

TRIM38 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP13405b**Specification**

TRIM38 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Application | WB, IHC-P, FC,E |
| Primary Accession | O00635 |
| Other Accession | Q58DK8 , NP_006346.1 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Predicted | Bovine |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Calculated MW | 53416 |
| Antigen Region | 423-451 |

TRIM38 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 10475**Other Names**

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRIM38, 632-, RING finger protein 15, Tripartite motif-containing protein 38, Zinc finger protein RoRet, TRIM38, RNF15, RORET

Target/Specificity

This TRIM38 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 423-451 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human TRIM38.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50
FC~~1:10~50

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

TRIM38 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TRIM38 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name TRIM38 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:23056470, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:10059}

Function E3 ubiquitin-protein and E3 SUMO-protein ligase that acts as a regulator of innate immunity (PubMed:[23056470](#)). Acts as a negative regulator of type I interferon IFN-beta production by catalyzing 'Lys- 48'-linked polyubiquitination of AZI2/NAP1, leading to its degradation (By similarity). Mediates 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination and proteasomal degradation of the critical TLR adapter TICAM1, inhibiting TLR3-mediated type I interferon signaling (PubMed:[23056470](#)). Acts as positive regulator of the cGAS-STING pathway by acting as a E3 SUMO- protein ligase: mediates sumoylation of CGAS and STING, preventing their degradation and thereby activating the innate immune response to DNA virus (By similarity). Also acts as a negative regulator of NF- kappa-B signaling independently of its E3 protein ligase activity by promoting lysosome-dependent degradation of TAB2 and TAB3 adapters (PubMed:[24434549](#)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q5SZ99}.

Tissue Location

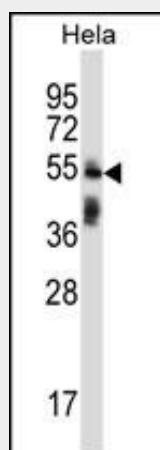
Ubiquitous..

TRIM38 Antibody (C-term) - 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](#)

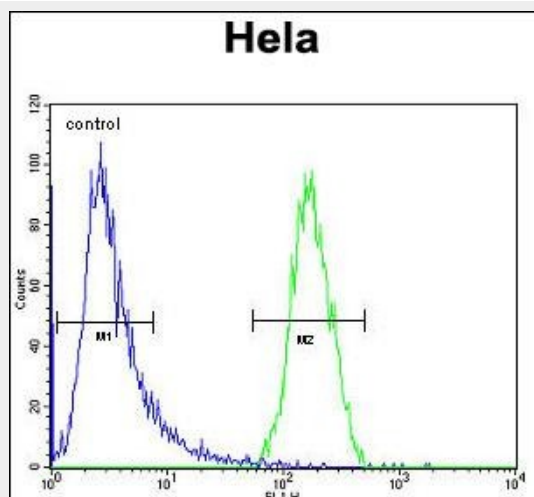
TRIM38 Antibody (C-term) - Images



TRIM38 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP13405b) western blot analysis in HeLa cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the TRIM38 antibody detected the TRIM38 protein (arrow).



TRIM38 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP13405b) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human colon tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of TRIM38 Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



TRIM38 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP13405b) flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

TRIM38 Antibody (C-term) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is 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. The function of this protein has not been identified.

TRIM38 Antibody (C-term) - References

- Benyamin, B., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 84(1):60-65(2009)
- Matsuda, A., et al. Oncogene 22(21):3307-3318(2003)
- Chen, D., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 277(18):15985-15991(2002)
- Reymond, A., et al. EMBO J. 20(9):2140-2151(2001)
- Ruddy, D.A., et al. Genome Res. 7(5):441-456(1997)