SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

TRAF5 (H-257): sc-7220

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

TRAF5 is a member of the TNF receptor associated factor (TRAF) protein family. TRAF proteins are associated with, and mediate signal transduction from members of the TNF receptor superfamily. TRAF5 is one of the components of a complex associated with the CD40 cytoplasmic domain, which mediates TNF induced NFκB activation and protection from cell death. TRAF5 influences signaling events by other receptors including CD27, CD30 and lymphotoxin-β receptor. TRAF5 plays a role in osteoclastogenesis. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been reported. The tumor necrosis factor (TNF) receptor superfamily is composed of several type I integral membrane glycoproteins that exhibit homology in their cystine-rich extracellular domains.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TRAF5 (human) mapping to 1q32.2; Traf5 (mouse) mapping to 1 H6.

SOURCE

TRAF5 (H-257) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-257 of TRAF5 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

TRAF5 (H-257) is recommended for detection of TRAF5 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), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

TRAF5 (H-257) is also recommended for detection of TRAF5 in additional species, including equine, canine and bovine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for TRAF5 siRNA (h): sc-36715, TRAF5 siRNA (m): sc-36716, TRAF5 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36715-SH, TRAF5 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-36716-SH, TRAF5 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36715-V and TRAF5 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36716-V.

Molecular Weight of TRAF5: 55 kDa.

Positive Controls: CCRF-HSB-2 cell lysate: sc-2265, Jurkat whole cell lysate: sc-2204 or TRAF5 (m): 293T Lysate: sc-124243.

RESEARCH USE

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

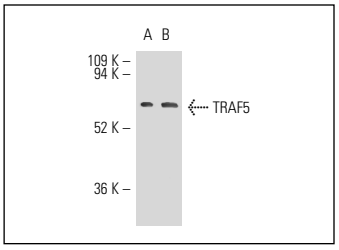
PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

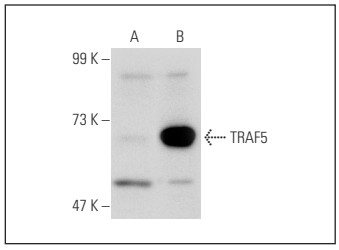
STORAGE

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

DATA



TRAF5 (H-257): sc-7220. Western blot analysis of TRAF5 expression in Jurkat (**A**) and CCRF-HSB-2 (**B**) whole cell lysates.



TRAF5 (H-257): sc-7220. Western blot analysis of TRAF5 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (**A**) and mouse TRAF5 transfected: sc-124243 (**B**) 293T whole cell lysates.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Devergne, O., et al. 1998. Role of the TRAF binding site and NFκB activation in Epstein-Barr virus latent membrane protein 1-induced cell gene expression. J. Virol. 72: 7900-7908.
2. Peters, A.L., et al. 2010. Differential TRAF3 utilization by a variant human CD40 receptor with enhanced signaling. J. Immunol. 185: 6555-6562.
3. He, B., et al. 2010. The transmembrane activator TACI triggers immunoglobulin class switching by activating B cells through the adaptor MyD88. Nat. Immunol. 11: 836-845.
4. Ahmad, A., et al. 2010. Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus-encoded viral FLICE inhibitory protein (vFLIP) K13 cooperates with Myc to promote lymphoma in mice. Cancer Biol. Ther. 10: 1033-1040.
5. Ganeff, C., et al. 2011. Induction of the alternative NFκB pathway by lymphotoxin αβ (LTαβ) relies on internalization of LTβ receptor. Mol. Cell. Biol. 31: 4319-4334.
6. Zhong, B., et al. 2012. Negative regulation of IL-17-mediated signaling and inflammation by the ubiquitin-specific protease USP25. Nat. Immunol. 13: 1110-1117.
7. Chen, B.B., et al. 2013. A combinatorial F box protein directed pathway controls TRAF adaptor stability to regulate inflammation. Nat. Immunol. 14: 470-479.
8. Luo, Q., et al. 2013. A novel disease-modifying antirheumatic drug, igurati-mod, ameliorates murine arthritis by blocking IL-17 signaling, distinct from methotrexate and leflunomide. J. Immunol. 191: 4969-4978.