

TRIP12 Antibody (C-Terminus)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS16427**Specification**

TRIP12 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Product Information

Application	IF
Primary Accession	Q14669
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	220kDa KDa

TRIP12 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 9320**Other Names**

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRIP12, 6.3.2.-, E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase for Arf, ULF, Thyroid receptor-interacting protein 12, TR-interacting protein 12, TRIP-12, TRIP12, KIAA0045, ULF

Target/Specificity

TRIP12 antibody is human, mouse and rat reactive. At least four isoforms are known to exist.

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -20°C; Short term: +4°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

TRIP12 Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TRIP12 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Protein Information**Name** TRIP12**Synonyms** KIAA0045, ULF**Function**

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase involved in ubiquitin fusion degradation (UFD) pathway and regulation of DNA repair (PubMed:19028681, PubMed:22884692). Part of the ubiquitin fusion degradation (UFD) pathway, a process that mediates ubiquitination of protein at their N-terminus, regardless of the presence of lysine residues in target proteins (PubMed:19028681). Acts as a key regulator of DNA damage response by acting as a suppressor of RNF168, an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that promotes accumulation of 'Lys-63'-linked histone H2A and H2AX at DNA damage sites, thereby acting as a guard against excessive spreading of ubiquitinated chromatin at damaged chromosomes (PubMed:<a

[22884692](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22884692)). In normal cells, mediates ubiquitination and degradation of isoform p19ARF/ARF of CDKN2A, a lysine-less tumor suppressor required for p53/TP53 activation under oncogenic stress (PubMed: [20208519](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20208519)). In cancer cells, however, isoform p19ARF/ARF and TRIP12 are located in different cell compartments, preventing isoform p19ARF/ARF ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed: [20208519](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20208519)). Does not mediate ubiquitination of isoform p16-INK4a of CDKN2A (PubMed: [20208519](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20208519)). Also catalyzes ubiquitination of NAE1 and SMARCE1, leading to their degradation (PubMed: [18627766](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18627766)). Ubiquitination and degradation of target proteins is regulated by interaction with proteins such as MYC, TRADD or SMARCC1, which disrupt the interaction between TRIP12 and target proteins (PubMed: [20829358](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20829358)). Mediates ubiquitination of ASXL1: following binding to N(6)-methyladenosine methylated DNA, ASXL1 is ubiquitinated by TRIP12, leading to its degradation and subsequent inactivation of the PR-DUB complex (PubMed: [30982744](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30982744)).

Cellular Location

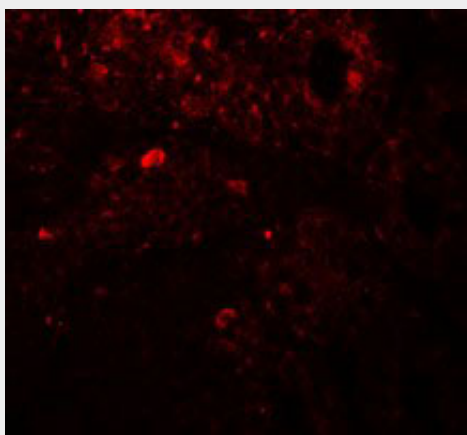
Nucleus, nucleoplasm

TRIP12 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

TRIP12 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Images



Immunofluorescence of TRIP12 in rat colon tissue with TRIP12 antibody at 20 ug/ml.

TRIP12 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Background

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase involved in ubiquitin fusion degradation (UFD) pathway and regulation of DNA repair. Part of the ubiquitin fusion degradation (UFD) pathway, a process that mediates ubiquitination of protein at their N-terminus, regardless of the presence of lysine residues in target proteins. In normal cells, mediates ubiquitination and degradation of isoform p19ARF/ARF of CDKN2A, a lysine-less tumor suppressor required for p53/TP53 activation under oncogenic stress. In cancer cells, however, isoform p19ARF/ARF and TRIP12 are located in different cell compartments, preventing isoform p19ARF/ARF ubiquitination and degradation. Does not mediate ubiquitination of isoform p16-INK4a of CDKN2A. Also catalyzes ubiquitination of NAE1 and SMARCE1, leading to their degradation. Ubiquitination and degradation of target proteins is regulated by interaction with proteins such as MYC, TRADD or SMARCC1, which disrupt the interaction between TRIP12 and target proteins. Acts as a key regulator of DNA damage response by acting as a suppressor of RNF168, an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that promotes accumulation of 'Lys-63'-linked histone H2A and H2AX at DNA damage sites, thereby acting as a guard against excessive spreading of ubiquitinated chromatin at damaged chromosomes.

TRIP12 Antibody (C-Terminus) - References

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Lee J.W.,et al.Mol. Endocrinol. 9:243-254(1995).
Olsen J.V.,et al.Cell 127:635-648(2006).