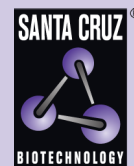


TRAF3 (G-6): sc-6933



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-activated cell signaling is mediated primarily through the TNF receptor 1 (TNF-R1) and, to a lesser extent, TNF-R2. Both TNF receptors are members of the expanding TNF receptor superfamily which includes the Fas antigen and CD40. Potential insight into an understanding of TNF receptor-mediated signaling was provided by the identification of two related proteins, TRAF1 and TRAF2 (for TNF receptor-associated factors 1 and 2, respectively). Both function to form heterodimeric complexes and associate with the cytoplasmic domain of TNF-R2. A third member of this protein family, alternatively designated CD40 bp, CRAF1, LAP1 or TRAF3, has been identified and shown to associate with the cytoplasmic domain of CD40. The similarity between a specific region of TRAF3 with regions of TRAF1 and TRAF2 define a "TRAF-C" domain that is necessary and sufficient for CD40 binding and homodimerization.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TRAF3 (human) mapping to 14q32.32; Traf3 (mouse) mapping to 12 F1.

SOURCE

TRAF3 (G-6) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 322-444 mapping near the C-terminus of TRAF3 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG_{2b} kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

TRAF3 (G-6) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-6933 AC), 500 µg/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-6933 HRP), 200 µg/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-6933 PE), fluorescein (sc-6933 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-6933 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-6933 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-6933 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-6933 AF647), 200 µg/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-6933 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-6933 AF790), 200 µg/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

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APPLICATIONS

TRAF3 (G-6) is recommended for detection of TRAF3 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and flow cytometry (1 µg per 1 x 10⁶ cells).

Suitable for use as control antibody for TRAF3 siRNA (h): sc-29510, TRAF3 siRNA (m): sc-36712, TRAF3 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29510-SH, TRAF3 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-36712-SH, TRAF3 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29510-V and TRAF3 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36712-V.

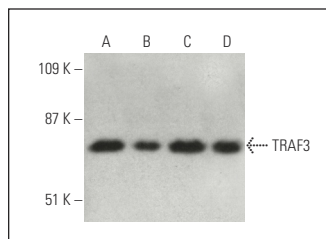
Molecular Weight of TRAF3: 65 kDa.

Positive Controls: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate: sc-2210, IB4 whole cell lysate: sc-364780 or TRAF3 transfected L75.11 IB4 whole cell lysate.

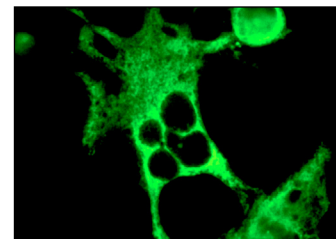
STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

DATA



TRAF3 (G-6) HRP: sc-6933 HRP. Direct western blot analysis of TRAF3 expression in NIH/3T3 (A), IB4 (B), TRAF3 transfected L53.3 IB4 (C) and TRAF3 transfected L75.11 IB4 (D) whole cell lysates.



TRAF3 (G-6): sc-6933. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed TRAF3-transfected COS cells showing cytoplasmic localization.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Reiss, C., et al. 2002. Peripheral T-cell lymphoma in herpesvirus saimiri-infected tamarins: tumor cell lines reveal subgroup-specific differences. *Virology* 294: 31-46.
2. Farhana, L., et al. 2011. Maximal adamantyl-substituted retinoid-related molecule-induced apoptosis requires NFκB noncanonical and canonical pathway activation. *Cell Death Differ.* 18: 164-173.
3. Shih, V.F., et al. 2012. Control of RelB during dendritic cell activation integrates canonical and noncanonical NFκB pathways. *Nat. Immunol.* 13: 1162-1170.
4. Fang, D.F., et al. 2014. NEDD4 ubiquitinates TRAF3 to promote CD40-mediated AKT activation. *Nat. Commun.* 5: 4513.
5. Verhelst, K., et al. 2015. XEDAR activates the non-canonical NFκB pathway. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 465: 275-280.
6. Huai, W., et al. 2016. Mint3 potentiates TLR3/4- and RIG-I-induced IFN-β expression and antiviral immune responses. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 113: 11925-11930.
7. Cai, B., et al. 2017. FOSL1 inhibits type I interferon responses to malaria and viral infections by blocking TBK1 and TRAF3/TRIF interactions. *mBio* 8: e02161-16.
8. Seigner, J., et al. 2018. CD40L and TNF both activate the classical NFκB pathway, which is not required for the CD40L induced alternative pathway in endothelial cells. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 495: 1389-1394.
9. Ning, F., et al. 2019. Hes1 attenuates type I IFN responses via VEGF-C and WDFY1. *J. Exp. Med.* 216: 1396-1410.
10. Kang, K., et al. 2020. 3-O-acetylribuanol C (3AR-C) induces RIPK1-dependent programmed cell death by selective inhibition of IKKβ. *FASEB J.* 34: 4369-4383.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.