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TRIM23 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP13641a

Specification

TRIM23 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P,E**
Primary Accession	P36406
Other Accession	P36407, Q8BGX0, NP_150230.1, NP_001647.1, NP_150231.1
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit Ig**
Calculated MW	**64067**
Antigen Region	**147-175**

TRIM23 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 373

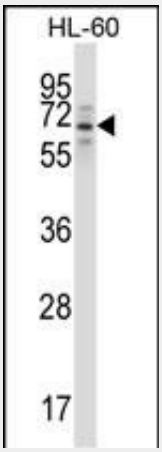
Other Names
E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRIM23, 632-, ADP-ribosylation factor domain-containing protein 1, GTP-binding protein ARD-1, RING finger protein 46, Tripartite motif-containing protein 23, TRIM23, ARD1, ARFD1, RNF46

Target/Specificity
This TRIM23 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 147-175 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human TRIM23.

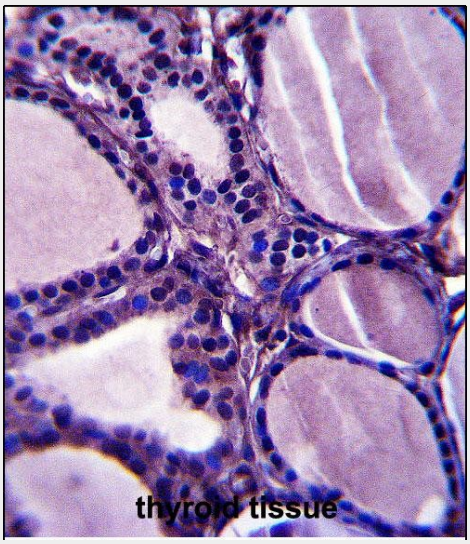
Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50

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



TRIM23 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP13641a) western blot analysis in HL-60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the TRIM23 antibody detected the TRIM23 protein (arrow).



TRIM23 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP13641a)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human thyroid tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of TRIM23 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

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
TRIM23 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TRIM23 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name TRIM23

Synonyms ARD1, ARFD1, RNF46

Function
Acts as an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase. Plays an essential role in autophagy activation during viral infection. Mechanistically, activates TANK-binding kinase 1/TBK1 by facilitating its dimerization and ability to phosphorylate the selective autophagy receptor SQSTM1. In order to achieve this function, TRIM23 mediates 'Lys-27'-linked auto-ubiquitination of its ADP-ribosylation factor (ARF) domain to induce its GTPase activity and its recruitment to autophagosomes (PubMed:28871090).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Endomembrane system. Golgi apparatus membrane. Lysosome membrane. Note=Membrane-associated with the Golgi complex and lysosomal structures

TRIM23 Antibody (N-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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

TRIM23 Antibody (N-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. This protein is also a member of the ADP ribosylation factor family of guanine nucleotide-binding family of proteins. Its carboxy terminus contains an ADP-ribosylation factor domain and a guanine nucleotide binding site, while the amino terminus contains a GTPase activating protein domain which acts on the guanine nucleotide binding site. The protein localizes to lysosomes and the Golgi apparatus. It plays a role in the formation of intracellular transport vesicles, their movement from one compartment to another, and phopholipase D activation. Three alternatively spliced transcript variants for this gene have been described.

TRIM23 Antibody (N-term) - References

Arimoto, K., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 107(36):15856-15861(2010)
Poole, E., et al. J. Virol. 83(8):3581-3590(2009)
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Vichi, A., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 102(6):1945-1950(2005)
Reymond, A., et al. EMBO J. 20(9):2140-2151(2001)