

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

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**IRAK2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary 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  $\gamma$  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).