

**TRAF7 antibody - N-terminal region**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AI12268****Specification**

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**TRAF7 antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information**

|                   |                                                                 |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Application       | WB                                                              |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q6Q0C0</a>                                          |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">NM_032271</a> , <a href="#">NP_115647</a>           |
| Reactivity        | Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog          |
| Predicted         | Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Chicken, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog |
| Host              | Rabbit                                                          |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal                                                      |
| Calculated MW     | 74kDa KDa                                                       |

**TRAF7 antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information****Gene ID** 84231**Alias Symbol** **DKFZp586I021, MGC7807, RFWD1, RNF119****Other Names**

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRAF7, 6.3.2.-, RING finger and WD repeat-containing protein 1, RING finger protein 119, TNF receptor-associated factor 7, TRAF7, RFWD1, RNF119

**Format**

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-TRAF7 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

TRAF7 antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**TRAF7 antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information****Name** TRAF7**Synonyms** RFWD1, RNF119**Function**

E3 ubiquitin and SUMO-protein ligase that plays a role in different biological processes such as innate immunity, inflammation or apoptosis (PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15001576" target="\_blank"&gt;15001576&lt;/a&gt;, PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37086853" target="\_blank"&gt;37086853&lt;/a&gt;). Potentiates

MAP3K3- mediated activation of JUN/AP1 and DDIT3 transcriptional regulators (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14743216" target="\_blank">14743216</a>). Negatively regulates MYB transcriptional activity by sequestering it to the cytosol via SUMOylation (By similarity). Plays a role in the phosphorylation of MAPK1 and/or MAPK3, probably via its interaction with MAP3K3. Negatively regulates RLR-mediated innate immunity by promoting 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitination of TBK1 through its RING domain to inhibit the cellular antiviral response (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37086853" target="\_blank">37086853</a>). Promotes 'Lys-29'-linked polyubiquitination of NEMO/IKBKG and RELA leading to targeting these two proteins to lysosomal degradative pathways, reducing the transcriptional activity of NF-kappa-B (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21518757" target="\_blank">21518757</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Cytoplasmic vesicle. Cytoplasm. Nucleus Note=Colocalizes with MAP3K3 to vesicle-like structures throughout the cytoplasm

#### Tissue Location

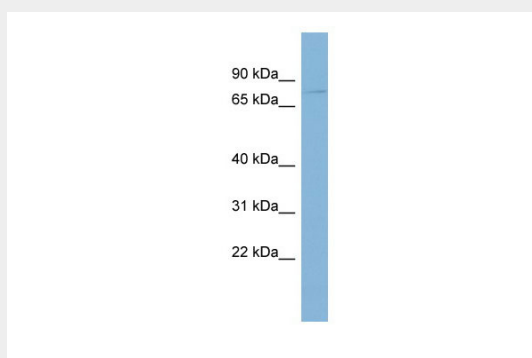
Ubiquitously expressed with high levels in skeletal muscle, heart, colon, spleen, kidney, liver and placenta

### TRAF7 antibody - N-terminal region - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### TRAF7 antibody - N-terminal region - Images



WB Suggested Anti-TRAF7 Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 µg/ml

ELISA Titer: 1:1562500

Positive Control: Human Stomach

### TRAF7 antibody - N-terminal region - References

Xu, L.G., (2004) J. Biol. Chem. 279(17), 17278-17282 Reconstitution and Storage: For short term use, store at 2-8°C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.