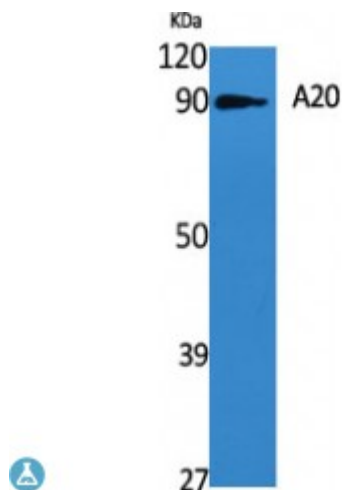


Anti-A20 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to A20.
Model	STJ91402
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, IF, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human A20
Immunogen Region	290-370 aa, Internal
Gene ID	7128
Gene Symbol	TNFAIP3
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	A20 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of A20 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Tumor necrosis factor alpha-induced protein 3 TNF alpha-induced protein 3 OTU domain-containing protein 7C Putative DNA-binding protein A20 Zinc finger protein A20 A20p50 A20p37
Molecular Weight	90 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:11896 OMIM:191163
Alternative Names	Tumor necrosis factor alpha-induced protein 3 TNF alpha-induced protein 3 OTU domain-containing protein 7C Putative DNA-binding protein A20 Zinc finger protein A20 A20p50 A20p37
Function	<p>Ubiquitin-editing enzyme that contains both ubiquitin ligase and deubiquitinase activities. Involved in immune and inflammatory responses signaled by cytokines, such as TNF-alpha and IL-1 beta, or pathogens via Toll-like receptors (TLRs) through terminating NF-kappa-B activity. Essential component of a ubiquitin-editing protein complex, comprising also RNF11, ITCH and TAX1BP1, that ensures the transient nature of inflammatory signaling pathways. In cooperation with TAX1BP1 promotes disassembly of E2-E3 ubiquitin protein ligase complexes in IL-1R and TNFR-1 pathways; affected are at least E3 ligases TRAF6, TRAF2 and BIRC2, and E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes UBE2N and UBE2D3. In cooperation with TAX1BP1 promotes ubiquitination of UBE2N and proteasomal degradation of UBE2N and UBE2D3. Upon TNF stimulation, deubiquitinates 'Lys-63'-polyubiquitin chains on RIPK1 and catalyzes the formation of 'Lys-48'-polyubiquitin chains. This leads to RIPK1 proteasomal degradation and consequently termination of the TNF- or LPS-mediated activation of NF-kappa-B. Deubiquitinates TRAF6 probably acting on 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin. Upon T-cell receptor (TCR)-mediated T-cell activation, deubiquitinates 'Lys-63'-polyubiquitin chains on MALT1 thereby mediating disassociation of the CBM (CARD11:BCL10:MALT1) and IKK complexes and preventing sustained IKK activation. Deubiquitinates NEMO/IKBKG; the function is facilitated by TNIP1 and leads to inhibition of NF-kappa-B activation. Upon stimulation by bacterial peptidoglycans, probably deubiquitinates RIPK2. Can also inhibit I-kappa-B-kinase (IKK) through a non-catalytic mechanism which involves polyubiquitin; polyubiquitin promotes association with IKBKG and prevents IKK MAP3K7-mediated phosphorylation. Targets TRAF2 for lysosomal degradation. In vitro able to deubiquitinate 'Lys-11-', 'Lys-48'- and 'Lys-63' polyubiquitin chains. Inhibitor of programmed cell death. Has a role in the function of the lymphoid system. Required for LPS-induced production of proinflammatory cytokines and IFN beta in LPS-tolerized macrophages.</p>
Sequence and Domain Family	The A20-type zinc fingers mediate the ubiquitin ligase activity. The A20-type zinc finger 4 selectively recognizes 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin. The A20-type zinc finger 4-7 are sufficient to bind polyubiquitin. The OTU domain mediates the deubiquitinase activity.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Lysosome.. A20p50: Cytoplasm.
Post-translational Modifications	Proteolytically cleaved by MALT1 upon TCR stimulation; disrupts NF-kappa-B inhibitory function and results in increased IL-2 production. It is proposed that only a fraction of TNFAIP3 colocalized with TCR and CBM complex is cleaved, leaving the main TNFAIP3 pool intact.

