

#### Trim5a Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # AO1023a

## **Specification**

## **Trim5a Antibody - Product Information**

Application WB, IHC
Primary Accession Q9NUD5
Reactivity Human
Host Mouse
Clonality Monoclonal
Isotype IgG1

**Description** 

TRIM5-alpha is a protein that is found in the cells of many mammals and fends of various retrovirus infections. It protects monkeys from infection with HIV-1, and humans from infection with some other viruses. If a retrovirus has entered a cell, it needs to shed its capsid in order to reversely transcribe its genes, so that they can be expressed by the host cell. It is believed that TRIM5 alpha, which is present in the cytoplasm, somehow recognizes the capsid and blocks its shedding, thereby stopping the virus in its tracks. It thus represents an intracellular defense completely separate from the rest of the body's immune system.

#### **Immunogen**

Purified recombinant fragment of human trim5 alpha expressed in E. Coli.

## **Formulation**

Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

## **Trim5a Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 85364

#### **Other Names**

Zinc finger CCHC domain-containing protein 3, ZCCHC3, C20orf99

#### **Dilution**

WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000

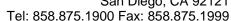
## **Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### **Precautions**

Trim5a Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### **Trim5a Antibody - Protein Information**





## Name ZCCHC3 (HGNC:16230)

#### **Function**

Nucleic acid-binding protein involved in innate immune response to DNA and RNA viruses (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30193849" target=" blank">30193849</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30135424" target=" blank">30135424</a>). Binds DNA and RNA in the cytoplasm and acts by promoting recognition of viral nucleic acids by virus sensors, such as RIGI, IFIH1/MDA5 and CGAS (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30193849" target=" blank">30193849</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30135424" target="\_blank">30135424</a>). Acts as a co-sensor for recognition of double-stranded DNA (dsDNA) by cGAS in the cytoplasm, thereby playing a role in innate immune response to cytosolic dsDNA and DNA virus (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30135424" target=" blank">30135424</a>). Binds dsDNA and probably acts by promoting sensing of dsDNA by CGAS, leading to enhance CGAS oligomerization and activation (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30135424" target=" blank">30135424</a>). Promotes sensing of viral RNA by RIGI- like receptors proteins RIGI and IFIH1/MDA5 via two mechanisms: binds double-stranded RNA (dsRNA), enhancing the

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30193849" target=" blank">30193849</a>).

subsequent activation of RIGI and IFIH1/MDA5 (PubMed:<a

binding of RIGI and IFIH1/MDA5 to dsRNA and promotes 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination and

## **Cellular Location** Cytoplasm.

# **Trim5a 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

## Trim5a Antibody - Images

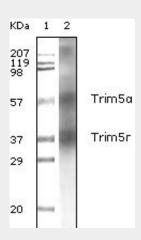


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using Trim5α mouse mAb against human breast carcinoma tissue lysate.



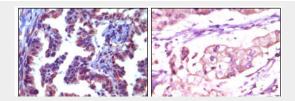


Figure 2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human metastatic adenocarcinoma(A) and stomach adenocarcinoma (B), showing cytoplasmic localization using Trim5 $\alpha$  mouse mAb with AEC staining (A) and DAB staining(B).

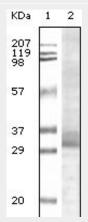


Figure 3: Western blot analysis using Trim $5\alpha$  mouse monoclonal antiobdy against truncated Trim $5\alpha$ recombinant protein.

## **Trim5a Antibody - References**

1. Stremlau, M. Nature 2004.427:848-53. 2. Song, B. J Virol. 2005.79(7):3930-7.