



href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15383523" target="\_blank">15383523</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18981220" target="\_blank">18981220</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19150425" target="\_blank">19150425</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19810754" target="\_blank">19810754</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19918265" target="\_blank">19918265</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19937093" target="\_blank">19937093</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20047764" target="\_blank">20047764</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20064526" target="\_blank">20064526</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20385093" target="\_blank">20385093</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20577214" target="\_blank">20577214</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22212761" target="\_blank">22212761</a>). Catalyzes 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination of target proteins, such as BIRC3, IKBKE, MLST8, RIPK1 and TICAM1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23453969" target="\_blank">23453969</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28489822" target="\_blank">28489822</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15383523" target="\_blank">15383523</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18981220" target="\_blank">18981220</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11907583" target="\_blank">11907583</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19506082" target="\_blank">19506082</a>). Plays a role in mediating activation of NF-kappa-B by EIF2AK2/PKR (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15121867" target="\_blank">15121867</a>). In complex with BIRC2 or BIRC3, promotes ubiquitination of IKBKE (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23453969" target="\_blank">23453969</a>). Acts as a regulator of mTORC1 and mTORC2 assembly by mediating 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination of MLST8, thereby inhibiting formation of the mTORC2 complex, while facilitating assembly of the mTORC1 complex (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28489822" target="\_blank">28489822</a>). Required for normal antibody isotype switching from IgM to IgG (By similarity).

### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm

### Goat Anti-TRAF2 Antibody - Protocols

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

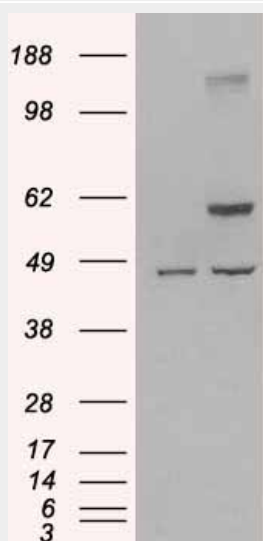
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Goat Anti-TRAF2 Antibody - Images

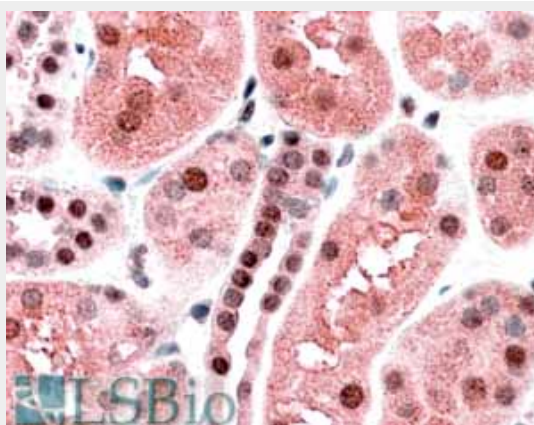




AF2106a (0.1 µg/ml) staining of Human Ovary lysate (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.



AF2106a HEK293 overexpressing Human TRAF2 (RC208110) and probed with (mock transfection in first lane), tested by Origene.



AF2106a (3.8 µg/ml) staining of paraffin embedded Human Kidney. Steamed antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6, AP-staining.

#### Goat Anti-TRAF2 Antibody - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF receptor associated factor (TRAF) protein

family. TRAF proteins associate with, and mediate the signal transduction from members of the TNF receptor superfamily. This protein directly interacts with TNF receptors, and forms a heterodimeric complex with TRAF1. This protein is required for TNF-alpha-mediated activation of MAPK8/JNK and NF-kappaB. The protein complex formed by this protein and TRAF1 interacts with the inhibitor-of-apoptosis proteins (IAPs), and functions as a mediator of the anti-apoptotic signals from TNF receptors. The interaction of this protein with TRADD, a TNF receptor associated apoptotic signal transducer, ensures the recruitment of IAPs for the direct inhibition of caspase activation. BIRC2/c-IAP1, an apoptosis inhibitor possessing ubiquitin ligase activity, can ubiquitinate and induce the degradation of this protein, and thus potentiate TNF-induced apoptosis. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene, but the biological validity of only one transcript has been determined.

### **Goat Anti-TRAF2 Antibody - References**

Variation at the NFATC2 Locus Increases the Risk of Thiazolinedione-Induced Edema in the Diabetes REduction Assessment with ramipril and rosiglitazone Medication (DREAM) Study. Bailey SD, et al. Diabetes Care, 2010 Jul 13. PMID 20628086.

Sphingosine-1-phosphate is a missing cofactor for the E3 ubiquitin ligase TRAF2. Alvarez SE, et al. Nature, 2010 Jun 24. PMID 20577214.

Competition between TRAF2 and TRAF6 regulates NF-kappaB activation in human B lymphocytes. Zhang W, et al. Chin Med Sci J, 2010 Mar. PMID 20449947.

Asymmetric recruitment of cIAPs by TRAF2. Mace PD, et al. J Mol Biol, 2010 Jul 2. PMID 20447407.

Crystal structures of the TRAF2: cIAP2 and the TRAF1: TRAF2: cIAP2 complexes: affinity, specificity, and regulation. Zheng C, et al. Mol Cell, 2010 Apr 9. PMID 20385093.