

TRIM62 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP13293b**Specification**

TRIM62 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9BVG3](#)**TRIM62 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 55223**Other Names**

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRIM62, 632-, Tripartite motif-containing protein 62, TRIM62

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13293b was selected from the C-term region of TRIM62. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TRIM62 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** TRIM62 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:23402750, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:25574}**Function**

E3 ubiquitin ligase that plays a role in antifungal immunity by mediating 'Lys-27'-linked ubiquitination of CARD9 downstream of C- type lectin receptors; leading to CARD9 activation, followed by activation of NF-kappa-B and MAP kinase p38 pathways (PubMed:26488816). E3 ubiquitin ligase activity is dependent on E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme UBE2D2 (PubMed:23402750).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm

TRIM62 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

TRIM62 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

TRIM62 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

The specific function of this protein remains unknown.

TRIM62 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Rose, J. Phd, et al. Mol. Med. (2010) In press :Lott, S.T., et al. PLoS Med. 6 (5), E1000068 (2009)
:Muthuswamy, S.K. PLoS Med. 6 (5), E1000073 (2009) :Colland, F., et al. Genome Res.
14(7):1324-1332(2004)