

Anti-TRIPC antibody



Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to TRIPC
Model	STJ191207
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human TRIPC protein.
Immunogen Region	950-1030aa
Gene ID	9320
Gene Symbol	TRIP12
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	TRIPC Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Purification	TRIPC antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRIP12 E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase for Arf ULF HECT-type E3 ubiquitin transferase TRIP12 Thyroid receptor-interacting protein 12 TR-interacting protein 12 TRIP-12
Molecular Weight	219 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:12306 OMIM:604506
Alternative Names	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRIP12 E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase for Arf ULF HECT-type E3 ubiquitin transferase TRIP12 Thyroid receptor-interacting protein 12 TR-interacting protein 12 TRIP-12
Function	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase involved in ubiquitin fusion degradation (UFD) pathway and regulation of DNA repair. Part of the ubiquitin fusion degradation (UFD) pathway, a process that mediates ubiquitination of protein at their N-terminus, regardless of the presence of lysine residues in target proteins. In normal cells, mediates ubiquitination and degradation of isoform p19ARF/ARF of CDKN2A, a lysine-less tumor suppressor required for p53/TP53 activation under oncogenic stress. In cancer cells, however, isoform p19ARF/ARF and TRIP12 are located in different cell compartments, preventing isoform p19ARF/ARF ubiquitination and degradation. Does not mediate ubiquitination of isoform p16-INK4a of CDKN2A. Also catalyzes ubiquitination of NAE1 and SMARCE1, leading to their degradation. Ubiquitination and degradation of target proteins is regulated by interaction with proteins such as MYC, TRADD or SMARCC1, which disrupt the interaction between TRIP12 and target proteins. Acts as a key regulator of DNA damage response by acting as a suppressor of RNF168, an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that promotes accumulation of 'Lys-63'-linked histone H2A and H2AX at DNA damage sites, thereby acting as a guard against excessive spreading of ubiquitinated chromatin at damaged chromosomes.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus, nucleoplasm