

TRIM34 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP13644a**Specification**

TRIM34 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9BYJ4](#)**TRIM34 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 53840**Other Names**

Tripartite motif-containing protein 34, Interferon-responsive finger protein 1, RING finger protein 21, TRIM34, IFP1, RNF21

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13644a was selected from the N-term region of TRIM34. 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.

TRIM34 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** TRIM34**Synonyms** IFP1, RNF21**Function**

Functions as antiviral protein and contributes to the defense against retroviral infections (PubMed: [17156811](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17156811)), PubMed: [32282853](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32282853)). Acts as a capsid-specific restriction factor with the help of TRIM5 and prevents infection from non-host-adapted retroviruses (PubMed: [32282853](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32282853)). During influenza A virus infection, promotes programmed cell death by targeting ZBP1 for 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination (PubMed: [35065966](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35065966)). In turn, promotes ZBP1 recruitment of RIPK3 to mediate virus-induced programmed necrosis (PubMed: [35065966](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35065966)). Negatively

regulates the function of mitochondria by enhancing mitochondrial depolarization leading to cytochrome c release and mitochondria-dependent apoptosis (PubMed:31956709). Also promotes the formation of multinucleated giant cells by means of cell fusion and phagocytosis in epithelial cells (PubMed:31487507).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm Mitochondrion. Note=Localizes in cytoplasmic bodies together with TRIM5 and incoming HIV-1 capsids during infection.

Tissue Location

[Isoform 1]: Is the most abundant form. It is highly expressed in the placenta, spleen, colon and peripheral blood leukocytes.

TRIM34 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

TRIM34 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images**TRIM34 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the tripartite motif (TRIM) family. The TRIM motif includes three zinc-binding domains, a RING, B-box type 1 and B-box type 2 domain, and a coiled-coil region. Expression of this gene is up-regulated by interferon. This gene is mapped to chromosome 11p15, where it resides within a TRIM gene cluster. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. A read-through transcript from the upstream TRIM6 gene has also been observed, which results in a fusion product from these neighboring family members. [provided by RefSeq].

TRIM34 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Sawyer, S.L., et al. PLoS Pathog. 3 (12), E197 (2007) ; Li, X., et al. Virology 360(2):419-433(2007) Zhang, F., et al. Virology 353(2):396-409(2006) Li, X., et al. J. Virol. 80(13):6198-6206(2006) Reymond, A., et al. EMBO J. 20(9):2140-2151(2001)