

ARG65615 anti-TRAF2 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes TRAF2.
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	TRAF2
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of Human TRAF2 (NP_066961.2).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	TRAP3; EC 6.3.2.-; E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRAF2; MGC:45012; TRAP; Tumor necrosis factor type 2 receptor-associated protein 3; TNF receptor-associated factor 2

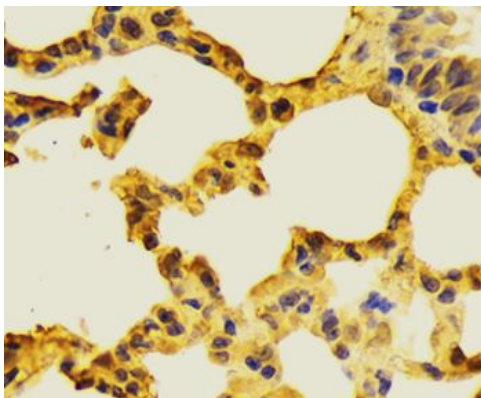
Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:100
	WB	1:500 - 1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	THP-1	

Properties

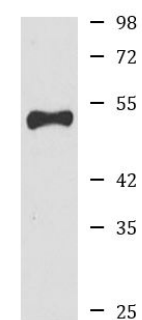
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Database links	GeneID: 22030 Mouse GeneID: 7186 Human Swiss-port # P39429 Mouse Swiss-port # Q12933 Human
Gene Symbol	TRAF2
Gene Full Name	TNF receptor-associated factor 2
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF receptor associated factor (TRAF) protein family. TRAF proteins associate with, and mediate the signal transduction from members of the TNF receptor superfamily. This protein directly interacts with TNF receptors, and forms a heterodimeric complex with TRAF1. This protein is required for TNF-alpha-mediated activation of MAPK8/JNK and NF-kappaB. The protein complex formed by this protein and TRAF1 interacts with the inhibitor-of-apoptosis proteins (IAPs), and functions as a mediator of the anti-apoptotic signals from TNF receptors. The interaction of this protein with TRADD, a TNF receptor associated apoptotic signal transducer, ensures the recruitment of IAPs for the direct inhibition of caspase activation. BIRC2/c-IAP1, an apoptosis inhibitor possessing ubiquitin ligase activity, can ubiquitinate and induce the degradation of this protein, and thus potentiate TNF-induced apoptosis. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene, but the biological validity of only one transcript has been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Regulates activation of NF-kappa-B and JNK and plays a central role in the regulation of cell survival and apoptosis. Required for normal antibody isotype switching from IgM to IgG. Has E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity and promotes 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination of target proteins, such as BIRC3, RIPK1 and TICAM1. Is an essential constituent of several E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complexes, where it promotes the ubiquitination of target proteins by bringing them into contact with other E3 ubiquitin ligases. Regulates BIRC2 and BIRC3 protein levels by inhibiting their autoubiquitination and subsequent degradation; this does not depend on the TRAF2 RING-type zinc finger domain. Plays a role in mediating activation of NF-kappa-B by EIF2AK2/PKR. In complex with BIRC2 or BIRC3, promotes ubiquitination of IKKBE. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Cell Death antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	56 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylated at several serine residues within the first 128 amino acid residues. Phosphorylated at Thr-117 in response to signaling via TNF and TNFRSF1A. Phosphorylation at Thr-117 is required for 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination, but not for 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination. Phosphorylation at Thr-117 is important for interaction with IKKA and IKKB, activation of IKK and subsequent activation of NF-kappa-B. Undergoes both 'Lys-48'-linked and 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination. Polyubiquitinated via 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitin in response to TNF signaling; this requires prior phosphorylation at Thr-117. 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination promotes TRAF2-mediated activation of NF-kappa-B. Can be polyubiquitinated at several Lys residues via 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitin chains in response to TNF signaling, leading to proteasomal degradation. Autoubiquitinated, leading to its subsequent proteasomal degradation. Polyubiquitinated by BIRC2 and SIAH2, leading to its subsequent proteasomal degradation. Deubiquitinated by CYLD, a protease that specifically cleaves 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains.



ARG65615 anti-TRAF2 antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Rat lung stained with ARG65615 anti-TRAF2 antibody at 1:100 dilution.



THP-1

ARG65615 anti-TRAF2 antibody WB image

Western blot: THP-1 cell lysate stained with ARG65615 anti-TRAF2 antibody.