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TRIM34 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP13644a

Specification

TRIM34 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q9BYJ4

TRIM34 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 53840

Other Names
Tripartite motif-containing protein 34, Interferon-responsive finger protein 1, RING finger protein 21, TRIM34, IFP1, RNF21

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13644a was selected from the N-term region of TRIM34. 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.

TRIM34 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name TRIM34

Synonyms IFP1, RNF21

Function
Functions as antiviral protein and contributes to the defense against retroviral infections (PubMed:17156811, PubMed:32282853). Acts as a capsid-specific restriction factor with the help of TRIM5 and prevents infection from non-host-adapted retroviruses (PubMed:32282853). During influenza A virus infection, promotes programmed cell death by targeting ZBP1 for 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination (PubMed:35065966). In turn, promotes ZBP1 recruitment of RIPK3 to mediate virus-induced programmed necrosis (PubMed:35065966). Negatively

regulates the function of mitochondria by enhancing mitochondrial depolarization leading to cytochrome c release and mitochondria-dependent apoptosis (PubMed:31956709). Promotes also the formation of multinucleated giant cells by means of cell fusion and phagocytosis in epithelial cells (PubMed:31487507).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm Mitochondrion. Note=Localizes in cytoplasmic bodies together with TRIM5 and incoming HIV-1 capsids during infection.

Tissue Location
[Isoform 1]: Is the most abundant form. It is highly expressed in the placenta, spleen, colon and peripheral blood leukocytes.

TRIM34 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

TRIM34 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

TRIM34 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of thetripartite motif (TRIM) family. The TRIM motif includes threezinc-binding domains, a RING, B-box type 1 and B-box type 2 domain,and a coiled-coil region. Expression of this gene is up-regulatedby interferon. This gene is mapped to chromosome 11p15, where itresides within a TRIM gene cluster. Alternative splicing results inmultiple transcript variants. A read-through transcript from theupstream TRIM6 gene has also been observed, which results in afusion product from these neighboring family members. [provided byRefSeq].

TRIM34 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Sawyer, S.L., et al. PLoS Pathog. 3 (12), E197 (2007) :Li, X., et al. Virology 360(2):419-433(2007)Zhang, F., et al. Virology 353(2):396-409(2006)Li, X., et al. J. Virol. 80(13):6198-6206(2006)Reymond, A., et al. EMBO J. 20(9):2140-2151(2001)