

ARG54683 anti-TRAF6 antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes TRAF6
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ELISA, ICC/IF, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	TRAF6
Immunogen	Stnthetic peptide (14 aa) within the last 50 aa of Human TRAF6.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRAF6; RNF85; EC 6.3.2.-; RING finger protein 85; Interleukin-1 signal transducer; MGC:3310; TNF receptor-associated factor 6

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ELISA	20 µg/ml
	ICC/IF	10 - 20 µg/ml
	WB	1 µg/ml
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	PC-3 Cell Lysate	

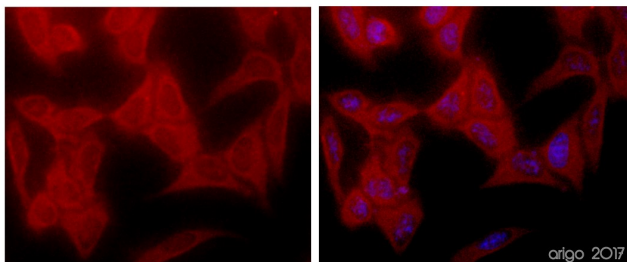
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Ion exchange chromatography.
Buffer	PBS and 0.02% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	TRAF6
Gene Full Name	TNF receptor-associated factor 6, E3 ubiquitin protein ligase
Background	Signals from the IL-1 receptor (IL-1R)/Toll-like receptor (TLR) and TNF receptor (TNFR) superfamilies are critical for regulating the function of antigen-presenting cells. Signals transduced by these molecules lead to increased expression and activation of transcription factors such as NF- κ B. TNF receptor-associated factor 6 (TRAF6) is unique in that it is a signaling adaptor molecule common to both families. TRAF6 is important in cytokine production, dendritic cell (DC) maturation, and the T cell stimulatory capacity of DCs in response to TLR and CD40 ligands. It can be activated in the IL-1R/TLR signaling pathway by IL-1 receptor-associated kinase 1 (IRAK-1) or by other TLR adaptor molecules such as TRIF. Also, it has been shown that TRAF6 can interact directly with TNFR family members CD40 and RANK.
Function	E3 ubiquitin ligase that, together with UBE2N and UBE2V1, mediates the synthesis of 'Lys-63'-linked-polyubiquitin chains conjugated to proteins, such as IKBKG, IRAK1, AKT1 and AKT2. Also mediates ubiquitination of free/unanchored polyubiquitin chain that leads to MAP3K7 activation. Leads to the activation of NF-kappa-B and JUN. May be essential for the formation of functional osteoclasts. Seems to also play a role in dendritic cells (DCs) maturation and/or activation. Represses c-Myb-mediated transactivation, in B-lymphocytes. Adapter protein that seems to play a role in signal transduction initiated via TNF receptor, IL-1 receptor and IL-17 receptor. Regulates osteoclast differentiation by mediating the activation of adapter protein complex 1 (AP-1) and NF-kappa-B, in response to RANK-L stimulation. Together with MAP3K8, mediates CD40 signals that activate ERK in B-cells and macrophages, and thus may play a role in the regulation of immunoglobulin production. [UniProt]
Highlight	Related products: Anti-Rabbit IgG secondary antibodies; Related poster download: The NF-kappa B Pathways.pdf Toll-like Receptor.pdf
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Cell Death antibody; Immune System antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	60 kDa
PTM	Sumoylated on Lys-124, Lys-142 and Lys-453 with SUMO1. Polyubiquitinated on Lys-124; after cell stimulation with IL-1-beta or TGF-beta. This ligand-induced cell stimulation leads to dimerization/oligomerization of TRAF6 molecules, followed by auto-ubiquitination which involves UBE2N and UBE2V1 and leads to TRAF6 activation. This 'Lys-63' site-specific poly-ubiquitination appears to be associated with the activation of signaling molecules. Endogenous autoubiquitination occurs only for the cytoplasmic form. Deubiquitinated by USP10 in a TANK-dependent manner, leading to the negative regulation of NF-kappaB signaling upon DNA damage (PubMed:25861989).

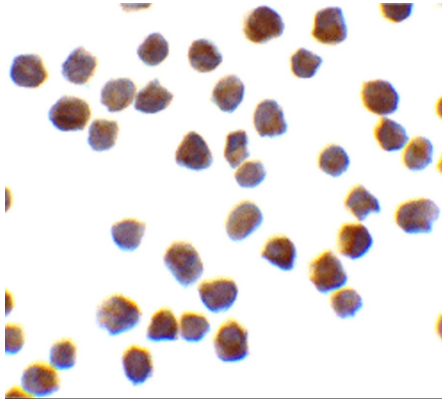
Images



ARG54683 anti-TRAF6 antibody ICC/IF image

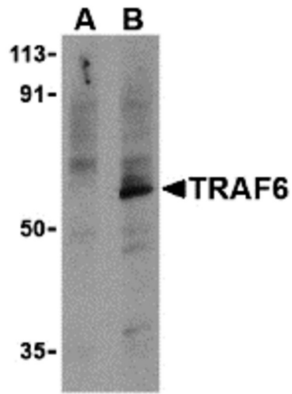
Immunofluorescence: 100% Methanol fixed (RT, 10 min) HeLa cells stained with ARG54683 anti-TRAF6 antibody at 1:50 dilution. Left: primary antibody (red). Right: primary antibody and DAPI (Merge).

Secondary antibody: [ARG21917](#) Goat anti-Rabbit IgG antibody (TRITC)



ARG54683 anti-TRAF6 antibody ICC/IF image

Immunocytochemistry: K562 cells stained with ARG54683 anti-TRAF6 antibody at 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$.



ARG54683 anti-TRAF6 antibody WB image

Western blot: PC-3 cell lysates stained with ARG54683 anti-TRAF6 antibody at 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ in the presence (A) or absence (B) of 1 μg blocking peptide.