

DESCRIPTION

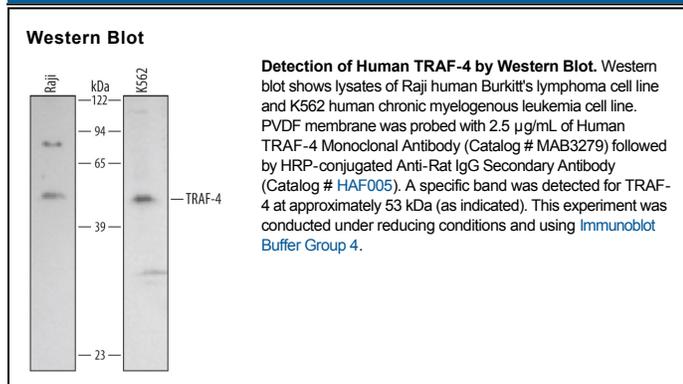
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects endogenous human TRAF-4. In Western blots, this antibody does not cross-react with rhTRAF-1, -2, -3, -5, or -6 in Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 433709
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human TRAF-4 Met1-Ser470 Accession # Q9BUZ4
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	2.5 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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. Seven 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-4, also known as CART1 and MLN62, is a 470 amino acid, 53 kDa protein. A second isoform has been identified and lacks amino acids 157-428. TRAF-4 is unique member of the TRAF family that localizes to the nucleus and does not regulate signaling through cell surface receptors. TRAF-4 is highly expressed in human breast carcinomas and during embryogenesis.