BACKGROUND

TRAX (translin-associated factor X), also known as TSNAX, is a nuclear protein that interacts with translin, a DNA-binding protein involved in breakpoint junctions of chromosomal translocations. Expressed highly in the brain and testis, TRAX contains an N-terminal bipartite nuclear localization signal (NLS) and a leucine zipper domain. The NLS may be involved in the nuclear transport of translin, while the leucine zipper domain is essential for interactions between TRAX and other proteins. When TRAX is complexed with translin, the two proteins can interact with the protein kinase activator C1D, allowing the complex to participate in DNA double-stranded break repair and dendritic RNA processing. TRAX also functions as a transcriptional regulator of GAP-43, a growth-associated protein found in growth cones, suggesting a possible role in axonal regeneration and cell proliferation.

REFERENCES


CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TSNAX (human) mapping to 1q42.2; Tsnax (mouse) mapping to 8 E2.

SOURCE

TRAX (56) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-207 of TRAX of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 50 µg IgG1 in 500 µl of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide, 0.1% gelatin, 20% glycerol and 0.04% stabilizer protein.

RESEARCH USE

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