

TRIM4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP13289a**Specification**

TRIM4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [Q9C037](#)

TRIM4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 89122

Other Names

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRIM4, 632-, RING finger protein 87, Tripartite motif-containing protein 4, TRIM4, RNF87

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13289a was selected from the N-term region of TRIM4. 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.

TRIM4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name TRIM4

Synonyms RNF87

Function

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase. Mediates 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of the innate immune receptor RIGI, this linkage doesn't lead to proteasomal degradation but seems to enhance IFN induction.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

TRIM4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

TRIM4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

TRIM4 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. Its function has not been identified. Alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different isoforms have been described.

TRIM4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Kasyapa, C., et al. Proteomics 9(16):3979-3988(2009) Li, X., et al. Virology 360(2):419-433(2007) Thompson, E.E., et al. Pharmacogenomics J. 6(2):105-114(2006) Reymond, A., et al. EMBO J. 20(9):2140-2151(2001)