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TRIM14 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP56373

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q14142
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Pig, Dog, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	49773
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TRIM14
Epitope Specificity	321-420/442
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	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, a B-box type 1 and a B-box type 2, and a coiled-coil region. The protein localizes to cytoplasmic bodies and its function has not been determined. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010]

Additional Information

Gene ID	9830
Other Names	Tripartite motif-containing protein 14, TRIM14, KIAA0129
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

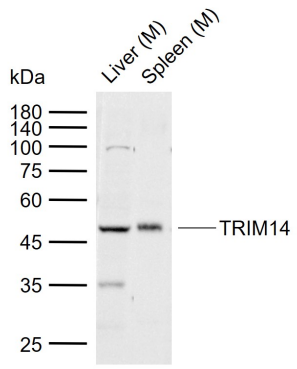
Name	TRIM14
Synonyms	KIAA0129

Function	Plays an essential role in the innate immune defense against viruses and bacteria (PubMed:30150992, PubMed:32404352). Promotes the 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of hepatitis C virus NS5A leading to the inhibition of viral replication (PubMed:27578425). Also plays a role in the inhibition of ebolavirus infection by enhancing IFN-beta and NF-kappa-B activation after binding to the viral protein NP (PubMed:37562033). Facilitates the type I IFN response by interacting with MAVS at the outer mitochondria membrane and thereby recruiting NF-kappa-B essential modulator IKBKG/NEMO to the MAVS signalosome, leading to the activation of both the IFN regulatory factor 3/IRF3 and NF-kappa-B pathways (PubMed:24379373). Positively regulates the CGAS-induced type I interferon signaling pathway by stabilizing CGAS and inhibiting its autophagic degradation (PubMed:27666593). Acts as a scaffold between TBK1 and STAT3 to promote phosphorylation of STAT3 and resolve interferon-stimulated gene (ISG) expression (PubMed:32404352). Inhibits the transcriptional activity of SPI1 in a dose-dependent manner (By similarity). Also inhibits OPTN- mediated selective autophagic degradation of KDM4D and thereby negatively regulates H3K9me2 and H3K9me3. Mechanistically, recruits USP14 to remove the 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination of KDM4D, preventing its recognition by OPTN and subsequent degradation (PubMed:35145029).
Cellular Location	Mitochondrion outer membrane. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome. Nucleus
Tissue Location	Highest expression in liver; undetectable in skeletal muscle

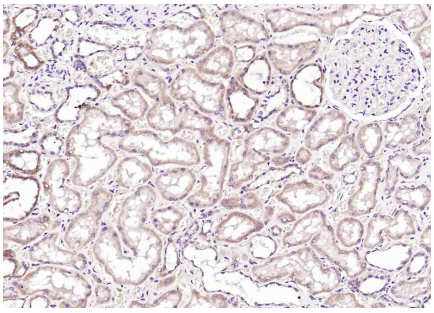
Background

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Images



Sample:
Lane 1: Mouse Liver tissue lysates
Lane 2: Mouse Spleen tissue lysates
Primary: Anti-TRIM14 (AP56373) at 1/1000 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 50 kDa
Observed band size: 50 kDa



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human kidney); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Incubation with (TRIM14) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP56373) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.