Datasheet for ABIN500867

# anti-TANK antibody (C-Term)

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## 3 Images

## Overview

| | |
|---|---|
| Quantity: | 0.1 mg |
| Target: | TANK |
| Binding Specificity: | C-Term |
| Reactivity: | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Conjugate: | This TANK antibody is un-conjugated |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Enzyme Immunoassay (EIA) |

## Product Details

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|---|---|
| Immunogen: | 14 amino acid peptide from near the carboxy terminus of Human TANK. |
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Specificity: | This antibody detects TANK / ITRAF at C-term. |
| Cross-Reactivity (Details): | Species reactivity (tested):Human, Mouse, Rat. |
| Purification: | Peptide Affinity Chromatography |

## Target Details

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|---|---|
| Target: | TANK |
| Alternative Name: | TANK / ITRAF (TANK Products) |

## Target Details

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|---|---|
| Background: | TANK was initially identified as a novel TRAF-interacting protein that regulated TRAF-mediated signal transduction. Specifically, ligand binding by surface receptors in the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) receptor and Toll/interleukin-1 (IL-1) receptor families lead to the formation of a TRAF/TANK complex that mediates the activation of the transcription factor NF-kappaB. This activation of NF-kappaB occurs through an association with the kinases IKKepsilon and TBK1. More recently, it was shown that these proteins can then form a complex with NEMO, a protein that regulates the activity of the IkappaB complex. This suggests that in addition to the possibility that TBK1 and IKKepsilon activate the IKKs, the association with the IKK complex may help these kinases modulate other functions, such as the transactivation potential of NF-kappaB proteins. At least two isoforms of TANK are known to exist.Synonyms: I-TRAF, TRAF family member-associated NF-kappa-B activator, TRAF-interacting protein, TRAF2 |
| Gene ID: | 10010 |
| NCBI Accession: | NP_004171 |
| Pathways: | p53 Signaling, TLR Signaling, Activation of Innate immune Response |

## Application Details

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|---|---|
| Application Notes: | ELISA. Western blot: 1 - 2 µg/mL. Immunohistochemistry on paraffin sections.<br>Other applications not tested.<br>Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user. |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |

## Handling

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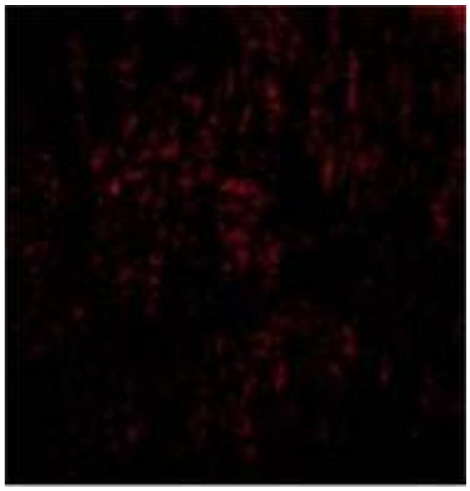
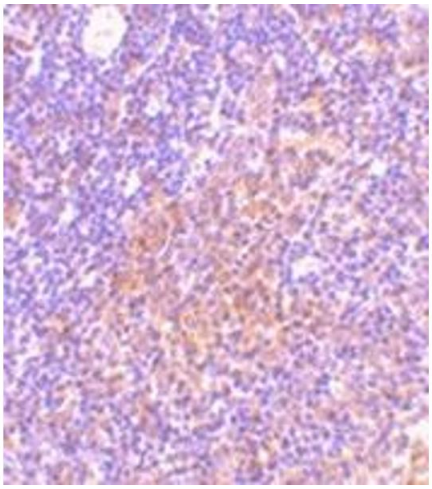
|---|---|
| Buffer: | PBS containing 0.02 % Sodium Azide as preservative |
| Preservative: | Sodium azide |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only. |
| Handling Advice: | Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |
| Storage: | 4 °C/-20 °C |
| Storage Comment: | Store undiluted at 2-8 °C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20 °C for longer. |



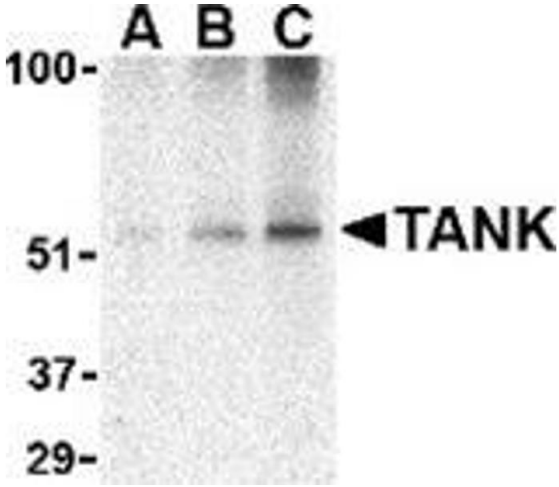
## Immunofluorescence

**Image 1.** Immunofluorescence of TANK in Rat Spleen cells with TANK antibody at 20 µg/ml.



## Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections)

**Image 2.** Immunohistochemistry of TANK in rat spleen tissue with this product at 10 µg/ml.




## Western Blotting

**Image 3.** Western blot analysis of TANK in Daudi cell lysate with this product at (A) 0.5, (B) 1 and (C) 2 µg/ml.