

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 μ g/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

 $100 \mu g$ (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.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

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.