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Datasheet for ABIN918066

anti-TNFAIP3 antibody (AA 51-150) (Alexa Fluor 488)

Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	TNFAIP3
Binding Specificity:	AA 51-150
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This TNFAIP3 antibody is conjugated to Alexa Fluor 488
Application:	Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p))

Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TNFAIP3
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Predicted Reactivity:	Dog,Cow,Pig,Horse
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

Target Details

Target:	TNFAIP3
Alternative Name:	TNFAIP3 (TNFAIP3 Products)

Target Details

Background:	<p>Synonyms: A20, OTUD7C, TNFA1P2, Tumor necrosis factor alpha-induced protein 3, TNF alpha-induced protein 3, OTU domain-containing protein 7C, Putative DNA-binding protein A20, Zinc finger protein A20, TNFAIP3</p> <p>Background: Ubiquitin-editing enzyme that contains both ubiquitin ligase and deubiquitinase activities. Involved in immune and inflammatory responses signaled by cytokines, such as TNF-alpha and IL-1 beta, or pathogens via Toll-like receptors (TLRs) through terminating NF-kappa-B activity. Essential component of a ubiquitin-editing protein complex, comprising also RNF11, ITCH and TAX1BP1, that ensures the transient nature of inflammatory signaling pathways. In cooperation with TAX1BP1 promotes disassembly of E2-E3 ubiquitin protein ligase complexes in IL-1R and TNFR-1 pathways, affected are at least E3 ligases TRAF6, TRAF2 and BIRC2, and E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes UBE2N and UBE2D3. In cooperation with TAX1BP1 promotes ubiquitination of UBE2N and proteasomal degradation of UBE2N and UBE2D3. Upon TNF stimulation, deubiquitinates 'Lys-63'-polyubiquitin chains on RIPK1 and catalyzes the formation of 'Lys-48'-polyubiquitin chains. This leads to RIPK1 proteasomal degradation and consequently termination of the TNF- or LPS-mediated activation of NF-kappa-B. Deubiquitinates TRAF6 probably acting on 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin. Upon T-cell receptor (TCR)-mediated T-cell activation, deubiquitinates 'Lys-63'-polyubiquitin chains on MALT1 thereby mediating disassociation of the CBM (CARD11:BCL10:MALT1) and IKK complexes and preventing sustained IKK activation. Deubiquitinates NEMO/IKBKG, the function is facilitated by TNIP1 and leads to inhibition of NF-kappa-B activation. Upon stimulation by bacterial peptidoglycans, probably deubiquitinates RIPK2. Can also inhibit I-kappa-B-kinase (IKK) through a non-catalytic mechanism which involves polyubiquitin, polyubiquitin promotes association with IKBKG and prevents IKK MAP3K7-mediated phosphorylation. Targets TRAF2 for lysosomal degradation. In vitro able to deubiquitinate 'Lys-11'-, 'Lys-48'- and 'Lys-63' polyubiquitin chains. Inhibitor of programmed cell death.</p>
Gene ID:	7128
UniProt:	P21580
Pathways:	TLR Signaling , Activation of Innate immune Response , Cellular Response to Molecule of Bacterial Origin , Production of Molecular Mediator of Immune Response

Application Details

Application Notes:	IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200
	IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200
	IF(ICC) 1:50-200

Application Details

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 µg/µL
Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing 0.01M TBS (pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.03 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C. Aliquot into multiple vials to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months