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TRIM11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP13284b

Specification

TRIM11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q96F44

TRIM11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 81559

Other Names
E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRIM11, 632-, Protein BIA1, RING finger protein 92, Tripartite motif-containing protein 11, TRIM11, RNF92

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13284b was selected from the C-term region of TRIM11. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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.

TRIM11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name TRIM11 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:16904669, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:16281}

Function
E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that promotes the degradation of insoluble ubiquitinated proteins, including insoluble PAX6, poly-Gln repeat expanded HTT and poly-Ala repeat expanded ARX (By similarity). Mediates PAX6 ubiquitination leading to proteasomal degradation, thereby modulating cortical neurogenesis (By similarity). May also inhibit PAX6 transcriptional activity, possibly in part by preventing the binding of PAX6 to its consensus sequences (By similarity). May contribute to the regulation of the intracellular level of HN (humanin) or HN-containing proteins through the proteasomal degradation pathway (By similarity). Mediates MED15 ubiquitination leading to proteasomal degradation (PubMed:16904669). May contribute to the innate restriction of retroviruses (PubMed:18248090). Upon overexpression, reduces HIV-1 and murine leukemia virus infectivity, by suppressing viral gene expression (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18248090"

target="_blank">18248090). Antiviral activity depends on a functional E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase domain (PubMed:18248090). May regulate TRIM5 turnover via the proteasome pathway, thus counteracting the TRIM5-mediated cross-species restriction of retroviral infection at early stages of the retroviral life cycle (PubMed:18248090). Acts as an inhibitor of the AIM2 inflammasome by promoting autophagy-dependent degradation of AIM2 (PubMed:27498865). Mechanistically, undergoes autoubiquitination upon DNA stimulation, promoting interaction with AIM2 and SQSTM1/p62, leading to AIM2 recruitment to autophagosomes (PubMed:27498865).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus

Tissue Location
Ubiquitous..

TRIM11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

TRIM11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

TRIM11 Antibody (C-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 and a B-box type 2,and a coiled-coil region. This protein localizes to the nucleus andthe cytoplasm. Its function has not been identified. [provided byRefSeq].

TRIM11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Aurino, S., et al. Acta Myol 27, 90-97 (2008) :Hong, S.J., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 368(3):650-655(2008)Uchil, P.D., et al. PLoS Pathog. 4 (2), E16 (2008) :Ishikawa, H., et al. FEBS Lett. 580(20):4784-4792(2006)Cooper, S.T., et al. BMC Genet. 6, 43 (2005) :