

TRPC4AP Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP18682a

Specification

TRPC4AP Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q8TEL6
Other Accession	NP_056453.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	90852
Antigen Region	49-75

TRPC4AP Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 26133

Other Names

Short transient receptor potential channel 4-associated protein, Trp4-associated protein, Trpc4-associated protein, Protein TAP1, TNF-receptor ubiquitous scaffolding/signaling protein, Protein TRUSS, TRPC4AP, C20orf188, TRRP4AP

Target/Specificity

This TRPC4AP antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 49-75 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human TRPC4AP.

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

TRPC4AP Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TRPC4AP Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name TRPC4AP {ECO:0000303|PubMed:20551172, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:16181}

Function Substrate-recognition component of a DCX (DDB1-CUL4-X-box) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex required for cell cycle control (PubMed:[20551172](#), PubMed:[29779948](#)). The DCX(TRPC4AP) complex specifically mediates the polyubiquitination and subsequent degradation of MYC as part of the DesCEND (destruction via C-end degrons) pathway (PubMed:[20551172](#), PubMed:[29779948](#)). The DesCEND (destruction via C-end degrons) pathway recognizes a C-degron located at the extreme C terminus of target proteins, leading to their ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed:[29779948](#)). The DCX(TRPC4AP) complex specifically recognizes proteins with an arginine at the minus 3 position (R-3 motif) at the C-terminus, such as MYC, leading to their ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed:[29779948](#)). Also participates in the activation of NFKB1 in response to ligation of TNFRSF1A, possibly by linking TNFRSF1A to the IKK signalosome (By similarity). Involved in JNK activation via its interaction with TRAF2 (By similarity). Also involved in elevation of endoplasmic reticulum Ca(2+) storage reduction in response to CHRM1 (By similarity).

Cellular Location

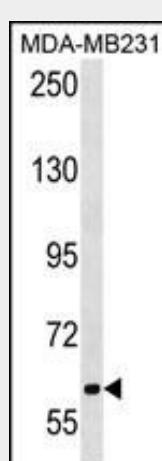
Cytoplasm, perinuclear region

TRPC4AP 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](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

TRPC4AP Antibody (N-term) - Images



TRPC4AP Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP18682a) western blot analysis in MDA-MB231 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the TRPC4AP antibody detected the TRPC4AP protein (arrow).

TRPC4AP Antibody (N-term) - Background

Substrate-specific adapter of a DCX (DDB1-CUL4-X-box) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex required for cell cycle control. The DCX(TRUSS) complex specifically mediates the polyubiquitination and subsequent degradation of MYC. Also participates in the activation of NFKB1 in response to

ligation of TNFRSF1A, possibly by linking TNFRSF1A to the IKK signalosome. Involved in JNK activation via its interaction with TRAF2. Also involved in elevation of endoplasmic reticulum Ca(2+) storage reduction in response to CHRM1.

TRPC4AP Antibody (N-term) - References

Mace, K.E., et al. J. Cell. Physiol. 225(2):444-453(2010)
Choi, S.H., et al. Genes Dev. 24(12):1236-1241(2010)
Poduslo, S.E., et al. Neurosci. Lett. 450(3):344-346(2009)
Poduslo, S.E., et al. Am. J. Med. Genet. B Neuropsychiatr. Genet. 150B (1), 50-55 (2009) :
Tsang, H.T., et al. Genomics 88(3):333-346(2006)