

TRIM5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP11747b**Specification**

TRIM5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession
Other Accession[O9C035](#)
[NP_149083.2](#), [NP_149084.2](#), [NP_149023.2](#)**TRIM5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 85363**Other Names**

Tripartite motif-containing protein 5, 632-, RING finger protein 88, TRIM5, RNF88

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TRIM5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** TRIM5**Synonyms** RNF88**Function**

Capsid-specific restriction factor that prevents infection from non-host-adapted retroviruses. Blocks viral replication early in the life cycle, after viral entry but before reverse transcription. In addition to acting as a capsid-specific restriction factor, also acts as a pattern recognition receptor that activates innate immune signaling in response to the retroviral capsid lattice. Binding to the viral capsid triggers its E3 ubiquitin ligase activity, and in concert with the heterodimeric ubiquitin conjugating enzyme complex UBE2V1-UBE2N (also known as UBC13-UEV1A complex) generates 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains, which in turn are catalysts in the autophosphorylation of the MAP3K7/TAK1 complex (includes TAK1, TAB2, and TAB3). Activation of the MAP3K7/TAK1 complex by autophosphorylation results in the induction and expression of NF-kappa-B and MAPK-responsive inflammatory genes, thereby leading to an innate immune response in the infected cell. Restricts infection by N-tropic murine leukemia virus (N-MLV), equine infectious anemia virus (EIAV), simian immunodeficiency virus of macaques (SIVmac), feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV), and bovine immunodeficiency virus (BIV) (PubMed:17156811). Plays a role in regulating autophagy through activation of autophagy regulator BECN1 by causing its

dissociation from its inhibitors BCL2 and TAB2 (PubMed:25127057). Also plays a role in autophagy by acting as a selective autophagy receptor which recognizes and targets HIV-1 capsid protein p24 for autophagic destruction (PubMed:25127057).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q0PF16}. Note=Predominantly localizes in cytoplasmic bodies (PubMed:12878161, PubMed:20357094). Localization may be influenced by the coexpression of other TRIM proteins, hence partial nuclear localization is observed in the presence of TRIM22 or TRIM27 (By similarity). In cytoplasmic bodies, colocalizes with proteasomal subunits and SQSTM1 (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q0PF16, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12878161, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20357094, ECO:0000269|PubMed:25127057}

TRIM5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

TRIM5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

TRIM5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

C2orf57 is an uncharacterized protein.

TRIM5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Ohmine, S., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(45):34508-34517(2010)Battivelli, E., et al. J. Virol. 84(21):11010-11019(2010)Malbec, M., et al. Virology 405(2):414-423(2010)Price, H., et al. AIDS 24(12):1813-1821(2010)Kuroishi, A., et al. Retrovirology 7, 58 (2010) :