10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Anti-TANK Antibody
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to TANK
Catalog # AP60081

Specification

Anti-TANK Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IF/IC, IHC**
Primary Accession	Q92844
Other Accession	P70347
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**47816**

Anti-TANK Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 10010

Other Names
ITRAF; TRAF2; TRAF family member-associated NF-kappa-B activator; TRAF-interacting protein; I-TRAF

Target/Specificity
Recognizes endogenous levels of TANK protein.

Dilution
WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500)
IF/IC~~N/A
IHC~~1:100~500

Format
Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage
Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Anti-TANK Antibody - Protein Information

Name TANK

Synonyms ITRAF, TRAF2

Function
Adapter protein involved in I-kappa-B-kinase (IKK) regulation which constitutively binds TBK1 and IKBKE playing a role in antiviral innate immunity. Acts as a regulator of TRAF function by maintaining them in a latent state. Blocks TRAF2 binding to LMP1 and inhibits LMP1- mediated NF-kappa-B activation. Negatively regulates NF-kappaB signaling and cell survival upon DNA

damage (PubMed:25861989). Plays a role as an adapter to assemble ZC3H12A, USP10 in a deubiquitination complex which plays a negative feedback response to attenuate NF-kappaB activation through the deubiquitination of IKBKG or TRAF6 in response to interleukin-1-beta (IL1B) stimulation or upon DNA damage (PubMed:25861989). Promotes UBP10-induced deubiquitination of TRAF6 in response to DNA damage (PubMed:25861989). May control negatively TRAF2- mediated NF-kappa-B activation signaled by CD40, TNFR1 and TNFR2.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm.

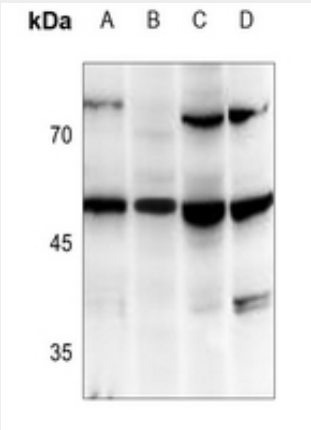
Tissue Location
Ubiquitous.

Anti-TANK 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

Anti-TANK Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of TANK expression in HepG2 (A), Raw264.7 (B), PC12 (C), MCF7 (D) whole cell lysates.

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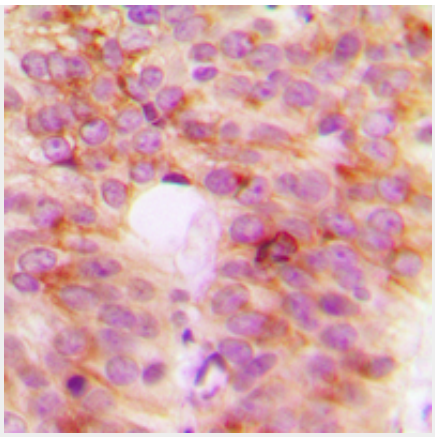
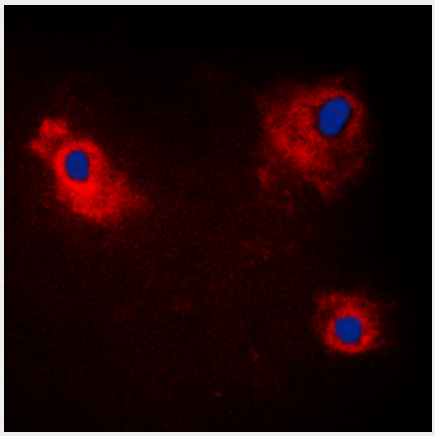


Immunohistochemical analysis of TANK staining in human breast cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of TANK staining in HeLa cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

Anti-TANK Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human TANK. The exact sequence is proprietary.