

Anti-TNFAIP3/A20 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO13900

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, FC
Primary Accession	P21580
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-TNFAIP3/A20 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

Additional Information

Gene ID	7128
Other Names	Tumor necrosis factor alpha-induced protein 3, TNF alpha-induced protein 3, 2.3.2.-, 3.4.19.12, OTU domain-containing protein 7C, Putative DNA-binding protein A20, Zinc finger protein A20, A20p50, A20p37, TNFAIP3, OTUD7C
Calculated MW	89614
Application Details	WB 1:1000-1:2000 IHC 1:50-1:200 ICC/IF 1:50-1:200 FC 1:50
Subcellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Lysosome.
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
Clone Names	Clone: GCO-20
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human TNFAIP3
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Storage	Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	TNFAIP3
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Synonyms

OTUD7C

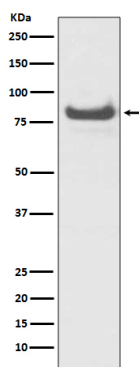
Function

Ubiquitin-editing enzyme that contains both ubiquitin ligase and deubiquitinase activities. Involved in immune and inflammatory responses signaled by cytokines, such as TNF and IL-1 beta, or pathogens via Toll-like receptors (TLRs) through terminating NF-kappa-B activity. Essential component of a ubiquitin-editing protein complex, comprising also RNF11, ITCH and TAX1BP1, that ensures the transient nature of inflammatory signaling pathways. In cooperation with TAX1BP1 promotes disassembly of E2-E3 ubiquitin protein ligase complexes in IL- 1R and TNFR-1 pathways; affected are at least E3 ligases TRAF6, TRAF2 and BIRC2, and E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes UBE2N and UBE2D3. In cooperation with TAX1BP1 promotes ubiquitination of UBE2N and proteasomal degradation of UBE2N and UBE2D3. Upon TNF stimulation, deubiquitinates 'Lys-63'-polyubiquitin chains on RIPK1 and catalyzes the formation of 'Lys-48'-polyubiquitin chains. This leads to RIPK1 proteasomal degradation and consequently termination of the TNF- or LPS-mediated activation of NF-kappa-B. Deubiquitinates TRAF6 probably acting on 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin. Upon T-cell receptor (TCR)- mediated T-cell activation, deubiquitinates 'Lys-63'-polyubiquitin chains on MALT1 thereby mediating disassociation of the CBM (CARD11:BCL10:MALT1) and IKK complexes and preventing sustained IKK activation. Deubiquitinates NEMO/IKBKG; the function is facilitated by TNIP1 and leads to inhibition of NF-kappa-B activation. Upon stimulation by bacterial peptidoglycans, probably deubiquitinates RIPK2. Can also inhibit I-kappa-B-kinase (IKK) through a non-catalytic mechanism which involves polyubiquitin; polyubiquitin promotes association with IKBKG and prevents IKK MAP3K7-mediated phosphorylation. Targets TRAF2 for lysosomal degradation. In vitro able to deubiquitinate 'Lys-11'-, 'Lys-48'- and 'Lys-63' polyubiquitin chains. Inhibitor of programmed cell death. Has a role in the function of the lymphoid system. Required for LPS-induced production of pro- inflammatory cytokines and IFN beta in LPS-tolerized macrophages.

Cellular Location

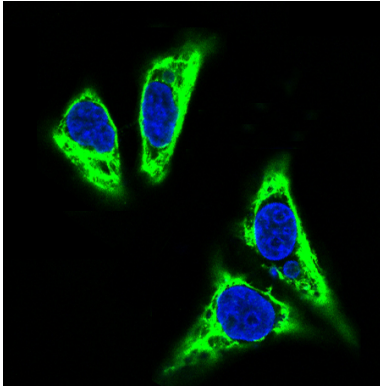
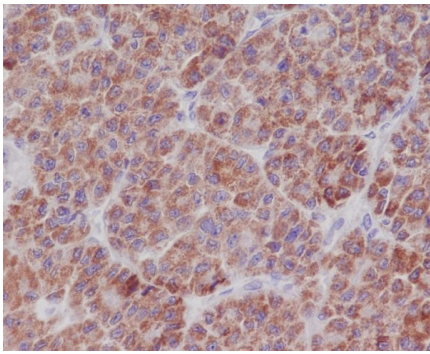
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Lysosome.

Images



Western blot analysis of TNFAIP3 expression in Jurkat cell treated with TNF + TPA lysate.

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer, using TNFAIP3 Antibody.



Immunofluorescent analysis of Hela cells, using Histone H3 (di methyl K9) Antibody.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.