

TRIM69 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP12108a

Specification

TRIM69 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application IHC-P, WB,E Primary Accession Q86WT6

Other Accession <u>Q5BK82</u>, <u>NP 542783.2</u>, <u>NP 892030.3</u>

Reactivity
Predicted
Rat
Host
Clonality
Polyclonal
Isotype
Calculated MW
Antigen Region

Mouse
Rat
Rabbit
Rabbit
Polyclonal
Rabbit IgG
101-129

TRIM69 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 140691

Other Names

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRIM69, 632-, RFP-like domain-containing protein trimless, RING finger protein 36, Tripartite motif-containing protein 69, TRIM69, RNF36

Target/Specificity

This TRIM69 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 101-129 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human TRIM69.

Dilution

IHC-P~~1:10~50 WB~~1:1000

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

TRIM69 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TRIM69 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information



Name TRIM69

Synonyms RNF36

Function E3 ubiquitin ligase that plays an important role in antiviral immunity by restricting different viral infections including dengue virus or vesicular stomatitis indiana virus (PubMed:23131556, PubMed:30142214, PubMed:31375575, PubMed:31578292). Ubiquitinates viral proteins such as dengue virus NS3 thereby limiting infection (PubMed:30844644). In addition, acts as a key mediator of type I interferon induced microtubule stabilization by directly associating to microtubules independently of its E3 ligase activity (PubMed:36251989). Also plays a role in cataract formation together with TP53 (PubMed:30844644). Mechanistically, inhibits UVB-induced cell apoptosis and reactive oxygen species (ROS) production by inducing TP53 ubiquitination (PubMed:30844644). Regulates centrosome dynamics and mitotic progression by ubiquitinating STK3/MST2; leading to its redistribution to the perinuclear cytoskeleton and subsequent phosphorylation by PLK1 (PubMed:37739411).

Cellular Location

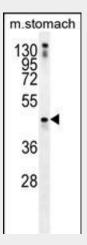
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus speckle. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome Note=Adopts a filamentous distribution in the cell cytoplasm where it strongly colocalizes with stable microtubules

TRIM69 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

TRIM69 Antibody (N-term) - Images



TRIM69 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP12108a) western blot analysis in mouse stomach tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the TRIM69 antibody detected the TRIM69 protein (arrow).





TRIM69 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP12108a)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human testis tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of TRIM69 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

TRIM69 Antibody (N-term) - Background

This gene encodes a member of the RING-B-box-coiled-coil (RBCC) family and encodes a protein with an N-terminal RING finger motif, a PRY domain and a C-terminal SPRY domain. The mouse ortholog of this gene is specifically expressed in germ cells at the round spermatid stages during spermatogenesis and, when overexpressed, induces apoptosis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been described. It may play a role in apoptosis (By similarity).

TRIM69 Antibody (N-term) - References

Shimada, M., et al. Hum. Genet. 128(4):433-441(2010) Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010): Shyu, H.W., et al. Exp. Cell Res. 287(2):301-313(2003) Shyu, H.W., et al. Mech. Dev. 108 (1-2), 213-216 (2001): Venter, J.C., et al. Science 291(5507):1304-1351(2001)