

## Anti-TRAF6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # ABO13597

### Specification

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#### Anti-TRAF6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9Y4K3</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

#### Description

Anti-TRAF6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

#### Anti-TRAF6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 7189

#### Other Names

TNF receptor-associated factor 6, 2.3.2.27, E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRAF6, Interleukin-1 signal transducer, RING finger protein 85, RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase TRAF6, TRAF6, RNF85

#### Calculated MW

59573 MW KDa

#### Application Details

WB 1:500-1:2000<br>IHC 1:50-1:200<br>ICC/IF 1:50-1:200

#### Subcellular Localization

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Nucleus. Lipid droplet. Found in the nuclei of some aggressive B-cell lymphoma cell lines as well as in the nuclei of both resting and activated T- and B-lymphocytes. Found in punctate nuclear body protein complexes. Ubiquitination may occur in the cytoplasm and sumoylation in the nucleus. RSAD2/viperin recruits it to the lipid droplet (By similarity)..

#### Tissue Specificity

Expressed in heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas.

#### 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.

#### Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human TRAF6

#### 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.**

**Anti-TRAF6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** TRAF6**Synonyms** RNF85**Function**

E3 ubiquitin ligase that, together with UBE2N and UBE2V1, mediates the synthesis of 'Lys-63'-linked-polyubiquitin chains conjugated to proteins, such as ECSIT, IKBKG, IRAK1, AKT1 and AKT2 (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11057907" target="\_blank">11057907</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18347055" target="\_blank">18347055</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19465916" target="\_blank">19465916</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19713527" target="\_blank">19713527</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31620128" target="\_blank">31620128</a>). Also mediates ubiquitination of free/unanchored polyubiquitin chain that leads to MAP3K7 activation (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19675569" target="\_blank">19675569</a>). Leads to the activation of NF-kappa-B and JUN (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16378096" target="\_blank">16378096</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17135271" target="\_blank">17135271</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17703191" target="\_blank">17703191</a>). Seems to also play a role in dendritic cells (DCs) maturation and/or activation (By similarity). Represses c-Myb-mediated transactivation, in B-lymphocytes (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18093978" target="\_blank">18093978</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18758450" target="\_blank">18758450</a>). Adapter protein that seems to play a role in signal transduction initiated via TNF receptor, IL-1 receptor and IL-17 receptor (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12140561" target="\_blank">12140561</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19825828" target="\_blank">19825828</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8837778" target="\_blank">8837778</a>). Regulates osteoclast differentiation by mediating the activation of adapter protein complex 1 (AP-1) and NF-kappa-B, in response to RANK-L stimulation (By similarity). Together with MAP3K8, mediates CD40 signals that activate ERK in B-cells and macrophages, and thus may play a role in the regulation of immunoglobulin production (By similarity). Participates also in the TCR signaling by ubiquitinating LAT (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23514740" target="\_blank">23514740</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25907557" target="\_blank">25907557</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Nucleus. Lipid droplet {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P70196}. Note=Found in the nuclei of some aggressive B-cell lymphoma cell lines as well as in the nuclei of both resting and activated T- and B-lymphocytes. Found in punctate nuclear body protein complexes. Ubiquitination may occur in the cytoplasm and sumoylation in the nucleus. RSAD2/viperin recruits it to the lipid droplet (By similarity).

**Tissue Location**

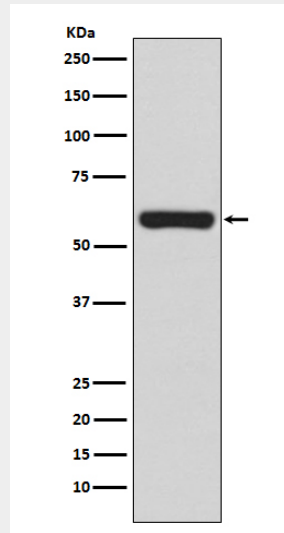
Expressed in heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas

**Anti-TRAF6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols**

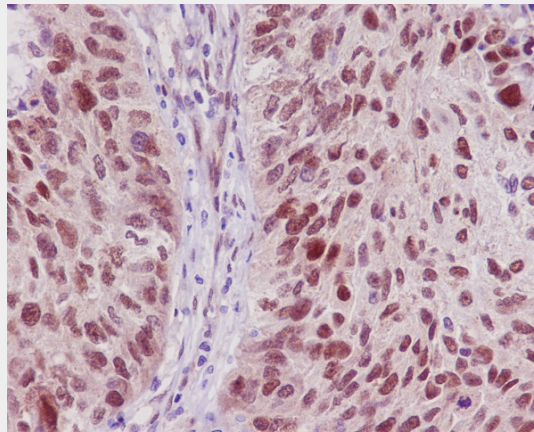
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

### Anti-TRAF6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of TRAF6 expression in Jurkat cell lysate.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma, using TRAF6 Antibody.