

Anti-TRAF2 Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO12204

Specification

Anti-TRAF2 Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	Q12933
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for TNF receptor-associated factor 2 (TRAF2) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-TRAF2 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7186

Other Names

TNF receptor-associated factor 2, 6.3.2.-, E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRAF2, Tumor necrosis factor type 2 receptor-associated protein 3, TRAF2, TRAP3

Calculated MW

55859 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human

Subcellular Localization

Cytoplasm .

Protein Name

TNF receptor-associated factor 2

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Na₃N.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human TRAF2 (308-339aa RLDQDKIEALSSKVQQLERSIGLKDLAMADLE), different from the related mouse sequence by one amino acid.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

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.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the TNF receptor-associated factor family. A subfamily.

Anti-TRAF2 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name TRAF2

Synonyms TRAP3

Function

Regulates activation of NF-kappa-B and JNK and plays a central role in the regulation of cell survival and apoptosis (PubMed:22212761). 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 IKBKE.

Cellular Location

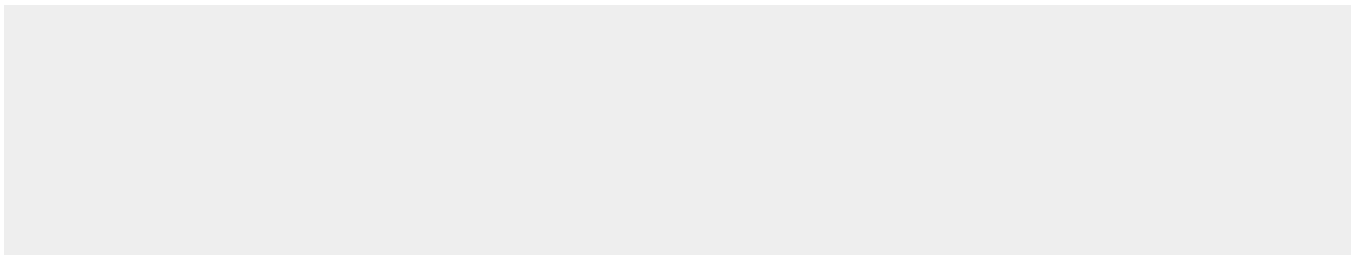
Cytoplasm

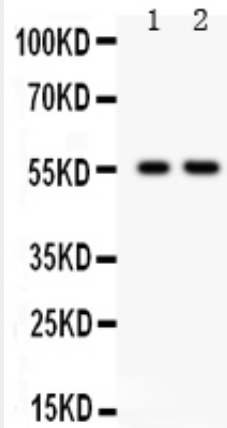
Anti-TRAF2 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

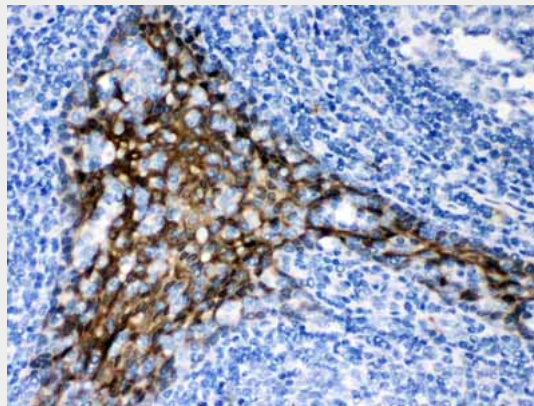
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-TRAF2 Picoband Antibody - Images





Anti- TRAF2 Picoband antibody, ABO12204, Western blotting All lanes: Anti TRAF2 (ABO12204) at 0.5ug/ml Lane 1: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 2: JURKAT Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Predicted bind size: 56KD Observed bind size: 56KD



Anti- TRAF2 Picoband antibody, ABO12204, IHC(P) IHC(P): Human Tonsil Tissue

Anti-TRAF2 Picoband Antibody - Background

TRAF2 (TNF Receptor-Associated Factor 2), also called TRAP, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the TRAF2 gene. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF receptor (TNFR) associated factor (TRAF) protein family. TRAF2 is a common signal transducer for TNFR2 and CD40 that mediates activation of NF-kappa-B. Rothe et al. (1996) identified ITRAF, which binds to TRAF1, TRAF2, and TRAF3, and that when overexpressed inhibits TRAF2-mediated NF-kappa-B activation. They proposed that ITRAF is an inhibitor of TRAF function that regulates TRAF protein activity by sequestering TRAFs in a latent state in the cytoplasm. Kanamori et al. (2002) found that mouse Traf2 interacted directly with T2bp, and they presented evidence that T2BP is involved in TNF-mediated signaling by its interaction with TRAF2.