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TRAF3 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP72901

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q13114
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	64490

Additional Information

Gene ID	7187
Other Names	TRAF3; CAP1; CRAF1; TNF receptor-associated factor 3; CAP-1; CD40 receptor-associated factor 1; CRAF1; CD40-binding protein; CD40BP; LMP1-associated protein 1; LAP1
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. E~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

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.

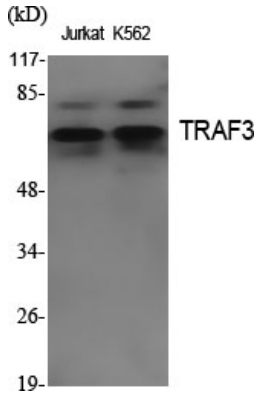
Cellular Location

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}

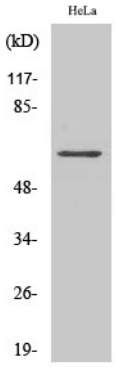
Background

Regulates pathways leading to the activation of NF- kappa-B and MAP kinases, and plays a central role in the regulation of B-cell survival. Part of signaling pathways leading to the production of cytokines and interferon. Required for normal antibody isotype switching from IgM to IgG. Plays a role T-cell dependent immune responses. Plays a role in the regulation of antiviral responses. Is an essential constituent of several E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complexes. May have E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity and promote 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination of target proteins. Inhibits activation of NF-kappa-B in response to LTBR stimulation. Inhibits TRAF2-mediated activation of NF-kappa- B. Down-regulates proteolytic processing of NFKB2, and thereby inhibits non-canonical activation of NF-kappa-B. Promotes ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation of MAP3K14.

Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using TRAF3 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



Western Blot analysis of COLO205 cells using TRAF3 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

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