**Product Datasheet**

# TRAF6 Antibody

Catalog No: #32102

Package Size: #32102-1 50ul #32102-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

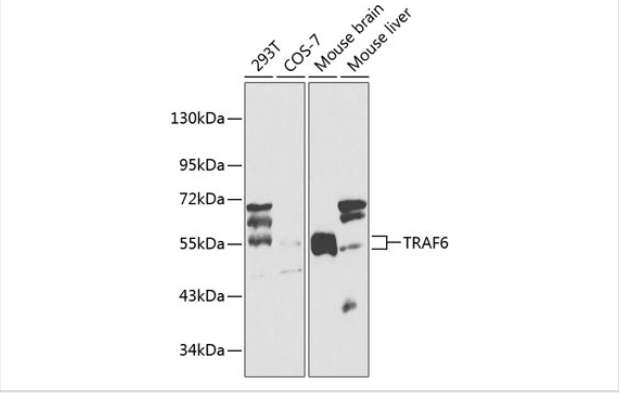
## Description

| | |
|---|---|
| Product Name | TRAF6 Antibody |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Purification | Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen. |
| Applications | WB,IF |
| Species Reactivity | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| Specificity | The antibody detects endogenous level of total TRAF6 protein. |
| Immunogen Type | Recombinant Protein |
| Immunogen Description | Recombinant protein of human TRAF6. |
| Target Name | TRAF6 |
| Other Names | TRAF6; MGC:3310; RNF85; |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot:Q9Y4K3NCBI Gene ID:7189 |
| Uniprot | Q9Y4K3 |
| GeneID | 7189; |
| SDS-PAGE MW | 60KD |
| Concentration | 1.0mg/ml |
| Formulation | Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. |
| Storage | Store at -20°C |

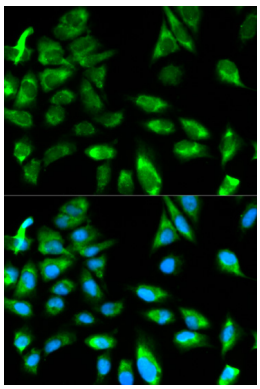
## Application Details

WB□1:500 - 1:2000IF□1:50 - 1:200

## Images




Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using TRAF6 at 1:1000 dilution.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using TRAF6 .
Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

## Background

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 (1-3). 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. The first TRAFs identified, TRAF1 and TRAF2, were found by virtue of their interactions with the cytoplasmic domain of TNF-receptor 2 (TNFRII) (4). The six known TRAFs (TRAF1-6) act as adaptor proteins for a wide range of cell surface receptors and participate in the regulation of cell survival, proliferation, differentiation, and stress responses.

TRAF6 plays a critical role in innate and adaptive immunity, bone metabolism, and development of certain tissues including the nervous system (5).TRAF6 deficiency results in osteopetrosis and defective IL-1, CD40, and LPS signaling (6) as well as defects in neuronal development (7). Unlike other TRAF family members that mediate signaling through TNF, TRAF6 has unique binding activities (8) that result in signaling responses from the interleukin-1 receptor (IL-1R) (9), toll-like receptor (10,11), CD40 (12), RANK (13,14), and p75 neurotrophin receptor (15). TRAF6 associates directly with CD40 and RANK, and indirectly with IL-1R/TLR through IRAK (10). This leads to activation of NF-κB and MAP kinase signaling pathways through downstream association with the TAB/TAK-1 complex (16). TRAF6 also activates Src family nonreceptor tyrosine kinases leading to Akt activation (17).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only