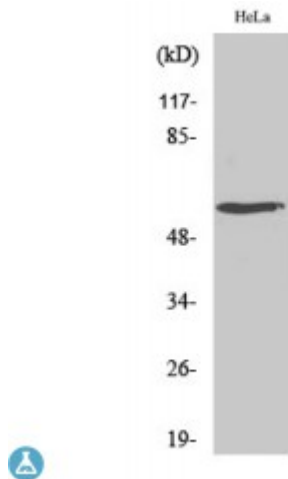


Anti-TRAF6 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to TRAF6.
Model	STJ96085
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human TRAF6.
Immunogen Region	Internal
Gene ID	7189
Gene Symbol	TRAF6
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	TRAF6 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TRAF6 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	TNF receptor-associated factor 6 E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRAF6 Interleukin-1 signal transducer RING finger protein 85 RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase TRAF6
Molecular Weight	60 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:12036OMIM:602355
Alternative Names	TNF receptor-associated factor 6 E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRAF6 Interleukin-1 signal transducer RING finger protein 85 RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase TRAF6
Function	E3 ubiquitin ligase that, together with UBE2N and UBE2V1, mediates the synthesis of 'Lys-63'-linked-polyubiquitin chains conjugated to proteins, such as IKBKG, IRAK1, AKT1 and AKT2. Also mediates ubiquitination of free/unanchored polyubiquitin chain that leads to MAP3K7 activation. Leads to the activation of NF-kappa-B and JUN. May be essential for the formation of functional osteoclasts. Seems to also play a role in dendritic cells (DCs) maturation and/or activation. Represses c-Myb-mediated transactivation, in B-lymphocytes. Adapter protein that seems to play a role in signal transduction initiated via TNF receptor, IL-1 receptor and IL-17 receptor. Regulates osteoclast differentiation by mediating the activation of adapter protein complex 1 (AP-1) and NF-kappa-B, in response to RANK-L stimulation. 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.
Sequence and Domain Family	The coiled coil domain mediates homo- and hetero-oligomerization.; The MATH/TRAF domain binds to receptor cytoplasmic domains.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm Cytoplasm, cell cortex Nucleus Lipid droplet. 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 .
Post-translational Modifications	Sumoylated on Lys-124, Lys-142 and Lys-453 with SUMO1. Polyubiquitinated on Lys-124; after cell stimulation with IL-1-beta or TGF-beta. This ligand-induced cell stimulation leads to dimerization/oligomerization of TRAF6 molecules, followed by auto-ubiquitination which involves UBE2N and UBE2V1 and leads to TRAF6 activation. This 'Lys-63' site-specific poly-ubiquitination appears to be associated with the activation of signaling molecules. Endogenous autoubiquitination occurs only for the cytoplasmic form. Deubiquitinated by USP10 in a TANK-dependent manner, leading to the negative regulation of NF-kappaB signaling upon DNA damage .