

RNF135 Antibody(C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP19376b

Specification

RNF135 Antibody(C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q8IUD6
Other Accession	NP_115698.3
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	47888
Antigen Region	375-401

RNF135 Antibody(C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 84282

Other Names

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase RNF135, 632-, RIG-I E3 ubiquitin ligase, REUL, RING finger protein 135, Riplet, RNF135

Target/Specificity

This RNF135 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 375-401 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human RNF135.

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

RNF135 Antibody(C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RNF135 Antibody(C-term) - Protein Information

Name RNF135 ([HGNC:21158](#))

Function E2-dependent E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that functions as a RIGI coreceptor in the

sensing of viral RNAs in cell cytoplasm and the activation of the antiviral innate immune response (PubMed:[19017631](#), PubMed:[19484123](#), PubMed:[21147464](#), PubMed:[23950712](#), PubMed:[28469175](#), PubMed:[31006531](#)). Together with the UBE2D3, UBE2N and UB2V1 E2 ligases, catalyzes the 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of RIG-I oligomerized on viral RNAs, an essential step in the activation of the RIG-I signaling pathway (PubMed:[19017631](#), PubMed:[21147464](#), PubMed:[28469175](#), PubMed:[31006531](#)). Through a ubiquitin-independent parallel mechanism, which consists in bridging RIG-I filaments forming on longer viral RNAs, further activates the RIG-I signaling pathway (PubMed:[31006531](#)). This second mechanism that synergizes with the ubiquitin-dependent one would thereby allow an RNA length-dependent regulation of the RIG-I signaling pathway (Probable). Associated with the E2 ligase UBE2N, also constitutively synthesizes unanchored 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains that may also activate the RIG-I signaling pathway (PubMed:[28469175](#), PubMed:[31006531](#)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, Stress granule

Tissue Location

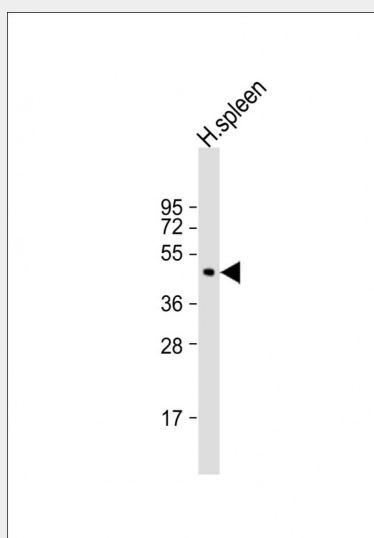
Expressed in skeletal muscle, spleen, kidney, placenta, prostate, stomach, thyroid and tongue. Also weakly expressed in heart, thymus, liver and lung.

RNF135 Antibody(C-term) - Protocols

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

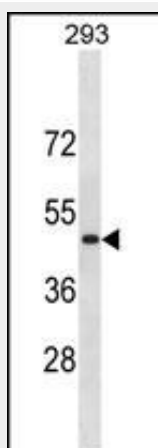
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

RNF135 Antibody(C-term) - Images



Anti-RNF135 Antibody (C-term) at 1:500 dilution + human spleen lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution.

Predicted band size : 48 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



RNF135 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP19376b) western blot analysis in 293 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the RNF135 antibody detected the RNF135 protein (arrow).

RNF135 Antibody(C-term) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene contains a RING finger domain, a motif present in a variety of functionally distinct proteins and known to be involved in protein-protein and protein-DNA interactions. This gene is located in a chromosomal region known to be frequently deleted in patients with neurofibromatosis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been reported. [provided by RefSeq].

RNF135 Antibody(C-term) - References

Zhao, J., et al. BMC Med. Genet. 11, 96 (2010) :
You, F., et al. Nat. Immunol. 10(12):1300-1308(2009)
Visser, R., et al. Am. J. Med. Genet. A 149A (4), 806-808 (2009) :
Oshiumi, H., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(2):807-817(2009)
Gao, D., et al. PLoS ONE 4 (6), E5760 (2009) :