

## TRIM3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP13286a

### **Specification**

## TRIM3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

# TRIM3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 10612

#### **Other Names**

Tripartite motif-containing protein 3, Brain-expressed RING finger protein, RING finger protein 22, RING finger protein 97, TRIM3, BERP, RNF22, RNF97

075382

# **Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13286a was selected from the N-term region of TRIM3. 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.

## TRIM3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

## Name TRIM3

Synonyms BERP, RNF22, RNF97

#### **Function**

E3 ubiquitin ligase that plays essential roles in neuronal functions such as regulation of neuronal plasticity, learning, and memory (By similarity). In addition to its neuronal functions, participates in other biological processes such as innate immunity or cell cycle regulation. Component of the cytoskeleton-associated recycling or transport complex in neurons, polyubiquitinates gamma-actin, thus regulating neuronal plasticity, learning, and memory (By similarity). Ubiquitinates postsynaptic scaffold GKAP, a neuronal substrate involved in synaptic remodeling and thereby modulates dendritic spine morphology (By similarity). Positively regulates motility of microtubule-dependent motor protein KIF21B (By similarity). Induces growth arrest via its RING-dependent E3 ligase activity and ubiquinates CDKN1A (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24393003" target="\_blank">24393003</a>/a>). Positively



regulates TLR3- mediated signaling by mediating 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of TLR3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32878999" target="\_blank">32878999</a>). In turn, promotes the recognition and sorting of polyubiquitinated TLR3 by the ESCRT complexes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32878999" target=" blank">32878999</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Early endosome Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9R1R2}. Note=Mainly located in the Golgi apparatus and transported to the early endosomes upon stimulation with dsRNA.

#### **Tissue Location**

Expressed in brain, heart, uterus and testis.

### TRIM3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

#### Blocking Peptides

TRIM3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

## TRIM3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of thetripartite motif (TRIM) family, also called the RING-B-box-coiled-coil (RBCC) subgroup of RING finger proteins. The TRIM motif includes three zinc-binding domains, a RING, a B-boxtype 1 and a B-box type 2, and a coiled-coil region. This protein localizes to cytoplasmic filaments. It is similar to a rat protein which is a specific partner for the tail domain of myosin V, aclass of myosins which are involved in the targeted transport of organelles. The rat protein can also interact with alpha-actinin-4. Thus it is suggested that this human protein may play a role inmyosin V-mediated cargo transport. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same isoform have been identified. [provided by RefSeq].

# TRIM3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Cheung, C.C., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 107(26):11883-11888(2010)Azuma, K., et al. Endocr. J. 57(5):455-462(2010)Mosesson, Y., et al. Dev. Cell 16(5):687-698(2009)Martins-de-Souza, D., et al. Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci 259(3):151-163(2009)Boulay, J.L., et al. BMC Cancer 9, 71 (2009):