



IRE1 β (D-16): sc-20576

BACKGROUND

The accumulation of unfolded proteins within the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) of yeast and mammalian cells activates the unfolded protein response (UPR) pathway and leads to the transcription of ER-specific genes involved in protein folding. The activation of the UPR requires the ER transmembrane kinase IRE1p (for inositol-requiring and ER-to-nucleus signaling protein). IRE1 α and IRE1 β are two mammalian homologs of the yeast IRE1p. These related proteins localize to the ER lumen and contain both a short transmembrane domain that spans the ER membrane and a cytosolic Ser/Thr kinase domain. IRE1 activation involves the oligomerization and transphosphorylation of the cytosolic portion of the proteins, which then potentiates its intrinsic kinase activity and, in turn, stimulates transcription of UPR-targeted genes. In response to stress, sensors for the ER mammalian cells activate IRE1 α and IRE1 β , which then results in the phosphorylation of JNK (Jun N-Terminal Kinase) and the activation of the cellular MAP kinase pathway.

REFERENCES

1. Cox, J.S., et al. 1993. Transcriptional induction of genes encoding endoplasmic reticulum resident proteins requires a transmembrane protein kinase. *Cell* 73: 1197-1206.
2. Welihinda, A.A., et al. 1997. Gene induction in response to unfolded protein in the endoplasmic reticulum is mediated through Ire1p kinase interaction with a transcriptional coactivator complex containing Ada5p. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94: 4289-4294.
3. Brewer, J.W., et al. 1997. A pathway distinct from the mammalian unfolded protein response regulates expression of endoplasmic reticulum chaperones in non-stressed cells. *EMBO J.* 16: 7207-7216.
4. Wang, X.Z., et al. 1998. Cloning of mammalian Ire1 reveals diversity in the ER stress responses. *EMBO J.* 17: 5708-5717.
5. Tirasophon, W., et al. 1998. A stress response pathway from the endoplasmic reticulum to the nucleus requires a novel bifunctional protein kinase/endoribonuclease (Ire1p) in mammalian cells. *Genes and Dev.* 12: 1812-1824.
6. Harding, H.P., et al. 1999. Protein translation and folding are coupled by an endoplasmic-reticulum-resident kinase. *Nature* 397: 271-274.
7. Urano, F., et al. 2000. Coupling of stress in the ER to activation of JNK protein kinases by transmembrane protein kinase IRE1. *Science* 287: 664-666.

SOURCE

IRE1 β (D-16) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of IRE1 β of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-20576 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

IRE1 β (D-16) is recommended for detection of IRE1 β of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.