

MAP3K7IP3 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP17071a**Specification**

MAP3K7IP3 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q8N5C8
Other Accession	Q571K4 , NP_690000.2
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	78653
Antigen Region	1-30

MAP3K7IP3 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 257397**Other Names**

TGF-beta-activated kinase 1 and MAP3K7-binding protein 3, Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase kinase 7-interacting protein 3, NF-kappa-B-activating protein 1, TAK1-binding protein 3, TAB-3, TGF-beta-activated kinase 1-binding protein 3, TAB3, MAP3K7IP3

Target/Specificity

This MAP3K7IP3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human MAP3K7IP3.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

MAP3K7IP3 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MAP3K7IP3 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name TAB3 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:14633987, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:30681}

Function Adapter required to activate the JNK and NF-kappa-B signaling pathways through the specific recognition of 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains by its RanBP2-type zinc finger (NZF) (PubMed:[14633987](#), PubMed:[14766965](#), PubMed:[15327770](#), PubMed:[22158122](#)). Acts as an adapter linking MAP3K7/TAK1 and TRAF6 to 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains (PubMed:[14633987](#), PubMed:[14766965](#), PubMed:[15327770](#), PubMed:[22158122](#), PubMed:[36593296](#)). The RanBP2-type zinc finger (NZF) specifically recognizes Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains unanchored or anchored to the substrate proteins such as RIPK1/RIP1 and RIPK2: this acts as a scaffold to organize a large signaling complex to promote autophosphorylation of MAP3K7/TAK1, and subsequent activation of I-kappa-B-kinase (IKK) core complex by MAP3K7/TAK1 (PubMed:[15327770](#), PubMed:[18079694](#), PubMed:[22158122](#)).

Tissue Location

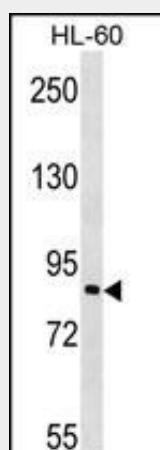
Widely expressed. Constitutively overexpressed in certain tumor tissues. [Isoform 2]: Minor transcript.

MAP3K7IP3 Antibody (N-term) - 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](#)

MAP3K7IP3 Antibody (N-term) - Images



MAP3K7IP3 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP17071a) western blot analysis in HL-60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the MAP3K7IP3 antibody detected the MAP3K7IP3 protein (arrow).

MAP3K7IP3 Antibody (N-term) - Background

The product of this gene functions in the NF-kappaB signal transduction pathway. The encoded protein, and the similar and functionally redundant protein MAP3K7IP2/TAB2, forms a ternary

complex with the protein kinase MAP3K7/TAK1 and either TRAF2 or TRAF6 in response to stimulation with the pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF or IL-1. Subsequent MAP3K7/TAK1 kinase activity triggers a signaling cascade leading to activation of the NF-kappaB transcription factor. The human genome contains a related pseudogene. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described, but their biological validity has not been determined.

MAP3K7IP3 Antibody (N-term) - References

Besse, A., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 282(6):3918-3928(2007)
Kanayama, A., et al. Mol. Cell 15(4):535-548(2004)
Jin, G., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101(7):2028-2033(2004)
Cheung, P.C., et al. Biochem. J. 378 (PT 1), 27-34 (2004) :
Bouwmeester, T., et al. Nat. Cell Biol. 6(2):97-105(2004)