abcam

Product datasheet

Human TRAF2 peptide ab40026

Overview

Product name Human TRAF2 peptide

Description

Nature Synthetic

Amino Acid Sequence

Species Human

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab40026** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications Blocking

Form Liquid

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium Azide
Constituents: 0.1% BSA, PBS, pH 7.2

General Info

Function Regulates activation of NF-kappa-B and JNK and plays a central role in the regulation of cell survival and apoptosis. Required for normal antibody isotype switching from IgM to IgG. Has E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity and promotes 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination of target proteins, such as BIRC3, RIPK1 and TICAM1. Is an essential constituent of several E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complexes, where it promotes the ubiquitination of target proteins by bringing them into contact with other E3 ubiquitin ligases. Regulates BIRC2 and BIRC3 protein levels by inhibiting their autoubiquitination and subsequent degradation; this does not depend on the TRAF2 RING-type zinc finger domain.

Pathway Protein modification; protein ubiquitination.

Sequence similarities Belongs to the TNF receptor-associated factor family. A subfamily.

	Contains 1 MATH domain. Contains 1 RING-type zinc finger. Contains 2 TRAF-type zinc fingers.
Domain	The coiled coil domain mediates homo- and hetero-oligomerization. The MATH/TRAF domain binds to receptor cytoplasmic domains. The RING-type zinc finger domain is essential for E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity. It is not essential for the stabilization of BIRC2, or for the ubiquitination of RIPK1 in response to TNFR1 signaling.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylated at several serine residues within the first 128 amino acid residues. Phosphorylated at Thr-117 in response to signaling via TNF and TNFRSF1A. Phosphorylation at Thr-117 is required for 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination, but not for 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination. Phosphorylation at Thr-117 is important for interaction with IKKA and IKKB, activation of IKK and subsequent activation of NF-kappa-B. Undergoes both 'Lys-48'-linked and 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination. Polyubiquitinated via 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitin in response to TNF signaling; this requires prior phosphorylation at Thr-117. 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination promotes TRAF2-mediated activation of NF-kappa-B. Can be polyubiquitinated at several Lys residues via 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitin chains in response to TNF signaling, leading to proteasomal degradation. Autoubiquitinated, leading to its subsequent proteasomal degradation. Polyubiquitinated by BIRC2 and SIAH2, leading to its subsequent proteasomal degradation. Deubiquitinated by CYLD, a protease that specifically cleaves 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains.
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm.

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