

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TRAF-2 in Western blots. In Western blots, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human TRAF-1, -3, -4, -5, or -6 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human TRAF-2 Met1-Leu501 Accession # Q12933
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 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.

Knockout Validated	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
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. TRAFs 2-6 have N-terminal RING and zinc finger domains that are involved in signaling downstream events. TRAF-2, also known as TNF Receptor-Associated Protein (TRAP), is a 501 amino acid, 56 kDa protein which interacts with the cytoplasmic domain of TNFR1, TNFR2 and CD40 to mediate the activation of NF-kappa-B and AP-1 family of transcription factors. TRAF-2 can self-associate as well as form heterodimers with TRAF-1.

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