

IRAK2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7803a**Specification**

IRAK2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [O43187](#)**IRAK2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3656**Other Names**

Interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase-like 2, IRAK-2, IRAK2

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7803a](/product/products/AP7803a) was selected from the N-term region of human IRAK2. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IRAK2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** IRAK2**Function**

Binds to the IL-1 type I receptor following IL-1 engagement, triggering intracellular signaling cascades leading to transcriptional up-regulation and mRNA stabilization.

Tissue Location

Expressed in spleen, thymus, prostate, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, pancreas and peripheral blood leukocytes

IRAK2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

IRAK2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

IRAK2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the γ phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The tyrosine-like kinase (TLK) group consists of 40 tyrosine and serine-threonine kinases such as MLK (mixed-lineage kinase), LSK (LIMK/TESK), IRAK (interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase), Raf, RIPK (receptor-interacting protein kinase), and STRK (activin and TGF-beta receptors) families.

IRAK2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Muzio, M., et al., Science 278(5343):1612-1615 (1997).