

**TRIM72 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP11980b****Specification**

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**TRIM72 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O6ZMU5</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_001008275.2</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	52731
Antigen Region	299-327

**TRIM72 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 493829**Other Names**

Tripartite motif-containing protein 72, Mitsugumin-53, Mg53, TRIM72 (<a href="http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\_symbol\_report?hgnc\_id=32671" target="\_blank">HGNC:32671</a>), MG53

**Target/Specificity**

This TRIM72 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 299-327 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human TRIM72.

**Dilution**

IHC-P~~1:10~50

WB~~1:2000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

TRIM72 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**TRIM72 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** TRIM72 ([HGNC:32671](#))

**Synonyms** MG53

**Function** Muscle-specific E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that plays a central role in cell membrane repair by nucleating the assembly of the repair machinery at injury sites (PubMed:[36944613](#)). Its ubiquitination activity is mediated by E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes UBE2D1, UBE2D2 and UBE2D3 (By similarity). Acts as a sensor of oxidation: upon membrane damage, entry of extracellular oxidative environment results in disulfide bond formation and homooligomerization at the injury site (By similarity). This oligomerization acts as a nucleation site for recruitment of TRIM72-containing vesicles to the injury site, leading to membrane patch formation (By similarity). Probably acts upstream of the Ca(2+)-dependent membrane resealing process (By similarity). Required for transport of DYSF to sites of cell injury during repair patch formation (By similarity). Regulates membrane budding and exocytosis (By similarity). May be involved in the regulation of the mobility of KCNB1-containing endocytic vesicles (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

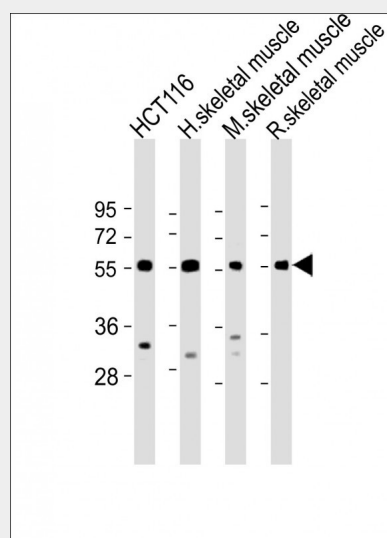
Cell membrane, sarcolemma. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane Note=Tethered to plasma membrane and cytoplasmic vesicles via its interaction with phosphatidylserine. {ECO:0000250, ECO:0000269|PubMed:36944613, ECO:0000269|PubMed:37770719}

#### TRIM72 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

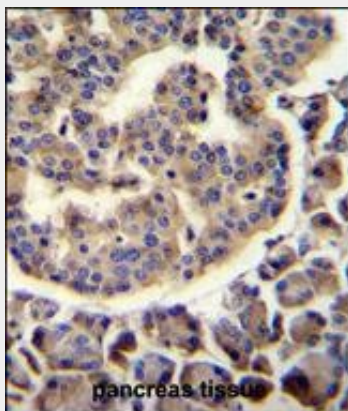
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### TRIM72 Antibody (C-term) - Images



All lanes : Anti-TRIM72 Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: HCT116 whole cell lysate

Lane 2: human skeletal muscle lysate Lane 3: mouse skeletal muscle lysate Lane 4: rat skeletal muscle lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 53 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



TRIM72 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP11980b) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human pancreas tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of TRIM72 Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

#### **TRIM72 Antibody (C-term) - Background**

TRIM72 is a muscle-specific protein that plays a central role in cell membrane repair by nucleating the assembly of the repair machinery at injury sites. Specifically binds phosphatidylserine. Acts as a sensor of oxidation: upon membrane damage, entry of extracellular oxidative environment results in disulfide bond formation and homooligomerization at the injury site. This oligomerization acts as a nucleation site for recruitment of TRIM72-containing vesicles to the injury site, leading to membrane patch formation. Probably acts upstream of the Ca(2+)-dependent membrane resealing process. Required for transport of DYSF to sites of cell injury during repair patch formation. Regulates membrane budding and exocytosis. May be involved in the regulation of the mobility of KCNB1-containing endocytic vesicles (By similarity).

#### **TRIM72 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Park, E.Y., et al. Proteins 78(3):790-795(2010)  
Han, S., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 18(6):1171-1180(2009)  
Martin, J., et al. Nature 432(7020):988-994(2004)