

## Product datasheet for **TA385428S**

### **TNFAIP3 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: R06-9B2]**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	R06-9B2
Applications:	IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1/1000 IHC: 1/20-1/50 ICC/IF: 1/20-1/100
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide of human TNFAIP3
Formulation:	50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Stability:	1 year
Predicted Protein Size:	Calculated MW: 90 kDa; Observed MW: 82 kDa
Gene Name:	TNF alpha induced protein 3
Database Link:	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 7128 Human P21580</a>



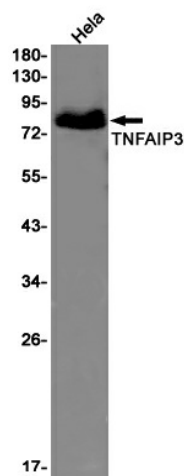
[View online »](#)

**Background:**

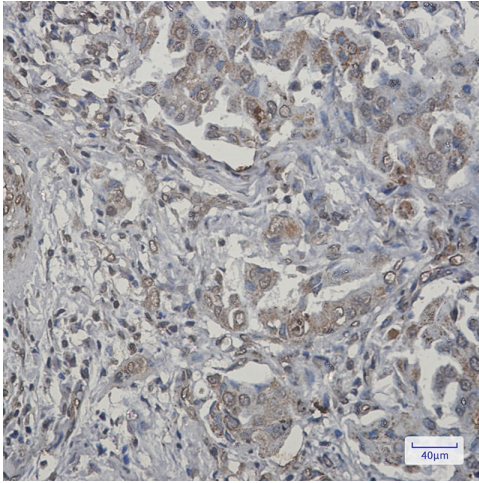
Swiss-Prot Acc.P21580. Ubiquitin-editing enzyme that contains both ubiquitin ligase and deubiquitinase activities. Involved in immune and inflammatory responses signaled by cytokines, such as TNF-alpha and IL-1 beta, or pathogens via Toll-like receptors (TLRs) through terminating NF-kappa-B activity. 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. Has a role in the function of the lymphoid system. Required for LPS-induced production of proinflammatory cytokines and IFN beta in LPS-tolerized macrophages.

**Synonyms:**

A20; MGC104522; MGC138687; MGC138688; OTUD7C; TNFA1P2

**Product images:**

Western blot analysis of TNFAIP3 in HeLa lysates using TNFAIP3 antibody.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer tissue using TNFAIP3 antibody. High-pressure and temperature Sodium Citrate pH 6.0 was used for antigen retrieval.



Immunocytochemistry analysis of TNFAIP3 (green) in HL-60 using TNFAIP3 antibody, and DAPI (blue).