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Anti-TRAF3 Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO12837

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q13114
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for TRAF3 detection. Tested with WB, Direct ELISA in Human;Mouse;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	7187
Other Names	TNF receptor-associated factor 3, 6.3.2.-, CAP-1, CD40 receptor-associated factor 1, CRAF1, CD40-binding protein, CD40BP, LMP1-associated protein 1, LAP1, TRAF3, CAP1, CRAF1
Calculated MW	64490
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml Direct ELISA, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml
Subcellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Endosome.
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na_2HPO_4, 0.05mg NaN_3.
Immunogen	E. coli-derived human TRAF3 recombinant protein (Position: F298-Q551).
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins.
Storage	At -20˚C; for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C; for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C; for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Protein Information

Name	TRAF3 (HGNC:12033)

Function	Cytoplasmic E3 ubiquitin ligase that regulates various signaling pathways, such as the NF-kappa-B, mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) and interferon regulatory factor (IRF) pathways, and thus controls a lot of biological processes in both immune and non-immune cell types (PubMed:33148796, PubMed:33608556). In TLR and RLR signaling pathways, acts as an E3 ubiquitin ligase promoting the synthesis of 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains on several substrates such as ASC that lead to the activation of the type I interferon response or the inflammasome (PubMed:25847972, PubMed:27980081). Following the activation of certain TLRs such as TLR4, acts as a negative NF-kappa-B regulator, possibly to avoid unregulated inflammatory response, and its degradation via 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination is required for MAPK activation and production of inflammatory cytokines. Alternatively, when TLR4 orchestrates bacterial expulsion, TRAF3 undergoes 'Lys-33'- linked polyubiquitination and subsequently binds to RALGDS, mobilizing the exocyst complex to rapidly expel intracellular bacteria back for clearance (PubMed:27438768). Also acts as a constitutive negative regulator of the alternative NF-kappa-B pathway, which controls B-cell survival and lymphoid organ development. Required for normal antibody isotype switching from IgM to IgG. Plays a role T-cell dependent immune responses. Down-regulates proteolytic processing of NFKB2, and thereby inhibits non-canonical activation of NF-kappa-B. Promotes ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation of MAP3K14.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Endosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q60803} Mitochondrion. Note=Undergoes endocytosis together with TLR4 upon LPS signaling (By similarity). Co-localized to mitochondria with TRIM35 (PubMed:32562145) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q60803, ECO:0000269|PubMed:32562145}

Background

Tetraspanin-12 (Tspan-12) also known as tetraspan NET-2 (NET2) or transmembrane 4 superfamily member 12 (TM4SF12) is a tetraspanin protein that in humans is encoded by the TSPAN12 gene. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the transmembrane 4 superfamily, also known as the tetraspanin family. Most of these members are cell-surface proteins that are characterized by the presence of four hydrophobic domains. The proteins mediate signal transduction events that play a role in the regulation of cell development, activation, growth and motility.

Images

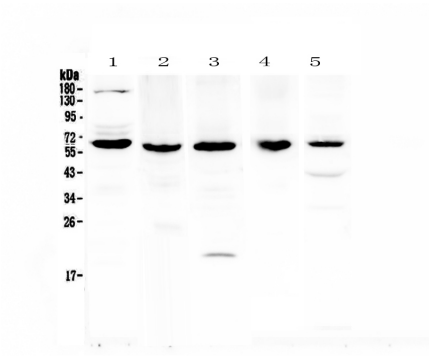


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of TRAF3 using anti-TRAF3 antibody (ABO12837).

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