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Anti-RNF115 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO16490

Specification

Anti-RNF115 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	Q9Y4L5
Host	**Rabbit**
Isotype	**IgG**
Reactivity	**Rat, Human, Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Format	**Liquid**

Description
Anti-RNF115 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB application. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Anti-RNF115 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 27246

Other Names
E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase RNF115, 2.3.2.27, RING finger protein 115 {ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:18154}, RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase RNF115, Rab7-interacting RING finger protein, RNF115 (HGNC:18154)

Calculated MW
37 kDa KDa

Application Details
WB 1:500-1:2000

Contents
Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen
A synthesized peptide derived from human RNF115

Purification
Affinity-chromatography

Storage	**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

Anti-RNF115 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name RNF115 (HGNC:18154)

Function
E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that catalyzes the 'Lys- 48'- and/or 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of various substrates and thereby plays a role in a number of signaling pathways including autophagy, innate immunity, cell proliferation and cell death (PubMed:20019814, PubMed:30689267). Plays a role in the endosomal trafficking and degradation of membrane receptors including EGFR, FLT3, MET and CXCR4 through their polyubiquitination. Participates together with BST2 in antiviral immunity by facilitating the internalization of HIV-1 virions into intracellular vesicles leading to their lysosomal degradation (PubMed:20019814). Also possesses an antiviral activity independently of BST2 by promoting retroviral GAG proteins ubiquitination, redistribution to endo-lysosomal compartments and, ultimately, lysosomal degradation (PubMed:24852021). Catalyzes distinct types of ubiquitination on MAVS and STING1 at different phases of viral infection to promote innate antiviral response (PubMed:33139700). Mediates the 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitination of MAVS leading to its proteasomal degradation and ubiquitinates STING1 via 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination, critical for its oligomerization and the subsequent recruitment of TBK1 (PubMed:33139700). Plays a positive role in the autophagosome-lysosome fusion by interacting with STX17 and enhancing its stability without affecting 'Lys-48'- or 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination levels, which in turn promotes autophagosome maturation (PubMed:32980859). Negatively regulates TLR-induced expression of proinflammatory cytokines by catalyzing 'Lys-11'-linked ubiquitination of RAB1A and RAB13 to inhibit post-ER trafficking of TLRs to the Golgi by RAB1A and subsequently from the Golgi apparatus to the cell surface by RAB13 (PubMed:35343654).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus Endoplasmic reticulum. Golgi apparatus. Note=The GTP-bound form of RAB7A recruits RNF115 from the cytosol onto late endosomes/lysosomes

Tissue Location
Expressed at extremely low levels in normal breast, prostate, lung, colon. Higher levels of expression are detected in heart, skeletal muscle, testis as well as in breast and prostate cancer cells.

Anti-RNF115 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-RNF115 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images

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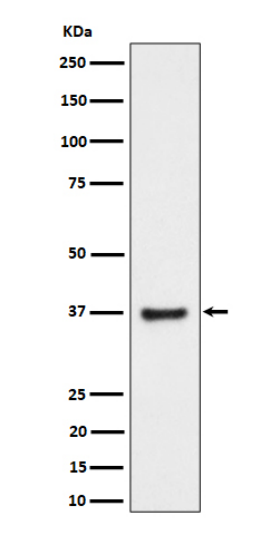

Western blot analysis of RNF115 expression in PC-3 cell lysate.