

# RNF9 Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP59249

## Product Information

<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q9UDY6</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Rat, Pig, Chimpanzee, Bovine
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	55037
<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid
<b>Immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TRIM10/RNF9
<b>Epitope Specificity</b>	201-300/481
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purity</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>SUBCELLULAR LOCATION</b>	Cytoplasmic
<b>SIMILARITY</b>	Belongs to the TRIM/RBCC family. Contains 1 B box-type zinc finger. Contains 1 B30.2/SPRY domain. Contains 1 RING-type zinc finger.
<b>Important Note</b>	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
<b>Background Descriptions</b>	TRIM10 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. This protein localizes to cytoplasmic bodies. Studies in mice suggest that this protein plays a role in terminal differentiation of erythroid cells.

## Additional Information

<b>Gene ID</b>	10107
<b>Other Names</b>	Tripartite motif-containing protein 10, B30-RING finger protein, RING finger protein 9, TRIM10, RFB30, RNF9
<b>Dilution</b>	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:50-200,ELISA=1:5000-10000
<b>Format</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
<b>Storage</b>	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

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<b>Name</b>	TRIM10
<b>Synonyms</b>	RFB30, RNF9
<b>Function</b>	E3 ligase that plays an essential role in the differentiation and survival of terminal erythroid cells. May directly bind to PTEN and promote its ubiquitination, resulting in its proteasomal degradation and activation of hypertrophic signaling (By similarity). In addition, plays a role in immune response regulation by repressing the phosphorylation of STAT1 and STAT2 in the interferon/JAK/STAT signaling pathway independent of its E3 ligase activity. Mechanistically, interacts with the intracellular domain of IFNAR1 and thereby inhibits the association between TYK2 and IFNAR1 (PubMed: <a href="#">33811647</a> ).
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Cytoplasm

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