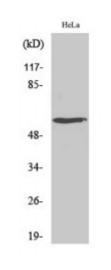


Anti-TRAF6 antibody



Description

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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 <u>7189</u>

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 <u>HGNC:12036OMIM:602355</u>

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.

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 Sumoylated on Lys-124, Lys-142 and Lys-453 with SUMO1.

Modifications 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 autoubiquitination 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.