10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

TRIM16 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP56374

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	O95361
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	63955
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TRIM16
Epitope Specificity	481-564/564
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cytoplasm.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	This gene was identified as an estrogen and anti-estrogen regulated gene in epithelial cells stably expressing estrogen receptor. The protein encoded by this gene contains two B box domains and a coiled-coiled region that are characteristic of the B box zinc finger protein family. The proteins of this family have been reported to be involved in a variety of biological processes including cell growth, differentiation and pathogenesis. Expression of this gene was detected in most tissues. Its function, however, has not yet been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Additional Information

Gene ID	10626
Other Names	Tripartite motif-containing protein 16, 2.3.2.27, E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRIM16, Estrogen-responsive B box protein, TRIM16, EBBP
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
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	TRIM16
Synonyms	EBBP
Function	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that plays an essential role in the organization of autophagic response and ubiquitination upon lysosomal and phagosomal damages (PubMed:22629402, PubMed:27693506). Plays a role in the stress-induced biogenesis and degradation of protein aggresomes by regulating the p62-KEAP1-NRF2 signaling and particularly by modulating the ubiquitination levels and thus stability of NRF2 (PubMed:30143514). Acts as a scaffold protein and facilitates autophagic degradation of protein aggregates by interacting with p62/SQSTM, ATG16L1 and LC3B/MAP1LC3B. In turn, protects the cell against oxidative stress-induced cell death as a consequence of endomembrane damage.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm.
Tissue Location	Highest levels found in testis, ovary, small intestine, colon, placenta, heart, skeletal muscle and mammary gland More highly expressed in the fetus than in the corresponding adult tissues. Expressed in basal keratinocytes

Background

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