ELK Biotechnology

TAB2 (phospho-Ser372) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES12828

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	TAB2 (phospho-Ser372) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:1000-2000
Immunogen	Synthesized phosho peptide around human TAB2 (Ser372)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human Mouse Rat TAB2 (phospho-Ser372)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	TAB2 (Ser372)
Gene Name	TAB2 KIAA0733 MAP3K7IP2
Cellular localization	Membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Endosome membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Lysosome membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Cytoplasm, cytosol . Following IL1 stimulation, translocation occurs from the membrane to cytosol (PubMed:10882101). Interaction with TRIM38 promotes translocation from cytosol to endosome and lysosome (PubMed:24434549). .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	77kD
Human Gene ID	23118
Human Swiss-Prot Number	Q9NYJ8
Alternative Names	TGF-beta-activated kinase 1 and MAP3K7-binding protein 2 (Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase

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kinase 7-interacting protein 2) (TAK1-binding protein 2) (TAB-2) (TGF-beta-activated kinase 1-binding protein 2)

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is an activator of MAP3K7/TAK1, which is required for for the IL-1 induced activation of nuclear factor kappaB and MAPK8/JNK. This protein forms a kinase complex with TRAF6, MAP3K7 and TAB1, and it thus serves as an adaptor that links MAP3K7 and TRAF6. This protein, along with TAB1 and MAP3K7, also participates in the signal transduction induced by TNFSF11/RANKl through the activation of the receptor activator of NF-kappaB (TNFRSF11A/RANK), which may regulate the development and function of osteoclasts. Studies of the related mouse protein indicate that it functions to protect against liver damage caused by chemical stressors. Mutations in this gene cause congenital heart defects, multiple types, 2 (CHTD2). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014],