

**TRIM32 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP13287a****Specification**

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**TRIM32 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q13049](#)**TRIM32 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 22954**Other Names**

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRIM32, 632-, 72 kDa Tat-interacting protein, Tripartite motif-containing protein 32, Zinc finger protein HT2A, TRIM32, HT2A

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13287a was selected from the N-term region of TRIM32. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**TRIM32 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information****Name** TRIM32**Synonyms** HT2A**Function**

E3 ubiquitin ligase that plays a role in various biological processes including neural stem cell differentiation, innate immunity, inflammatory response and autophagy (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19349376" target="\_blank">19349376</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31123703" target="\_blank">31123703</a>). Plays a role in virus-triggered induction of IFN-beta and TNF-alpha by mediating the ubiquitination of STING1. Mechanistically, targets STING1 for 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination which promotes the interaction of STING1 with TBK1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22745133" target="\_blank">22745133</a>). Regulates bacterial clearance and promotes autophagy in Mycobacterium tuberculosis-infected macrophages (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37543647" target="\_blank">37543647</a>). Negatively

regulates TLR3/4-mediated innate immune and inflammatory response by triggering the autophagic degradation of TICAM1 in an E3 activity-independent manner (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28898289" target="\_blank">28898289</a>). Plays an essential role in oxidative stress induced cell death by inducing loss of transmembrane potential and enhancing mitochondrial reactive oxygen species (ROS) production during oxidative stress conditions (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32918979" target="\_blank">32918979</a>). Ubiquitinates XIAP and targets it for proteasomal degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21628460" target="\_blank">21628460</a>). Ubiquitinates DTNBP1 (dysbindin) and promotes its degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19349376" target="\_blank">19349376</a>). May ubiquitinate BBS2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22500027" target="\_blank">22500027</a>). Ubiquitinates PIAS4/PIASY and promotes its degradation in keratinocytes treated with UVB and TNF-alpha (By similarity). Also acts as a regulator of autophagy by mediating formation of unanchored 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains that activate ULK1: interaction with AMBRA1 is required for ULK1 activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31123703" target="\_blank">31123703</a>). Positively regulates dendritic branching by promoting ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of the epigenetic factor CDYL (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34888944" target="\_blank">34888944</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Mitochondrion. Endoplasmic reticulum. Note=Localized in cytoplasmic bodies, often located around the nucleus

#### **Tissue Location**

Spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, ovary, intestine, colon and skeletal muscle.

### **TRIM32 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **TRIM32 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images**

### **TRIM32 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the tripartite motif (TRIM) family. The TRIM motif includes three zinc-binding domains, a RING, a B-box type 1 and a B-box type 2, and a coiled-coil region. The protein localizes to cytoplasmic bodies. The protein has also been localized to the nucleus, where it interacts with the activation domain of the HIV-1 Tat protein. The Tat protein activates transcription of HIV-1 genes. [provided by RefSeq].

### **TRIM32 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010) Liu, Y., et al. J. Invest. Dermatol. 130(5):1384-1390(2010) Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009) Markson, G., et al. Genome Res. 19(10):1905-1911(2009) van Wijk, S.J., et al. Mol. Syst. Biol. 5, 295 (2009) :