

TRAF3 Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV10414

Specification

TRAF3 Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Other Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Isotype WB D3Z9G0 NP_001102194 Human, Mouse, Rat Rabbit Polyclonal Rabbit IgG

TRAF3 Antibody - Additional Information

Application & Usage

Western blotting (0.5-4 µg/ml). However, the optimal conditions should be determined individually. The antibody recognizes 67 kDa TRAF3 of human, mouse and rat origins. Reactivity to other species has not been tested.

Other Names MGC11078 , Hs.89862 , TNFR1

Target/Specificity TRAF3

Antibody Form Liquid

Appearance Colorless liquid

Formulation 100 μg (0.5 mg/ml) affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, and 0.01% thimerosal.

Handling The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage -20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions

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



TRAF3 Antibody - Protein Information

TRAF3 Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

TRAF3 Antibody - Images

TRAF3 Antibody - Background

TRAFs (TNF receptor associated proteins) form a family of cytoplasmic adapter proteins that mediate signal transduction from many members of the TNF-receptor superfamily and the interleukin-1 receptor. The carboxy-terminal region of TRAFs is required for self-association and interaction with receptor cytoplasmic domains following ligand-induced oligomerization. Recent molecular cloning studies have lead to identification of six TRAFs (TRAF1-TRAF6). TRAF3, originally named CRAF1, interacts directly with the CD40 cytoplasmic tail thro µgh a region of similarity to the tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) receptor-associated factors. TRAF3 binds only a single site, which contains the sequence PEQET, whereas TRAF1 and TRAF2 are capable of binding to either the PEQET site or an additional downstream domain.