Recombinant TRAF1 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	544897
Synonyms	Epstein-Barr virus-induced protein 6
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q13077
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 29.06 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 29 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	177-416
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>89%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 177-416 aa (Q13077) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human TNF receptor-associated factor 1 (TRAF1) fragment (aa 177-416) is a high-purity protein designed for studying the MATH domain's role in NF-kappa-B and JNK signaling pathways. This fragment serves as an essential tool for investigating apoptosis regulation and ubiquitin ligase complex formation in cellular processes. TNF receptor-associated factor 1 (TRAF1), encoded by the TRAF1 gene in Homo sapiens, functions as a critical adapter molecule that regulates NF-kappa-B and JNK activation. It plays a pivotal role in modulating cell survival and apoptosis through its involvement in E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complexes. Specifically, TRAF1 forms a heterotrimer with TRAF2 that promotes ubiquitination of targets like MAP3K14 and recruits antiapoptotic E3 ligases BIRC2 and BIRC3 to TNFRSF1B/TNFR2, highlighting its importance in immune and inflammatory signaling pathways.