

TRAF2

Reactivity:Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications:WB IHC ICC IF IP

Recommended Dilution:WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 ICC 1:20 - 1:100 IF 1:20 - 1:100
IP 1:20 - 1:100

Calculated MW:56kDa

Observed MW:Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human TRAF2

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Concentration:

blp

Synonym:

TRAP; TRAP3; MGC:45012

Catalog #:A0962

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species:Rabbit

Gene ID:7186

Isotype:IgG

Swiss Prot:Q12933

Purity:Affinity purification

For research use only.

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. While TRAF2 was originally described through its interaction with TNFR2, it has since been shown to interact with other surface receptors including CD27, CD30, CD40, 4-1BB, Ox40, HVEM/ATAR and LMP-1 (1-3). TRAF2 also associates with a large number of intracellular proteins, including TRADD, FADD, I-TRAF/TANK, TRIP, A20, c-IAP1 and 2, Casper, RIP and NIK, which help to regulate cell survival. Dominant negative and knockout studies have shown that TRAF2 plays an important role in TNF-mediated activation of NF- κ B and the MAPK/JNK kinase pathway (5-7).

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