abcam

Product datasheet

Active human TRAF3 peptide ab40030

Description

Product name	Active human TRAF3 peptide
Biological activity	Blocking the activity of TRAF3 antibody
Animal free	No
Nature	Synthetic
Species	Human

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab40030** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications	Blocking - Blocking peptide for Anti-TRAF3 antibody (**ab36988**)
Form	Liquid

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 7.20 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 0.1% BSA This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.

General Info

Function	Regulates pathways leading to the activation of NF-kappa-B and MAP kinases, and plays a central role in the regulation of B cell survival. Part of signaling pathways leading to the production of cytokines and interferon. Required for normal antibody isotype switching from IgM to IgG. Plays a role T-cell dependent immune responses. Plays a role in the regulation of antiviral responses. Is an essential constituent of several E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complexes. May have E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity and promote 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination of target proteins. Inhibits activation of NF-kappa-B in response to LTBR stimulation. Inhibits TRAF2-mediated activation of NF-kappa-B. Down-regulates proteolytic processing of NFKB2, and thereby inhibits non-canonical activation of NF-kappa-B. Promotes ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation of

	MAP3K14.
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 MATH/TRAF domain binds to receptor cytoplasmic domains. The Ring-type zinc finger domain is required for its function in down-regulation of NFKB2 proteolytic processing.
Post-translational modifications	Undergoes 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination, leading to its proteasomal degradation in response to signaling by TNFSF13B, TLR4 or through CD40. Undergoes 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination during early stages of virus infection, and 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitination during later stages. Undergoes both 'Lys-48'-linked and 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination in response to TLR3 and TLR4 signaling (By similarity). Deubiquitinated by OTUB1, OTUB2 and OTUD5.
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm. Endosome. Mitochondrion. Undergoes endocytosis together with TLR4 upon LPS signaling (By similarity). Associated with mitochondria in response to virus.