

TRIM32 antibody - C-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # Al11478

Specification

TRIM32 antibody - C-terminal region - Product Information

Application IHC, WB Primary Accession Q13049

Other Accession <u>NM 012210</u>, <u>NP 036342</u>

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Zebrafish, Pig,

Horse, Bovine, Dog

Predicted Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Zebrafish, Pig,

Chicken, Bovine

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 72kDa KDa

TRIM32 antibody - C-terminal region - Additional Information

Gene ID 22954

Alias Symbol
Other Names

BBS11, HT2A, LGMD2H, TATIP

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRIM32, 6.3.2.-, 72 kDa Tat-interacting protein, Tripartite motif-containing protein 32, Zinc finger protein HT2A, TRIM32, HT2A

Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage

Add 100 ul of distilled water. Final anti-TRIM32 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

TRIM32 antibody - C-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TRIM32 antibody - C-terminal region - Protein Information

Name TRIM32

Synonyms HT2A

Function

E3 ubiquitin ligase that plays a role in various biological processes including neural stem cell differentiation, innate immunity, inflammatory resonse and autophagy (PubMed:19349376, PubMed:31123703). Plays a role



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in virus-triggered induction of IFN-beta and TNF-alpha by mediating the ubiquitination of STING1. Mechanistically, targets STING1 for 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination which promotes the interaction of STING1 with TBK1 (PubMed: 22745133). Regulates bacterial clearance and promotes autophagy in Mycobacterium tuberculosis-infected macrophages (PubMed: 37543647). Negatively regulates TLR3/4-mediated innate immune and inflammatory response by triggering the autophagic degradation of TICAM1 in an E3 activity-independent manner (PubMed: 28898289). Plays an essential role in oxidative stress induced cell death by inducing loss of transmembrane potential and enhancing mitochondrial reactive oxygen species (ROS) production during oxidative stress conditions (PubMed:32918979). Ubiquitinates XIAP and targets it for proteasomal degradation (PubMed: 21628460). Ubiquitinates DTNBP1 (dysbindin) and promotes its degradation (PubMed: 19349376). May ubiquitinate BBS2 (PubMed:22500027). Ubiquitinates PIAS4/PIASY and promotes its degradation in keratinocytes treated with UVB and TNF-alpha (By similarity). Also acts as a regulator of autophagy by mediating formation of unanchored 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains that activate ULK1: interaction with AMBRA1 is required for ULK1 activation (PubMed: 31123703). Positively regulates dendritic branching by promoting ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of the epigenetic factor CDYL (PubMed:34888944).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Mitochondrion. Endoplasmic reticulum. Note=Localized in cytoplasmic bodies, often located around the nucleus

Tissue Location

Spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, ovary, intestine, colon and skeletal muscle.

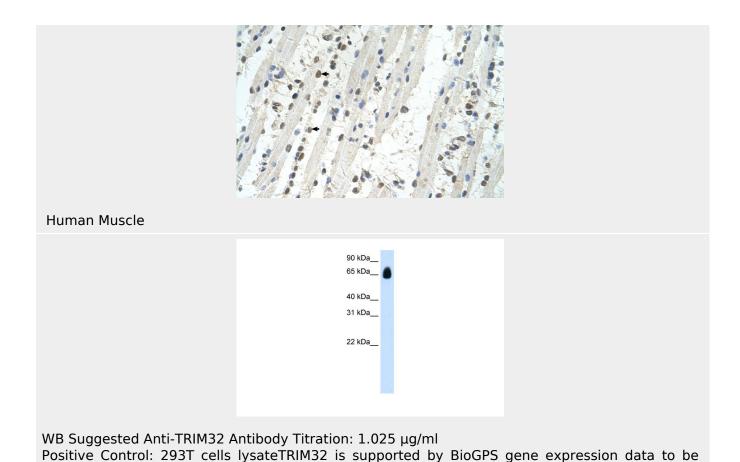
TRIM32 antibody - C-terminal region - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

TRIM32 antibody - C-terminal region - Images





TRIM32 antibody - C-terminal region - References

expressed in HEK293T

Chiang, A.P., (2006) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 103 (16), 6287-6292Reconstitution and Storage:For short term use, store at 2-8C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.