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TRIM5 Antibody
Goat Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS12320

Specification

TRIM5 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**IHC**
Primary Accession	Q9C035
Reactivity	**Human, Monkey**
Host	**Goat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**56kDa KDa**

TRIM5 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 85363

Other Names
Tripartite motif-containing protein 5, 6.3.2.-, RING finger protein 88, TRIM5, RNF88

Target/Specificity
Human TRIM5. This antibody is expected to recognise all three human isoforms of this protein.

Reconstitution & Storage
Store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.

Precautions
TRIM5 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TRIM5 Antibody - Protein Information

Name TRIM5

Synonyms RNF88

Function
Capsid-specific restriction factor that prevents infection from non-host-adapted retroviruses. Blocks viral replication early in the life cycle, after viral entry but before reverse transcription. In addition to acting as a capsid-specific restriction factor, also acts as a pattern recognition receptor that activates innate immune signaling in response to the retroviral capsid lattice. Binding to the viral capsid triggers its E3 ubiquitin ligase activity, and in concert with the heterodimeric ubiquitin conjugating enzyme complex UBE2V1- UBE2N (also known as UBC13-UEV1A complex) generates 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains, which in turn are catalysts in the autophosphorylation of the MAP3K7/TAK1 complex (includes TAK1, TAB2, and TAB3). Activation of the MAP3K7/TAK1 complex by autophosphorylation results in the induction and expression of NF-kappa-B and MAPK-responsive inflammatory genes, thereby leading to an innate immune response in the infected cell. Restricts infection by N-tropic murine leukemia virus (N-MLV), equine infectious anemia virus (EIAV), simian immunodeficiency virus of macaques (SIVmac), feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV),

and bovine immunodeficiency virus (BIV) (PubMed:17156811). Plays a role in regulating autophagy through activation of autophagy regulator BECN1 by causing its dissociation from its inhibitors BCL2 and TAB2 (PubMed:25127057). Also plays a role in autophagy by acting as a selective autophagy receptor which recognizes and targets HIV-1 capsid protein p24 for autophagic destruction (PubMed:25127057).

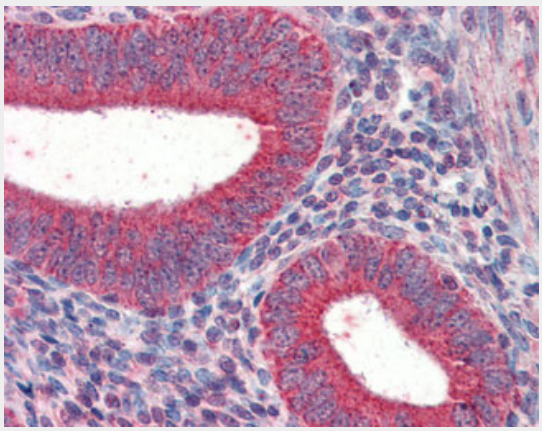
Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q0PF16}. Note=Predominantly localizes in cytoplasmic bodies (PubMed:12878161, PubMed:20357094). Localization may be influenced by the coexpression of other TRIM proteins, hence partial nuclear localization is observed in the presence of TRIM22 or TRIM27 (By similarity). In cytoplasmic bodies, colocalizes with proteasomal subunits and SQSTM1 (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q0PF16, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12878161, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20357094, ECO:0000269|PubMed:25127057}

TRIM5 Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

TRIM5 Antibody - Images



Anti-TRIM5 antibody IHC of human uterus.

TRIM5 Antibody - Background

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TRIM5 Antibody - References

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Yap M.W.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101:10786-10791(2004).
Sawyer S.L.,et al.Curr. Biol. 16:95-100(2006).
Yamauchi K.,et al.FEBS J. 275:1540-1555(2008).
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