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TRIM35 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP59160

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q9UPQ4
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Dog, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	56540
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TRIM35
Epitope Specificity	9-100/492
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. Nucleus. Found predominantly in cytoplasm with a granular distribution. Found in punctuate nuclear bodies.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	TRIM35 is a member of the tripartite motif (TRIM) family. The TRIM motif includes three zinc-binding domains, a RING, a B-box type 1, a B-box type 2 and a coiled-coil region. TRIM35 may play a role as a tumor suppressor and is implicated in the cell death mechanism. There are two named isoforms.

Additional Information

Gene ID	23087
Other Names	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRIM35, 2.3.2.27, Hemopoietic lineage switch protein 5, TRIM35, HLS5, KIAA1098
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=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	TRIM35
Synonyms	HLS5, KIAA1098

Function	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that participates in multiple biological processes including cell death, glucose metabolism, and in particular, the innate immune response. Mediates 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of TRAF3 thereby promoting type I interferon production via RIG-I signaling pathway (PubMed:32562145). Can also catalyze 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination and proteasomal degradation of viral proteins such as influenza virus PB2 (PubMed:32562145). Acts as a negative feedback regulator of TLR7- and TLR9-triggered signaling. Mechanistically, promotes the 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitination of IRF7 and induces its degradation via a proteasome-dependent pathway (PubMed:25907537). Reduces FGFR1-dependent tyrosine phosphorylation of PKM, inhibiting PKM-dependent lactate production, glucose metabolism, and cell growth (PubMed:25263439).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Found predominantly in cytoplasm with a granular distribution. Found in punctuate nuclear bodies (By similarity)

Background

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