Human TRAF-1 Alexa Fluor® 350-conjugated Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG
Catalog Number: AF3276U
100 µg

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TRAF-1 in Western blots. In Western blots, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human TRAF-2, -3, -4, -5, and -6 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	*E. coli*-derived recombinant human TRAF-1 Met1-Thr416 Accession # Q13077
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: *Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.*

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF) Receptor-Associated Factors (TRAFs) are a family of adaptor proteins that interact with a wide range of cell surface receptors and participate in the regulation of cell survival, proliferation, differentiation, and stress response. TRAFs were identified by their ability to form complexes with TNF receptor superfamily members but more recently are reported to also bind to Toll/IL-1 receptor family members and mediate cellular signaling. Six members of the TRAF family have been identified. All TRAF proteins have a homologous C-terminal TRAF domain that can bind the cytoplasmic domain of receptors as well as other TRAFs. TRAF-1, also known as EBI6, is a 416 amino acid, 46 kDa protein that is a unique member of the TRAF family, in that it lacks the N-terminal RING finger domain common in TRAFs 2-6. TRAF-1 interacts with the cytoplasmic domain of TNFR2 and other TNFR family members to mediate downstream signaling events. TRAF-1 is a substrate for caspases activated by TNF family death receptors. TRAF-1 can homodimerize as well as form heterodimers with TRAF-2.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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