

1 TIRAP

The innate immune system recognizes microbial pathogens through Toll-like receptors (TLRs), which identify pathogen-associated molecular patterns. Different TLRs recognize different pathogen-associated molecular patterns and all TLRs have a Toll-interleukin 1 receptor (TIR) domain, which is responsible for signal transduction. The protein encoded by this gene 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.

The gene is about 3 fold downregulated in the human 23h Ebola but not in the Marburg samples. Alas, the mapping of the bat genome did not work for this gene.



Figure 1: IGV Genome Browser screenshot of gene TIRAP.

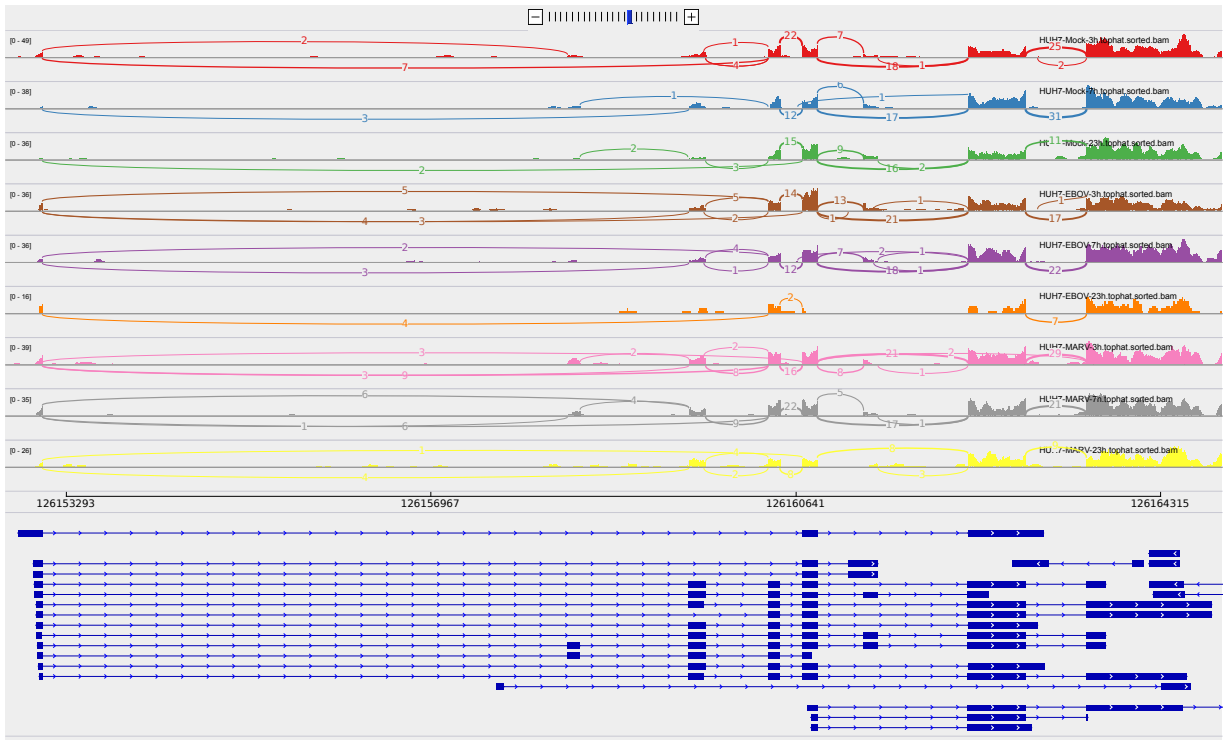


Figure 2: Sashimi plot of gene TIRAP.

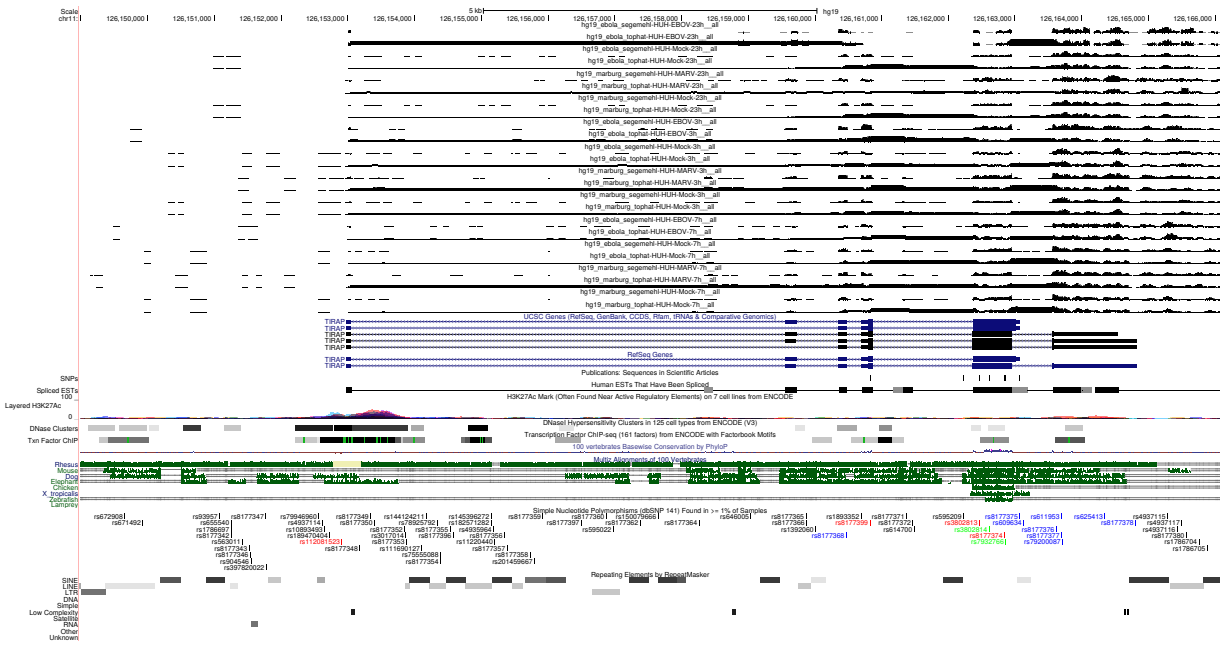


Figure 3: UCSC Genome Browser screenshot of gene TIRAP.