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TRIM7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP11979a

Specification

TRIM7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q9C029

TRIM7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 81786

Other Names
Tripartite motif-containing protein 7, Glycogenin-interacting protein, RING finger protein 90, TRIM7, GNIP, RNF90

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.

TRIM7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name TRIM7

Synonyms GNIP, RNF90

Function
E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that have both tumor-promoting and tumor-suppressing activities and functions in several biological processes including innate immunity, regulation of ferroptosis as well as cell proliferation and migration (PubMed:25851810, PubMed:32853985, PubMed:34062120). Acts as an antiviral effector against multiple viruses by targeting specific viral proteins for ubiquitination and degradation including norovirus NTPase protein or SARS-CoV-2 NSP5 and NSP8 proteins (PubMed:34062120, PubMed:35982226). Mechanistically, recognizes the C-terminal glutamine-containing motif usually generated by viral proteases that process the polyproteins and trigger their ubiquitination and subsequent degradation (PubMed:35982226, PubMed:35867826, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35893676"

target="_blank">35893676). Mediates 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination and stabilization of the JUN coactivator RNF187 in response to growth factor signaling via the MEK/ERK pathway, thereby regulating JUN transactivation and cellular proliferation (PubMed:25851810). Promotes the TLR4-mediated signaling activation through its E3 ligase domain leading to production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and type I interferon (By similarity). Also plays a negative role in the regulation of exogenous cytosolic DNA virus-triggered immune response. Mechanistically, enhances the 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitination of STING1 leading to its proteasome-dependent degradation (PubMed:32126128). Mediates the ubiquitination of the SIN3- HDAC chromatin remodeling complex component BRMS1 (PubMed:32853985). Modulates NCOA4-mediated ferritinophagy and ferroptosis in glioblastoma cells by ubiquitinating NCOA4, leading to its degradation (PubMed:36067704).

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Golgi apparatus

Tissue Location
Skeletal muscle and placenta, at lower levels in heart, brain and pancreas. Isoform 1 is widely expressed with high level in testis, kidney and heart.

TRIM7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

TRIM7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

TRIM7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of thetripartite motif (TRIM) family. The TRIM motif includes threezinc-binding domains, a RING, a B-box type 1, a B-box type 2, and acoiled-coil region. The protein localizes to both the nucleus andthe cytoplasm, and may represent a participant in the initiation ofglycogen synthesis. Multiple transcript variants have been foundfor this gene, and some of them encode the same isoform. [providedby RefSeq].

TRIM7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Zhai, L., et al. Arch. Biochem. Biophys. 421(2):236-242(2004)Skurat, A.V., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 277(22):19331-19338(2002)Reymond, A., et al. EMBO J. 20(9):2140-2151(2001)