

TNFAIP3 Antibody

Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP90763

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, FC, ICC, IHF
Primary Accession	P21580
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	TNFAIP3; Tumor necrosis factor alpha-induced protein 3; A20p50; TNF alpha-induced protein 3; OTU domain-containing protein 7C; Putative DNA-binding protein A20; Zinc finger protein A20;
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	89614

Additional Information

Dilution	WB 1:1000~1:2000 IHC 1:50~1:200 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200 FC 1:50
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human TNFAIP3
Description	TNFAIP3 is cytokine-inducible protein that functions to inhibit apoptosis and activation of NF-kb. Play a role in the function of the lymphoid system. Required for LPS-induced production of proinflammatory cytokines and IFN beta in LPS-tolerized macrophages.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Protein Information

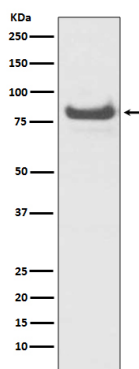
Name	TNFAIP3
Synonyms	OTUD7C
Function	Ubiquitin-editing enzyme that contains both ubiquitin ligase and deubiquitinase activities. Involved in immune and inflammatory responses signaled by cytokines, such as TNF and IL-1 beta, or pathogens via Toll-like receptors (TLRs) through terminating NF-kappa-B 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.

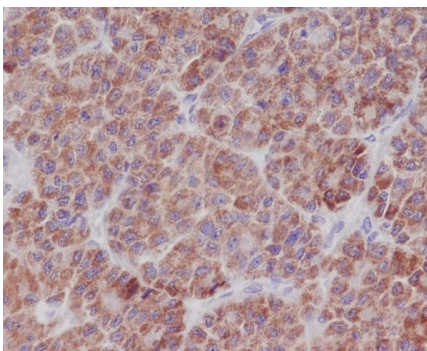
Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Lysosome.

Images

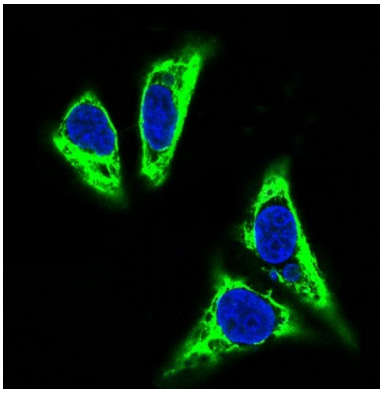


Western blot analysis of TNFAIP3 expression in Jurkat cell treated with TNF + TPA lysate.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer using TNFAIP3 antibody. High-pressure and temperature Sodium Citrate pH 6.0 was used for antigen retrieval.

Immunofluorescence analysis of TNFAIP3 in Hela using Histone H3 (di methyl K9) antibody.



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