" target="\_blank">15367631</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18583960" target="\_blank">18583960</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25636800" target="\_blank">25636800</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12702806" target="\_blank">12702806</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15367631" target="\_blank">15367631</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25636800" target="\_blank">25636800</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32972995" target="\_blank">32972995</a>). In order to establish such an antiviral state, TBK1 form several different complexes whose composition depends on the type of cell and cellular stimuli (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23453971" target="\_blank">23453971</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23453972" target="\_blank">23453972</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23746807" target="\_blank">23746807</a>). Plays a key role in IRF3 activation: acts by first phosphorylating innate adapter proteins MAVS, STING1 and TICAM1 on their pLxIS motif, leading to recruitment of IRF3, thereby licensing IRF3 for phosphorylation by TBK1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25636800" target="\_blank">25636800</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30842653" target="\_blank">30842653</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37926288" target="\_blank">37926288</a>). Phosphorylated IRF3 dissociates from the adapter proteins, dimerizes, and then enters the nucleus to induce expression of interferons (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25636800" target="\_blank">25636800</a>). Thus, several scaffolding molecules including FADD, TRADD, MAVS, AZI2, TANK or TBKBP1/SINTBAD can be recruited to the TBK1-containing- complexes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21931631" target="\_blank">21931631</a>). Under particular conditions, functions as a NF-kappa-B effector by phosphorylating NF-kappa-B inhibitor alpha/NFKBIA, IKKBK or RELA to translocate NF-Kappa-B to the nucleus (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10783893" target="\_blank">10783893</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15489227" target="\_blank">15489227</a>). Restricts bacterial proliferation by phosphorylating the autophagy receptor OPTN/Optineurin on 'Ser-177', thus enhancing LC3 binding affinity and antibacterial autophagy (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21617041" target="\_blank">21617041</a>). Phosphorylates SMCR8 component of the C9orf72-SMCR8 complex, promoting autophagosome maturation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27103069" target="\_blank">27103069</a>). Phosphorylates ATG8 proteins MAP1LC3C and GABARAPL2, thereby preventing their delipidation and premature removal from nascent autophagosomes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31709703" target="\_blank">31709703</a>). Seems to play a role in energy balance regulation by sustaining a state of chronic, low-grade inflammation in obesity, which leads to a negative impact on insulin sensitivity (By similarity). Attenuates retroviral budding by phosphorylating the endosomal sorting complex required for transport-I (ESCRT-I) subunit VPS37C (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21270402" target="\_blank">21270402</a>). Phosphorylates Borna disease virus (BDV) P protein (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16155125" target="\_blank">16155125</a>). Plays an essential role in the TLR3- and IFN- dependent control of herpes virus HSV-1 and HSV-2 infections in the central nervous system (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22851595" target="\_blank">22851595</a>).

target="\_blank">22851595</a>). Acts both as a positive and negative regulator of the mTORC1 complex, depending on the context: activates mTORC1 in response to growth factors by catalyzing phosphorylation of MTOR, while it limits the mTORC1 complex by promoting phosphorylation of RPTOR (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29150432" target="\_blank">29150432</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31530866" target="\_blank">31530866</a>). Acts as a positive regulator of the mTORC2 complex by mediating phosphorylation of MTOR, leading to increased phosphorylation and activation of AKT1 (By similarity). Phosphorylates and activates AKT1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21464307" target="\_blank">21464307</a>). Involved in the regulation of TNF-induced RIPK1- mediated cell death, probably acting via CYLD phosphorylation that in turn controls RIPK1 ubiquitination status (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34363755" target="\_blank">34363755</a>). Also participates in the differentiation of T follicular regulatory cells together with the receptor ICOS (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27135603" target="\_blank">27135603</a>).

### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Note=Upon mitogen stimulation or triggering of the immune system, TBK1 is recruited to the exocyst by EXOC2.

### Tissue Location

Ubiquitous with higher expression in testis. Expressed in the ganglion cells, nerve fiber layer and microvasculature of the retina.

### TBK1 Rabbit mAb - 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](#)

### TBK1 Rabbit mAb - Images



