

TRAF6 Antibody

Catalog No: #32102

Package Size: #32102-1 50ul #32102-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.comSupport: tech@signalwayantibody.com

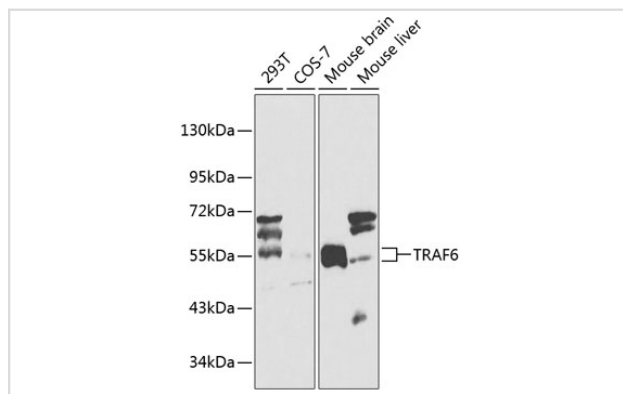
Description

Product Name	TRAF6 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Applications	WB,IF
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total TRAF6 protein.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human TRAF6.
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Target Name	TRAF6
Other Names	TRAF6; MGC:3310; RNF85;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:Q9Y4K3NCBI Gene ID:7189
SDS-PAGE MW	60KD
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

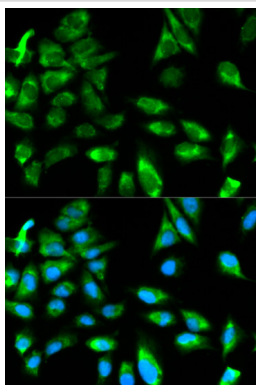
Application Details

WB □ 1:500 - 1:2000 IF □ 1:50 - 1:200

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using TRAF6 at 1:1000 dilution.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using TRAF6 .
Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Background

TRAFs (TNF receptor-associated factors) are a family of multifunctional adaptor proteins that bind to surface receptors and recruit additional proteins to form multiprotein signaling complexes capable of promoting cellular responses (1-3). Members of the TRAF family share a common carboxy-terminal "TRAF domain" which mediates interactions with associated proteins; many also contain amino-terminal Zinc/RING finger motifs. The first TRAFs identified, TRAF1 and TRAF2, were found by virtue of their interactions with the cytoplasmic domain of TNF-receptor 2 (TNFR2) (4). The six known TRAFs (TRAF1-6) act as adaptor proteins for a wide range of cell surface receptors and participate in the regulation of cell survival, proliferation, differentiation, and stress responses.

TRAF6 plays a critical role in innate and adaptive immunity, bone metabolism, and development of certain tissues including the nervous system (5). TRAF6 deficiency results in osteopetrosis and defective IL-1, CD40, and LPS signaling (6) as well as defects in neuronal development (7). Unlike other TRAF family members that mediate signaling through TNF, TRAF6 has unique binding activities (8) that result in signaling responses from the interleukin-1 receptor (IL-1R) (9), toll-like receptor (10,11), CD40 (12), RANK (13,14), and p75 neurotrophin receptor (15). TRAF6 associates directly with CD40 and RANK, and indirectly with IL-1R/TLR through IRAK (10). This leads to activation of NF- κ B and MAP kinase signaling pathways through downstream association with the TAB/TAK-1 complex (16). TRAF6 also activates Src family nonreceptor tyrosine kinases leading to Akt activation (17).

Published Papers

et al., Gingerenone A Attenuates Ulcerative Colitis via Targeting IL-17RA to Inhibit Inflammation and Restore Intestinal Barrier Function. In Adv Sci (Weinh) on 2024 Jul by Jian Liang, Weigang Dai, et al.. PMID:38639442, , (2024)

[PMID:38639442](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/38639442/)

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.