

### TRIM13 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP13285a

### **Specification**

# **TRIM13 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application Primary Accession Other Accession

Reactivity Predicted Host Clonality Isotype Calculated MW Antigen Region WB,E <u>O60858</u> <u>O5M7V1, O9CYB0, NP\_005789.2, NP\_434698.1,</u> <u>NP\_001007279.1, NP\_998755.1</u> Human Mouse, Rat Rabbit Polyclonal Rabbit IgG 46988 61-90

### TRIM13 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

### Gene ID 10206

### **Other Names**

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRIM13, 632-, B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia tumor suppressor Leu5, Leukemia-associated protein 5, Putative tumor suppressor RFP2, RING finger protein 77, Ret finger protein 2, Tripartite motif-containing protein 13, TRIM13, LEU5, RFP2, RNF77

### Target/Specificity

This TRIM13 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 61-90 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human TRIM13.

Dilution WB~~1:1000

#### Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

#### Storage

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

#### **Precautions**

TRIM13 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### TRIM13 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information



# Name TRIM13

Synonyms LEU5, RFP2, RNF77

**Function** Endoplasmic reticulum (ER) membrane anchored E3 ligase involved in the retrotranslocation and turnover of membrane and secretory proteins from the ER through a set of processes named ER- associated degradation (ERAD). This process acts on misfolded proteins as well as in the regulated degradation of correctly folded proteins. Enhances ionizing radiation-induced p53/TP53 stability and apoptosis via ubiquitinating MDM2 and AKT1 and decreasing AKT1 kinase activity through MDM2 and AKT1 proteasomal degradation. Regulates ER stress- induced autophagy, and may act as a tumor suppressor (PubMed:22178386). Also plays a role in innate immune response by stimulating NF-kappa-B activity in the TLR2 signaling pathway. Ubiquitinates TRAF6 via the 'Lys-29'-linked polyubiquitination chain resulting in NF-kappa-B activation (PubMed:28087809). Participates as well in T-cell receptor- mediated NF-kappa-B activation (PubMed:25088585). In the presence of TNF, modulates the IKK complex by regulating IKBKG/NEMO ubiquitination leading to the repression of NF-kappa-B (PubMed:25152375).

### **Cellular Location**

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass membrane protein Note=Concentrates and colocalizes with p62/SQSTM1 and ZFYVE1 at the perinuclear endoplasmic reticulum

# TRIM13 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

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

```
TRIM13 Antibody (N-term) - Images
```

HepG2 95 72 55 36 28

TRIM13 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP13285a) western blot analysis in HepG2 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the TRIM13 antibody detected the TRIM13 protein (arrow).

TRIM13 Antibody (N-term) - Background



This gene encodes 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. This gene is located on chromosome 13 within the minimal deletion region for B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene.

## TRIM13 Antibody (N-term) - References

Lerner, M., et al. Mol. Biol. Cell 18(5):1670-1682(2007) Skoblov, M., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 342(3):859-866(2006) Corcoran, M.M., et al. Genes Chromosomes Cancer 40(4):285-297(2004) Dunham, A., et al. Nature 428(6982):522-528(2004) van Everdink, W.J., et al. Cancer Genet. Cytogenet. 146(1):48-57(2003)