# abcam

## Product datasheet

## NAK/TBK1 (phospho S172) peptide ab206124

### 1 Image

**Description** 

Product name NAK/TBK1 (phospho S172) peptide

Accession Q9UHD2

Animal free No.

Nature Synthetic

Modifications phospho S172

**Specifications** 

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab206124 in the following tested applications.

(ab109272)

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

**Applications** Blocking - Blocking peptide for Anti-NAK/TBK1 (phospho S172) antibody [EPR2867(2)]

Form Liquid

Additional notes This is the blocking peptide for <u>ab109272</u>

- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.

- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.

- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.

- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.

- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior

to use.

**Preparation and Storage** 

**Stability and Storage** Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C.

**General Info** 

#### **Function**

Serine/threonine protein involved in the signaling cascade converging to the activation of the transcription factor NF-kappa-B. May function as an IKK kinase, playing an essential role in the transcription of a subset of TNF-alpha-induced genes. Also mediates production of RANTES/CCL5 and interferon-beta/IFNB1. Has a pivotal role in the innate immune response. Phosphorylates Borna disease virus (BDV) P protein. Phosphorylates and activates IRF3 and IRF7 and allows their nuclear localization. This leads to production of alpha/beta interferons and the development of a cellular antiviral state. It also seems to be a central factor in the induction of the antiviral interferon response. Inhibition of its interaction with IRF3, due to HCV NS3 binding or BDV P protein seems to be one mechanism of inhibition of the innate immune responses of

hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection or Borna disease virus infection respectively.

**Tissue specificity** Ubiquitous with higher expression in testis.

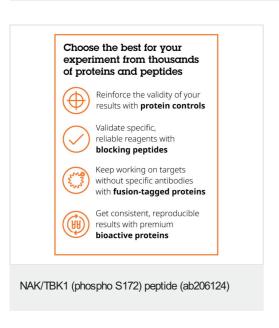
Sequence similarities Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Ser/Thr protein kinase family. I-kappa-B kinase

subfamily.

Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

Cellular localization Cytoplasm.

#### **Images**



To learn more about our protein and peptide range click **here**.

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