

## 20-1100: Polyclonal antibody to TRAF-4

|                                |                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Clonality :</b>             | Polyclonal                                                                                                    |
| <b>Application :</b>           | IP,IHC,WB                                                                                                     |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>            | Rat,Mouse,Human                                                                                               |
| <b>Gene :</b>                  | TRAF4                                                                                                         |
| <b>Gene ID :</b>               | 9618                                                                                                          |
| <b>Uniprot ID :</b>            | Q9BUZ4                                                                                                        |
| <b>Format :</b>                | Sera                                                                                                          |
| <b>Alternative Name :</b>      | TRAF4,CART1,MLN62,RNF83                                                                                       |
| <b>Isotype :</b>               | Rabbit IgG                                                                                                    |
| <b>Immunogen Information :</b> | A synthetic peptide human TRAF-4 (amino acids 1-17 MPGFDYKFLEKPKRRLL) was used as immunogen for this antibody |

### Description

This antibody recognizes TRAF4. Human TRAF4 is a 470 amino acid protein. The TRAF (TNF receptor-associated factor) family is a group of adapter proteins (TRAFs 1-6) that link a wide variety of cell surface receptors to diverse signaling cascades leading to the activation of NF- $\kappa$ B and mitogen-activated protein kinases. TRAFs are major signal transducers for both the TNF and IL- 1/TLR receptor superfamilies and collectively play important functions in both adaptive and innate immunity. The carboxy-terminal region of TRAFs is required for self-association and interaction with receptor cytoplasmic domains following ligand-induced oligomerization. TRAFs interact with a variety of proteins that regulate receptor-induced cell death or survival, and TRAF-mediated signaling can promote cell survival or interfere with death receptor-induced apoptosis.

### Product Info

|                            |                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Amount :</b>            | 50 $\mu$ l                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Content :</b>           | 50 $\mu$ l sera                                                                                                               |
| <b>Storage condition :</b> | Store the antibody at 4°C, stable for 6 months. For long-term storage, store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze and thaw cycles. |

### Application Note

WB: 1:1000-1:2000, IHC (paraffin): 1:1000-1:5000, IHC (frozen): Users should optimize, IP: 1:50-1:200

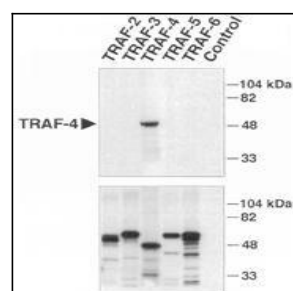


Fig:1 The 20-1100 TRAF4 antibody specifically immunoprecipitates TRAF4. Top: TRAFs 2,3,4,5, and 6 were in vitro translated in the presence of 35S-methionine, and immunoprecipitated using the TRAF4 antibody. The TRAF4 antibody immunoprecipitated only TRAF4 and did not recognize TRAFs 2, 3, 5, or 6. A reticulocyte primed with an empty pcDNA plasmid was used as a negative control. Bottom: SDS-PAGE visualization of the in vitro translated TRAFs. Data courtesy of Krajewska et al.

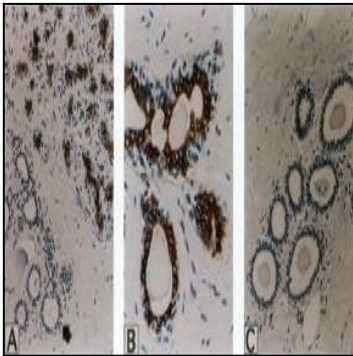


Fig:2 Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded, normal human mammary epithelial tissue using the 20-1100 TRAF4 antibody. A-C: Strong TRAF4 staining is seen in the luminal epithelial cells of the interlobular terminal ducts (acini). However, there is absence of TRAF4 immunostaining in the myoepithelial cells along the basement membrane. B and C: higher magnifications of A. Data courtesy of Krajewska et al.