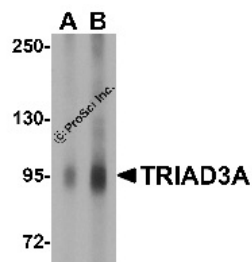


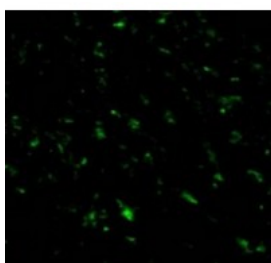


TRIAD3A Antibody

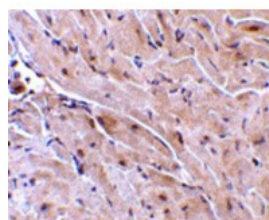
CATALOG NUMBER: 3371



Western blot analysis of TRIAD3A in mouse heart tissue lysate with TRIAD3A antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 ug/mL.



Immunofluorescence of TRIAD3A in Mouse Heart cells with TRIAD3A antibody at 20 ug/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of TRIAD3A in mouse heart with TRIAD3A antibody at 10 ug/mL.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, IF, IHC-P, WB
APPLICATIONS:	TRIAD3A antibody can be used for detection of TRIAD3A by Western blot at 1 to 2 ug/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 10 ug/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 ug/mL.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. 1401 - Mouse Heart Tissue Lysate
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	Predicted: 95 kDa Observed: 95 kDa
IMMUNOGEN:	TRIAD3A antibody was raised against a peptide corresponding to 15 amino acids near the amino-terminus of mouse TRIAD3A. The immunogen is located within amino acids 120 - 170 of TRIAD3A.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	TRIAD3A Antibody is Ion exchange chromatography purified.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	TRIAD3A Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	TRIAD3A antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	TRIAD3A Antibody: ZIN, CAHH, U711, TRIAD3, UBCE7IP1, ZIN, E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase RNF216, RING finger protein 216
ACCESSION NO.:	AAP47174
PROTEIN GI NO.:	31324099
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	RNF216
GENE ID:	54476

Background

BACKGROUND: TRIAD3A Antibody: Activation of NF- κ B as a result of Toll-like receptor (TLR) and IL-1 receptor signaling is a major component of innate immune responses. Signals from these receptors are relayed by a number of adapter molecules such as TRIF, TIRAP, and MyD88. Several regulatory mechanisms exist to control TLR signal transduction, including the inhibition of TLR expression and signaling by molecules such as ST2 and SIGIRR. Another mechanism is by the ubiquitination of selected TLRs by TRIAD3A, an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase. TRIAD3A is a RING finger protein that can bind to TLR4 and TLR9, and to a lesser extent TLR3 and TLR5, catalyzing the ubiquitination of these molecules. Overexpression of TRIAD3A promoted the nearly complete degradation of TLR4 and TLR9; this reduction was reflected in the decreased signal-specific activation by ligands specific for these TLRs. Conversely, depletion of TRIAD3A resulted in enhanced TLR activation.

REFERENCES:	1) Takeda K, Kaisho T, and Akira S. Toll-like receptors. Annu. Rev. Immunol. 2003; 21:335-76.
	2) Vogel SN, Fitzgerald KA, and Fenton MJ. TLRs: differential adapter utilization by toll-like receptors mediates TLR-specific patterns of gene expression. Mol. Interv. 2003; 3:466-77.
	3) Sweet MJ, Leung BP, Kang D, et al. A novel pathway regulating lipopolysaccharide-induced shock by ST2/T1 via inhibition of Toll-like receptor 4 expression. J. Immunol. 2001; 166:6633-9.
	4) Wald D, Qin J, Zhao Z, et al. SIGIRR, a negative regulator of Toll-like receptor-interleukin 1 receptor signaling. Nat. Immunol. 2003; 4:920-7.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 12, 2016