Mouse Toll/Interleukin-1 receptor domain-containing adapter protein (TIRAP) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK6521

Package Size: #EK6521-1 48T #EK6521-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Mouse Toll/Interleukin-1 receptor domain-containing adapter protein (TIRAP) ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Mouse (Mus musculus)
Other Names	FLJ42305; Mal; wyatt; MyD88 adapter-like protein|OTTHUMP00000179130|Toll-interleukin 1 receptor domain-containing adaptor protein|Toll-like receptor adaptor protein|adapter protein wyatt
Accession No.	Q99JY1
Uniprot	Q99JY1
GeneID	117149;
Storage	The stability of ELISA kit is determined by the loss rate of activity. The loss rate of this kit is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test. Keep the kit at 37C for 4 and 7 days, and compare O.D.values of the kit kept at 37C with that of at recommended temperature. (referring from China Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation. For ELISA kit, 4 days storage at 37C can be considered as 6 months at 2 - 8C, which means 7 days at 37C equaling 12 months at 2 - 8C).

Application Details

Detect Range:0.312-20 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.109 ng/mL

Sample Type:Serum, Plasma, Other biological fluids

Sample Volume: 1-200 µL

Assay Time:1-4.5h

Detection wavelength:450 nm

Product Description

Detection Method:SandwichTest principle:This assay employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate TIRAP in samples. An antibody specific for TIRAP has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyTIRAP present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for TIRAP is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of TIRAP bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.Product Overview:TIRAP is a TIR adaptor protein involved in the TLR4 signaling pathway of the immune system. It activates NF-kappa-B, MAPK1, MAPK3 and JNK, which then results in cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. Alternative splicing of this gene results in several transcript variants; however, not all variants have been fully described. MAL, unlike MYD88, does not interact with IRAK1 and is not inhibited by the dominant-negative N-terminal region of IRAK1; however, like MYD88, MAL does, through its TIR domain, interact with and is inhibited in NFKB activation by the dominant-negative form of IRAK2. A dominant-negative form of MAL inhibits TLR4 or lipopolysaccharide activation of NFKB, but not NFKB activation by IL1R1 or IL18R. Immunoprecipitation analysis showed that TLR4 and MAL are constitutively associated.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only