

**RNF41 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP18548b****Specification**

---

**RNF41 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9H4P4</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">Q5FWL3</a> , <a href="#">Q8BH75</a> , <a href="#">Q7ZW16</a> , <a href="#">NP_005776.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Zebrafish, Mouse, Xenopus
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	35905
Antigen Region	255-281

**RNF41 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10193**Other Names**

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase NRDP1, 632-, RING finger protein 41, RNF41, FLRF, NRDP1

**Target/Specificity**

This RNF41 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 255-281 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human RNF41.

**Dilution**

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**

RNF41 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**RNF41 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** RNF41

**Synonyms** FLRF, NRDP1

**Function** Acts as E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase and regulates the degradation of target proteins. Polyubiquitinates MYD88. Negatively regulates MYD88-dependent production of pro-inflammatory cytokines. Can promote TRIF-dependent production of type I interferon and inhibits infection with vesicular stomatitis virus (By similarity). Promotes also activation of TBK1 and IRF3. Involved in the ubiquitination of erythropoietin (EPO) and interleukin-3 (IL-3) receptors. Thus, through maintaining basal levels of cytokine receptors, RNF41 is involved in the control of hematopoietic progenitor cell differentiation into myeloerythroid lineages (By similarity). Contributes to the maintenance of steady-state ERBB3 levels by mediating its growth factor-independent degradation. Involved in the degradation of the inhibitor of apoptosis BIRC6 and thus is an important regulator of cell death by promoting apoptosis. Also acts as a PRKN modifier that accelerates its degradation, resulting in a reduction of PRKN activity, influencing the balance of intracellular redox state. The RNF41-PRKN pathway regulates autophagosome-lysosome fusion during late mitophagy. Mitophagy is a selective form of autophagy necessary for mitochondrial quality control (PubMed:[24949970](#)).

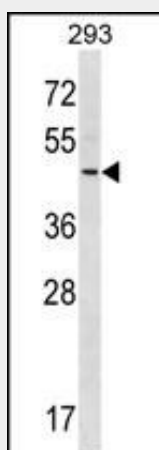
**Tissue Location**

Detected in ovary, testis and prostate.

**RNF41 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](#)

**RNF41 Antibody (C-term) - Images**

RNF41 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP18548b) western blot analysis in 293 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the RNF41 antibody detected the RNF41 protein (arrow).

**RNF41 Antibody (C-term) - Background**

The protein encoded by this gene contains a RING finger, a

motif present in a variety of functionally distinct proteins and known to be involved in protein-protein and protein-DNA interactions. The specific function of this protein has not yet been determined. Three alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding two distinct isoforms have been reported. [provided by RefSeq].

#### **RNF41 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Ingalla, E.Q., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(37):28691-28697(2010)  
Chen, L., et al. Cancer Res. 70(14):5994-6003(2010)  
Mo, X., et al. Parkinsonism Relat. Disord. 16(3):222-224(2010)  
Aharinejad, S., et al. Transplantation 89(2):245-252(2010)  
Yu, F., et al. Neurosci. Lett. 440(1):4-8(2008)