

TRIM14 antibody - middle region Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # Al10146

## Specification

## TRIM14 antibody - middle region - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Other Accession Reactivity Predicted Host Clonality Calculated MW WB <u>Q14142</u> <u>Q14142</u>, <u>NP\_055603</u>, <u>NM\_014788</u> Human, Mouse, Rat, Horse Human, Mouse, Rat, Horse Rabbit Polyclonal 50 kDa KDa

## TRIM14 antibody - middle region - Additional Information

Gene ID 9830

Alias Symbol KIAA0129 Other Names Tripartite motif-containing protein 14, TRIM14, KIAA0129

#### Target/Specificity

The protein encoded byTRIM14 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 and its function has not been determined. Four alternatively spliced transcript variants for this gene have been described. 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 and its function has not been determined. Four alternatively spliced transcript variants for this gene have been determined. Four alternatively spliced transcript variants for this gene have been determined. Four

Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

#### **Reconstitution & Storage**

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-TRIM14 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at -20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Precautions

TRIM14 antibody - middle region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### TRIM14 antibody - middle region - Protein Information

Name TRIM14



### Synonyms KIAA0129

### Function

Plays an essential role in the innate immune defense against viruses and bacteria (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30150992" target="\_blank">30150992</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32404352" target=" blank">32404352</a>). Promotes the 'Lys-48'-linked ubiguitination and subsequent degradation of hepatitis C virus NS5A leading to the inhibition of viral replication (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27578425" target=" blank">27578425</a>). Also plays a role in the inhibition of ebolavirus infection by enhancing IFN-beta and NF-kappa-B activation after binding to the viral protein NP (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37562033" target=" blank">37562033</a>). Facilitates the type I IFN response by interacting with MAVS at the outer mitochondria membrane and thereby recruiting NF-kappa-B essential modulator IKBKG/NEMO to the MAVS signalosome, leading to the activation of both the IFN regulatory factor 3/IRF3 and NF-kappa-B pathways (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24379373" target=" blank">24379373</a>). Positively regulates the CGAS-induced type I interferon signaling pathway by stabilizing CGAS and inhibiting its autophagic degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27666593" target=" blank">27666593</a>). Acts as a scaffold between TBK1 and STAT3 to promote phosphorylation of STAT3 and resolve interferon-stimulated gene (ISG) expression (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32404352" target=" blank">32404352</a>). Inhibits the transcriptional activity of SPI1 in a dose-dependent manner (By similarity). Also inhibits OPTNmediated selective autophagic degradation of KDM4D and thereby negatively regulates H3K9me2 and H3K9me3. Mechanistically, recruits USP14 to remove the 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination of KDM4D, preventing its recognition by OPTN and subsequent degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35145029" target=" blank">35145029</a>).

### **Cellular Location**

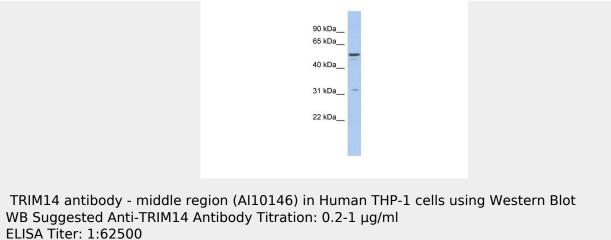
Mitochondrion outer membrane. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome. Nucleus

**Tissue Location** Highest expression in liver; undetectable in skeletal muscle

## TRIM14 antibody - middle region - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- <u>Flow Cytomety</u>
- <u>Cell Culture</u>
- TRIM14 antibody middle region Images



Positive Control: THP-1 cell lysate

# TRIM14 antibody - middle region - Background

This is a rabbit polyclonal antibody against TRIM14. It was validated on Western Blot using a cell lysate as a positive control. Abgent strives to provide antibodies covering each member of a whole protein family of your interest. We also use our best efforts to provide you antibodies recognize various epitopes of a target protein. For availability of antibody needed for your experiment, please inquire (sales@abgent.com).