

**TRAF6 Antibody**  
Rabbit mAb  
Catalog # AP90224

## Specification

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### TRAF6 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9Y4K3</a>
Reactivity	Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal

#### Other Names

TNF receptor-associated factor 6; E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRAF6; Interleukin-1 signal transducer; RING finger protein 85; TRAF6; RNF85; TRAF 6; TRAF-6;

Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	59573 Da

### TRAF6 Antibody - Additional Information

Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human TRAF6
Description	TRAFs (TNF receptor-associated factors) are a family of multifunctional adaptor proteins that bind to surface receptors and recruit additional proteins to form multiprotein signaling complexes capable of promoting cellular responses. Members of the TRAF family share a common carboxy-terminal TRAF domain which mediates interactions with associated proteins; many also contain amino-terminal Zinc/RING finger motifs.
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.

### TRAF6 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/27746020" target="\_blank">27746020</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). Acts as a regulator of the JNK and NF-kappa-B signaling pathways by initiating assembly of heterotypic 'Lys-63'-/'Lys-48'-linked branched ubiquitin chains that are then recognized by TAB2: TRAF6 catalyzes initial 'Lys-63'-linked-polyubiquitin chains that are then branched via 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitin by HUWE1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27746020" target="\_blank">27746020</a>). 'Lys-63'-/'Lys-48'-linked branched ubiquitin chains protect 'Lys-63'- linkages from CYLD deubiquitination (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27746020" target="\_blank">27746020</a>). 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

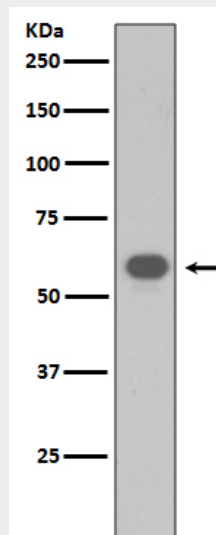
## TRAF6 Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

### TRAF6 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of TRAF6 expression in NIH/3T3 cell lysate.