

**TRAF3 Antibody**  
Catalog # ASC10352**Specification****TRAF3 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IF
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O13114</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_663777</a> , <a href="#">22027618</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Application Notes	TRAF3 antibody can be used for the detection of TRAF3 by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 2 µg/mL.

**TRAF3 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID **7187****Other Names**

TRAF3 Antibody: CAP1, LAP1, CAP-1, CRAF1, IIAE5, CD40bp, CAP1, TNF receptor-associated factor 3, TNF receptor-associated factor 3

**Target/Specificity**

TRAF3;

**Reconstitution & Storage**

TRAF3 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

**Precautions**

TRAF3 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**TRAF3 Antibody - Protein Information**Name TRAF3 ([HGNC:12033](#))**Function**

Cytoplasmic E3 ubiquitin ligase that regulates various signaling pathways, such as the NF-kappa-B, mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) and interferon regulatory factor (IRF) pathways, and thus controls a lot of biological processes in both immune and non-immune cell types (PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33148796" target="\_blank"&gt;33148796&lt;/a&gt;, PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33608556" target="\_blank"&gt;33608556&lt;/a&gt;). In TLR and RLR signaling pathways, acts as an E3 ubiquitin ligase promoting the synthesis of 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains on several substrates such as ASC that lead to the activation of the type I interferon response or the inflammasome (PubMed:&lt;a

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25847972>, PubMed: [27980081](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27980081)). Following the activation of certain TLRs such as TLR4, acts as a negative NF-kappa-B regulator, possibly to avoid unregulated inflammatory response, and its degradation via 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination is required for MAPK activation and production of inflammatory cytokines. Alternatively, when TLR4 orchestrates bacterial expulsion, TRAF3 undergoes 'Lys-33'-linked polyubiquitination and subsequently binds to RALGDS, mobilizing the exocyst complex to rapidly expel intracellular bacteria back for clearance (PubMed: [27438768](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27438768)). Acts also as a constitutive negative regulator of the alternative NF-kappa-B pathway, which controls B-cell survival and lymphoid organ development. Required for normal antibody isotype switching from IgM to IgG. Plays a role T-cell dependent immune responses. Down-regulates proteolytic processing of NFKB2, and thereby inhibits non-canonical activation of NF-kappa-B. Promotes ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation of MAP3K14.

#### Cellular Location

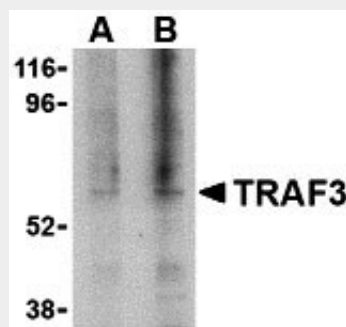
Cytoplasm. Endosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q60803} Mitochondrion. Note=Undergoes endocytosis together with TLR4 upon LPS signaling (By similarity). Co-localized to mitochondria with TRIM35 (PubMed:32562145) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q60803, ECO:0000269|PubMed:32562145}

#### TRAF3 Antibody - Protocols

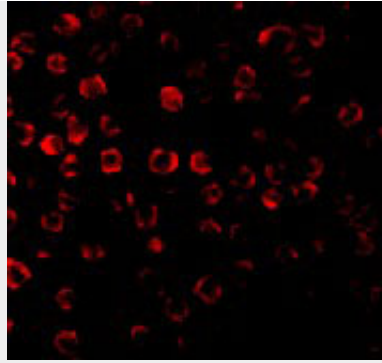
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

#### TRAF3 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of TRAF3 in 3T3 cell lysate with TRAF3 antibody at (A) 1, and (B) 2 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of TRAF3 in 3T3 cells with TRAF3 antibody at 2 µg/mL.

### **TRAF3 Antibody - Background**

**TRAF3 Antibody:** Tumor necrosis factor (TNF) receptor associated factors (TRAFs) are the major signal transducers for the TNF receptor superfamily and the interleukin-1 receptor/Toll-like receptor (IL-1/TLR) superfamily. TRAF3 was first identified by its interaction with CD40 and the Epstein-Barr virus transforming protein LMP1. Several TRAF3 mRNA splice variants exist and some of these can activate the transcription factor NF- $\kappa$ B. Besides CD40, TRAF3 also interacts with the TRFR superfamily member lymphotoxin-beta receptor (LTbetaR) in association with TRAF2 and the apoptosis inhibitors cIAP1 and Smac. It has been suggested that TRAF3 induces mitochondria-mediated apoptosis upon binding of the TNF family cytokine LIGHT by LTbetaR.

### **TRAF3 Antibody - References**

Arch RH, Gedrich RW, and Thompson CB. Tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factors (TRAFs) - a family of adaptor proteins that regulate life and death. *Genes Dev.* 1998; 12:2821-30.  
Cheng G, Cleary AM, Ye Z, et al. Involvement of CRAF1, a relative of TRAF, in CD40 signaling. *Science* 1995; 267:1494-8.  
Mosialos G, Birkenbach M, Yalamanchili R, et al. The Epstein-Barr virus transforming protein LMP1 engages signaling proteins for the tumor necrosis factor receptor family. *Cell* 1995; 80:389-99.  
van Eyndhoven WG, Gamper CJ, Cho E, et al. TRAF-3 mRNA splice-deletion variants encode isoforms that induce NF $\kappa$ B activation. *Mol. Immunol.* 1999; 36:647-58.