

TRIP13 Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP12636b**Specification**

TRIP13 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, FC, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	Q15645
Other Accession	Q5XHZ9 , D3K5L7 , Q3UA06 , NP_004228.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Pig, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	48551
Antigen Region	363-392

TRIP13 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 9319**Other Names**

Pachytene checkpoint protein 2 homolog, Human papillomavirus type 16 E1 protein-binding protein, 16E1-BP, HPV16 E1 protein-binding protein, Thyroid hormone receptor interactor 13, Thyroid receptor-interacting protein 13, TR-interacting protein 13, TRIP-13, TRIP13, PCH2

Target/Specificity

This TRIP13 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 363-392 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human TRIP13.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
FC~~1:10~50
IHC-P~~1:10~50
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

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

TRIP13 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TRIP13 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name TRIP13

Synonyms PCH2

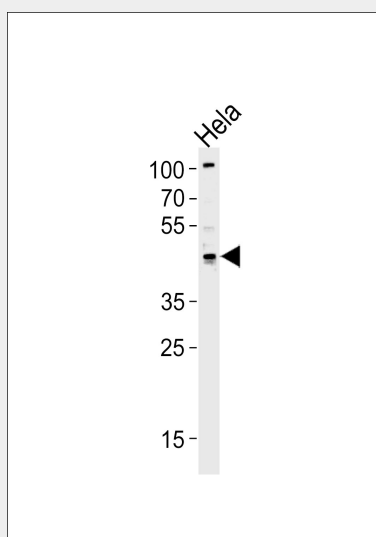
Function Plays a key role in chromosome recombination and chromosome structure development during meiosis. Required at early steps in meiotic recombination that leads to non-crossovers pathways. Also needed for efficient completion of homologous synapsis by influencing crossover distribution along the chromosomes affecting both crossovers and non-crossovers pathways. Also required for development of higher- order chromosome structures and is needed for synaptonemal-complex formation. In males, required for efficient synapsis of the sex chromosomes and for sex body formation. Promotes early steps of the DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) repair process upstream of the assembly of RAD51 complexes. Required for depletion of HORMAD1 and HORMAD2 from synapsed chromosomes (By similarity). Plays a role in mitotic spindle assembly checkpoint (SAC) activation (PubMed:[28553959](#)).

TRIP13 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

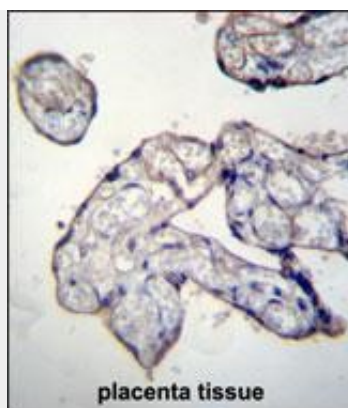
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

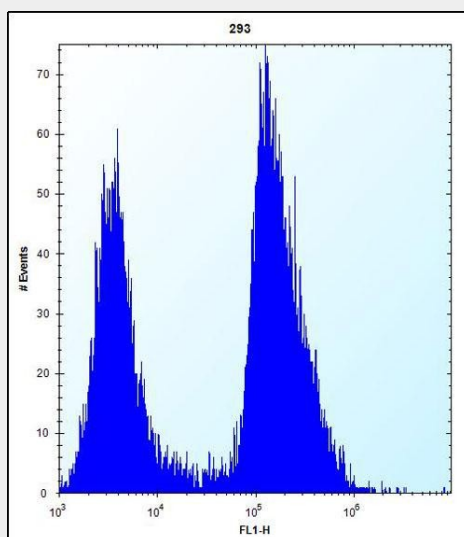
TRIP13 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysate from HeLa cell line, using TRIP13 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP12636b). AP12636b was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug per lane.



TRIP13 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP12636b) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human placenta tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of TRIP13 Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



TRIP13 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP12636b) flow cytometric analysis of 293 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

TRIP13 Antibody (C-term) - Background

This gene encodes a protein that interacts with thyroid hormone receptors, also known as hormone-dependent transcription factors. The gene product interacts specifically with the ligand binding domain. This gene is one of several that may play a role in early-stage non-small cell lung cancer.

TRIP13 Antibody (C-term) - References

- Venkatesan, K., et al. Nat. Methods 6(1):83-90(2009)
- Kang, J.U., et al. Cancer Genet. Cytogenet. 182(1):1-11(2008)
- Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell 127(3):635-648(2006)
- Kim, H.J., et al. Immunol. Lett. 95(2):155-159(2004)
- Suzuki, H., et al. Genome Res. 11(10):1758-1765(2001)