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TRIM26 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP98391

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q12899
Other Accession	Q12899
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	62166
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TRIM26
Epitope Specificity	251-350/574
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	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.
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. Although the function of the protein is unknown, the RING domain suggests that the protein may have DNA-binding activity. The gene localizes to the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I region on chromosome 6. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2011]

Additional Information

Gene ID	7726
Other Names	CK820_G0006736; AFP; RNF95; ZNF173; Zfp173; Zfp1736; TRI26_PANTR; TRIM26; Zinc finger protein 173; 2.3.2.27; TRI26_HUMAN; Acid finger protein (AFP); RING finger protein 95; TRI26_MOUSE; TRI26_RAT; tripartite motif containing 26; tripartite motif-containing 26
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	TRIM26
Synonyms	RNF95, ZNF173
Function	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase which regulates the IFN-beta production and antiviral response downstream of various DNA-encoded pattern-recognition receptors (PRRs). Also plays a central role in determining the response to different forms of oxidative stress by controlling levels of DNA glycosylases NEIL1, NEIL3 and NTH1 that are involved in repair of damaged DNA (PubMed:29610152, PubMed:36232914). Promotes nuclear IRF3 ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation (PubMed:25763818). Bridges together TBK1 and NEMO during the innate response to viral infection leading to the activation of TBK1. Positively regulates LPS-mediated inflammatory innate immune response by catalyzing the 'Lys-11'-linked polyubiquitination of TAB1 to enhance its activation and subsequent NF-kappa-B and MAPK signaling (PubMed:34017102). In a manner independent of its catalytic activity, inhibits WWP2, a SOX2-directed E3 ubiquitin ligase, and thus protects SOX2 from polyubiquitination and proteasomal degradation (PubMed:34732716). Ubiquitinates the histone acetyltransferase protein complex component PHF20 and thereby triggers its degradation in the nucleus after its recruitment by the histone demethylase KDM6B, serving as a scaffold protein (PubMed:23452852). Upon induction by TGF-beta, ubiquitinates the TFIID component TAF7 for proteasomal degradation (PubMed:29203640). Induces ferroptosis by ubiquitinating SLC7A11, a critical protein for lipid reactive oxygen species (ROS) scavenging (By similarity). Inhibits directly hepatitis B virus replication by mediating HBX ubiquitination and subsequent degradation (PubMed:35872575).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Viral infection mediates TRIM26 nuclear translocation

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