

TRAF1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00007185-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human TRAF1 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human TRAF1 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human TRAF1 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — TRAF1

Entrez GeneID [7185](#)

GeneBank Accession# [TRAF1](#)

Gene Name TRAF1

Gene Alias EBI6, MGC:10353

Gene Description TNF receptor-associated factor 1

Omim ID [601711](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF receptor (TNFR) associated factor (TRAF) protein family. TRAF proteins associate with, and mediate the signal transduction from various receptors of the TNFR superfamily. This protein and TRAF2 form a heterodimeric complex, which is required for TNF-alpha-mediated activation of MAPK8/JNK and NF-kappaB. The protein complex formed by this protein and TRAF2 also interacts with inhibitor-of-apoptosis proteins (IAPs), and thus mediates the anti-apoptotic signals from TNF receptors. The expression of this protein can be induced by Epstein-Barr virus (EBV). EBV infection membrane protein 1 (LMP1) is found to interact with this and other TRAF proteins; this interaction is thought to link LMP1-mediated B lymphocyte transformation to the signal transduction from TNFR family receptors. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations Epstein-Bar virus-induced protein 6|OTTHUMP00000022000

Pathway

- [Pathways in cancer](#)
- [Small cell lung cancer](#)

Disease

- [Alopecia Areata](#)
- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Arthritis](#)

- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Autoimmune Diseases](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Celiac Disease](#)
- [Diabetes Complications](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Ductus Arteriosus](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Endometriosis](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Giant Cell Arteritis](#)
- [Glomerulonephritis](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)
- [Infant](#)
- [Inflammation](#)
- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
- [Lupus Nephritis](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Metabolic Syndrome X](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Osteoarthritis](#)
- [Osteoporosis](#)
- [Pemphigus](#)
- [Rheumatic Heart Disease](#)

- [Schizophrenia](#)
- [Scleroderma](#)
- [Sepsis](#)
- [Wegener Granulomatosis](#)