

#4724 Store at -20°C

TRAF2 Antibody (Human Specific)

✓ 100 µl (10 Western mini-blot)



Orders ■ 877-616-CELL (2355)
orders@cellsignal.com
Support ■ 877-678-TECH (8324)
info@cellsignal.com
Web ■ www.cellsignal.com

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This product is for *in vitro* research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.

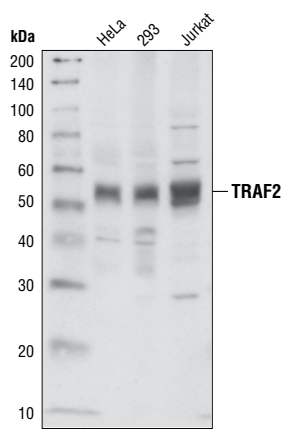
Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
W, IP, IF-IC	H, Mk	53 kDa	Rabbit

Background: TRAFs (TNF receptor-associated factors) are a family of multifunctional adaptor proteins that bind to surface receptors and recruit additional proteins, forming multiprotein signaling complexes capable of promoting cellular responses (1–3). Members of the TRAF family share a common carboxy terminus “TRAF domain” which mediates interactions with associated proteins and many also contain amino-terminal Zinc/RING finger motifs. The first TRAFs identified, TRAF1 and TRAF2, were found by virtue of their interactions with the cytoplasmic domain of TNF-receptor 2 (TNFR2) (4). At least six TRAFs have been identified (TRAF1–6) and they have been found to act as adaptor proteins for a wide range of cell surface receptors, participating in the regulation of cell survival, proliferation, differentiation and stress responses.

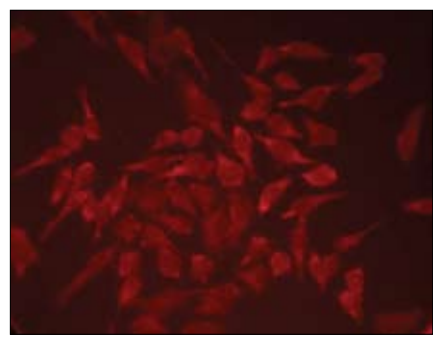
While TRAF2 was originally described through its interaction with TNFR2, it has since been shown to interact with other surface receptors including CD27, CD30, CD40, 4-1BB, Ox40, HVEM/ATAR and LMP-1 (1–3). TRAF2 also associates with a large number of intracellular proteins, including TRADD, FADD, I-TRAF/TANK, TRIP, A20, c-IAP1 and 2, Casper, RIP and NIK, which help to regulate cell survival. Dominant negative and knockout studies have shown that TRAF2 plays an important role in TNF-mediated activation of NF-κB and the MAPK/JNK kinase pathway (5–7).

Specificity/Sensitivity: TRAF2 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total human TRAF2 protein. No cross-reactivity was detected with other family members at physiological conditions.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are prepared by immunizing rabbits with a synthetic peptide (KLH-coupled) corresponding to residues surrounding cysteine 192 of human TRAF2. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.



Western blot analysis of extracts from HeLa, 293 and Jurkat cells, using TRAF2 (Human Specific) Antibody.



Immunofluorescent staining of HeLa cells showing cytoplasmic staining, using TRAF2 (Human Specific) Antibody.

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

*Species cross-reactivity is determined by Western blot.

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:100
Immunofluorescence (IF-IC)	1:100

- Companion Products:**
- TRAF2 Antibody #4712
 - TRAF1 (1F3) Rat mAb #4710
 - TRAF1 (45D3) Rabbit mAb #4715
 - Phototope®-HRP Western Blot Detection System, Anti-rabbit IgG, HRP-linked Antibody #7071
 - Anti-rabbit IgG, HRP-linked Antibody #7074
 - Prestained Protein Marker, Broad Range (Premixed Format) #7720
 - Biotinylated Protein Ladder Detection Pack #7727
 - 20X LumiGLO® Reagent and 20X Peroxide #7003

- Background References:**
- (1) Arch, R.H. et al. (1998) *Genes Dev.* 12, 2821–2830.
 - (2) Chung, J.Y. et al. (2002) *J. Cell Sci.* 115, 679–688.
 - (3) Bradley, J.R. and Pober, J.S. (2001) *Oncogene* 20, 6482–6491.
 - (4) Rothe, M. et al. (1994) *Cell* 78, 681–692.
 - (5) Yeh, W.C. et al. (1997) *Immunity* 7, 715–725.
 - (6) Reinhard, C. et al. (1997) *EMBO J.* 16, 1080–1092.
 - (7) Rothe, M. et al. (1995) *Science* 269, 1424–1427.

IMPORTANT: For Western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry IC—Immunocytochemistry IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E—ELISA D—DELFI A®
Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken X—Xenopus Z—zebra fish B—bovine All—all species expected
Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology.

Western Immunoblotting Protocol (Primary Ab Incubation In BSA)

For Western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

A Solutions and Reagents

NOTE: Prepare solutions with Milli-Q or equivalently purified water.

- 1X Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS)
- 1X SDS Sample Buffer:** 62.5 mM Tris-HCl (pH 6.8 at 25°C), 2% w/v SDS, 10% glycerol, 50 mM DTT, 0.01% w/v bromophenol blue or phenol red
- Transfer Buffer:** 25 mM Tris base, 0.2 M glycine, 20% methanol (pH 8.5)
- 10X Tris Buffered Saline (TBS):** To prepare 1 liter of 10X TBS: 24.2 g Tris base, 80 g NaCl; adjust pH to 7.6 with HCl (use at 1X).
- Nonfat Dry Milk (weight to volume [w/v])
- Blocking Buffer:** 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 with 5% w/v nonfat dry milk; for 150 ml, add 15 ml 10X TBS to 135 ml water, mix. Add 7.5 g nonfat dry milk and mix well. While stirring, add 0.15 ml Tween-20 (100%).
- Wash Buffer:** 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 (TBS/T)
- Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA)
- Primary Antibody Dilution Buffer:** 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 with 5% BSA; for 20 ml, add 2 ml 10X TBS to 18 ml water, mix. Add 1.0 g BSA and mix well. While stirring, add 20 µl Tween-20 (100%).
- Phototope®-HRP Western Blot Detection System #7071:** Includes biotinylated protein ladder, secondary anti-rabbit (#7074) antibody conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP), anti-biotin antibody conjugated to HRP, LumiGLO® chemiluminescent reagent and peroxide.
- Prestained Protein Marker, Broad Range (Premixed Format) #7720
- Biotinylated Protein Ladder Detection Pack #7727
- Blotting Membrane:** This protocol has been optimized for nitrocellulose membranes, which CST recommends. PVDF membranes may also be used.

B Protein Blotting

A general protocol for sample preparation is described below.

- Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
- Aspirate media from cultures; wash cells with 1X PBS; aspirate.
- Lyse cells by adding 1X SDS sample buffer (100 µl per well of 6-well plate or 500 µl per plate of 10 cm diameter plate). Immediately scrape the cells off the plate and transfer the extract to a microcentrifuge tube. Keep on ice.
- Sonicate for 10–15 seconds to shear DNA and reduce sample viscosity.
- Heat a 20 µl sample to 95–100°C for 5 minutes; cool on ice.
- Microcentrifuge for 5 minutes.
- Load 20 µl onto SDS-PAGE gel (10 cm x 10 cm).

NOTE: CST recommends loading prestained molecular weight markers (#7720, 10 µl/lane) to verify electrotransfer and biotinylated protein ladder (#7727, 10 µl/lane) to determine molecular weights.

- Electrotransfer to nitrocellulose or PVDF membrane.

C Membrane Blocking and Antibody Incubations

NOTE: Volumes are for 10 cm x 10 cm (100 cm²) of membrane; for different sized membranes, adjust volumes accordingly.

- (Optional) After transfer, wash nitrocellulose membrane with 25 ml TBS for 5 minutes at room temperature.
- Incubate membrane in 25 ml of blocking buffer for 1 hour at room temperature.
- Wash three times for 5 minutes each with 15 ml of TBS/T.
- Incubate membrane and primary antibody (at the appropriate dilution) in 10 ml primary antibody dilution buffer with gentle agitation overnight at 4°C.
- Wash three times for 5 minutes each with 15 ml of TBS/T.
- Incubate membrane with HRP-conjugated secondary antibody (1:2000) and HRP-conjugated anti-biotin antibody (1:1000) to detect biotinylated protein markers in 10 ml of blocking buffer with gentle agitation for 1 hour at room temperature.
- Wash three times for 5 minutes each with 15 ml of TBS/T.

D Detection of Proteins

- Incubate membrane with 10 ml LumiGLO® (0.5 ml 20X LumiGLO®, 0.5 ml 20X Peroxide and 9.0 ml Milli-Q water) with gentle agitation for 1 minute at room temperature.

NOTE: LumiGLO® substrate can be further diluted if signal response is too fast.

- Drain membrane of excess developing solution (do not let dry), wrap in plastic wrap and expose to x-ray film. An initial 10-second exposure should indicate the proper exposure time.

NOTE: Due to the kinetics of the detection reaction, signal is most intense immediately following LumiGLO® incubation and declines over the following 2 hours.

Immunoprecipitation Protocol / (For Analysis By Western Immunoblotting)

A Solutions and Reagents

NOTE: Prepare solutions with Milli-Q or equivalently purified water.

1. 1X Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS)
2. **1X Cell Lysis Buffer:** 20 mM Tris (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM EGTA, 1% Triton X-100, 2.5 mM Sodium pyrophosphate, 1 mM β -glycerophosphate, 1 mM Na_3VO_4 , 1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ Leupeptin

NOTE: Add 1 mM PMSF immediately prior to use.

1. **Transfer Buffer:** 25 mM Tris base, 0.2 mM glycine, 20% methanol (pH 8.5)
2. **Protein A or G Agarose Beads:** (Can be stored for 2 weeks at 4°C.) Please prepare according to manufacturer's instructions. Use Protein A for rabbit IgG pull down and Protein G for mouse IgG pull down.
3. **3X SDS Sample Buffer:** 187.5 mM Tris-HCl (pH 6.8 at 25°C), 6% w/v SDS, 30% glycerol, 150 mM DTT, 0.03% w/v bromophenol blue

B Preparing Cell Lysates

1. Aspirate media. Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
2. To harvest cells under nondenaturing conditions, remove media and rinse cells once with ice-cold PBS.
3. Remove PBS and add 0.5 ml ice-cold 1X cell lysis buffer to each plate (10 cm) and incubate the plates on ice for 5 minutes.
4. Scrape cells off the plates and transfer to microcentrifuge tubes. Keep on ice.
5. Sonicate samples on ice three times for 5 seconds each.
6. Microcentrifuge for 10 minutes at 14,000 X g, 4°C, and transfer the supernatant to a new tube. If necessary, lysate can be stored at -80°C.

C Immunoprecipitation

Optional: It may be necessary to perform a lysate pre-cleaning step to reduce non-specific binding to the Protein A/G agarose beads (See section below).

1. Take 200 μl cell lysate and add primary antibody. Incubate with gentle rocking overnight at 4°C.
2. Add either protein A or G agarose beads (20 μl of 50% bead slurry). Incubate with gentle rocking for 1–3 hours at 4°C.
3. Microcentrifuge for 30 seconds at 4°C. Wash pellet five times with 500 μl of 1X cell lysis buffer. Keep on ice during washes.
4. Resuspend the pellet with 20 μl 3X SDS sample buffer. Vortex, then microcentrifuge for 30 seconds.
5. Heat the sample to 95–100°C for 2–5 minutes and microcentrifuge for 1 minute at 14,000 X g.
6. Load the sample (15–30 μl) on SDS-PAGE gel (12–15%).
7. Analyze sample by Western blotting (see Western Immunoblotting Protocol).

Cell Lysate Pre-Cleaning (Optional)

1. Take 200 μl cell lysate and add to either Protein A or G agarose beads (20 μl of 50% bead slurry).
2. Incubate at 4°C for 30 – 60 minutes.
3. Spin for 10 minutes at 4°C. Transfer the supernatant to a fresh tube.
4. Proceed to step 1 of Immunoprecipitation.

Immunocytochemistry Protocol for Immunofluorescence

This procedure works well when cells are grown in 6-well tissue culture plates containing sterile coverslips in the appropriate media and concentration of fetal bovine serum (FBS). If desired, provide extra coverslips for cell staining controls.

A Solutions and Reagents

NOTE: Prepare solutions with Milli-Q or equivalently purified water.

1. Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS)
2. **10X Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS):** To prepare 1L add 80 g sodium chloride (NaCl), 2 g potassium chloride (KCl), 14.4 g sodium phosphate, dibasic (Na_2HPO_4) and 2.4 g potassium phosphate, monobasic (KH_2PO_4) to 1 L dH_2O . Adjust pH to 7.4.
3. **4% Paraformaldehyde:** Prepare day of use either from commercial 16% stock solution or by dissolving paraformaldehyde in 1X PBS by heating at 60°C and stirring until it dissolves. Cool before use.
4. **Tris Buffered Saline (TBS):** 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl.
5. **0.1% Sodium Borohydride:** Dissolve in PBS on day of use.
6. **0.2% Triton X-100:** Prepare stock of 20% Triton in PBS; rotate tube overnight to dissolve. Dilute to 0.2%.
7. 1% Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA)
8. **Blocking Buffer:** 10% horse or goat serum, 1% BSA, 0.02% NaN_3 , 1X PBS.
9. **ProLong™ Antifade Kit:** As directed by Molecular Probes (#P-7481), prepare just before use. Add approximately 1 ml of ProLong mounting medium to one vial of ProLong antifade reagent. Mix gently. Any unused mixture can be stored at -20°C (to slow reaction) for up to one month.

B Fixation

1. Prepare 4% paraformaldehyde and/or cool 100% methanol to -20°C in a tightly sealed container.
2. Treat cells as desired.
3. Wash cells on coverslips once with cool or room temperature TBS.
4. Aspirate off TBS completely and immediately fix as appropriate for your samples.

C Methanol (protein precipitation) Fixation

1. Immerse coverslips in -20°C 100% methanol for 10 minutes.
2. Rinse slips three times for 5 minutes each with room temperature TBS.
3. Quench cells in fresh 0.1% sodium borohydride in TBS for 5 minutes.
4. Wash slips three times for 5 minutes each with room temperature TBS. Aspirate off completely and return slips to TBS only. Continue protocol at "Blocking" step E1.

D Paraformaldehyde (cross-linking) Fixation

1. Immerse coverslips in 4% paraformaldehyde at room temperature for 10 minutes.
2. Wash coverslips once with TBS. Aspirate completely and then permeabilize cells on coverslips with 0.2% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes at room temperature or alternatively with -20°C methanol for 5 minutes.
3. Wash slips three times for 5 minutes each with TBS at room temperature.
4. Quench cells in fresh 0.1% sodium borohydride in TBS for 5 minutes. Aspirate off completely and return slips to TBS only. Continue protocol at blocking step.

E Blocking

1. Block all slips with blocking buffer at room temperature for 45–60 minutes. Wash once for 5 minutes with TBS.

F Staining

1. Dilute the primary antibody as appropriate in 1% BSA in TBS. Centrifuging the antibody for 20 minutes at 12,000 x g in a refrigerated microcentrifuge prior to use will remove any aggregated material, thereby reducing background. Apply the diluted antibody to the cells on coverslips and, most critically, incubate overnight at 4°C.

NOTE: When using any primary or fluorescence-labeled secondary antibody for the first time, titrate out the antibody to determine which dilution allows for the strongest specific signal with the least background for your sample.

NOTE: You may wish to leave one slip for a secondary antibody-only control.

2. Wash all slips three times for 5 minutes each with TBS.
3. Incubate all slips with a dilution of the fluorescence-labeled secondary antibody in 1% BSA in TBS for 30–45 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
4. Wash all slips three times for 5 minutes each with TBS in low lighting conditions.
5. Mount coverslips on slides using the ProLong™ Antifade Kit. Store slides at room temperature in the dark.