ARG44552
anti-TRIM5 delta antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes TRIM5 delta
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	TRIM5 delta
Species	Human
Immunogen	Last 50 amino acids of Human TRIM5 delta.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	TRIM5; Tripartite Motif Containing 5; RNF88; TRIM5alpha; RING-Type E3 Ubiquitin Transferase TRIM5; Tripartite Motif-Containing Protein 5; Tripartite Motif Protein TRIM5; Tripartite Motif-Containing Protein 5 Alpha; Tripartite Motif Protein TRIM; Tripartite Motif-Containing 5; Ring Finger Protein 88; RING Finger Protein 88

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IHC-P	1 µg/ml
WB	1 µg/ml

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Observed Size	33 kDa

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS and 0.02% Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	TRIM5
Gene Full Name	Tripartite Motif Containing 5
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. The protein forms homo-oligomers via the coilel-coil region and localizes to cytoplasmic bodies. It appears to function as a E3 ubiquitin-ligase and ubiqutinates itself to regulate its subcellular localization. It may play a role in retroviral restriction. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described for this gene.
Function	Capsid-specific restriction factor that prevents infection from non-host-adapted retroviruses. Blocks viral replication early in the life cycle, after viral entry but before reverse transcription. In addition to acting as a capsid-specific restriction factor, also acts as a pattern recognition receptor that activates innate immune signaling in response to the retroviral capsid lattice. Binding to the viral capsid triggers its E3 ubiquitin ligase activity, and in concert with the heterodimeric ubiquitin conjugating enzyme complex UBE2V1-UBE2N (also known as UBC13-UEV1A complex) generates 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains, which in turn are catalysts in the autophosphorylation of the MAP3K7/TAK1 complex (includes TAK1, TAB2, and TAB3). Activation of the MAP3K7/TAK1 complex by autophosphorylation results in the induction and expression of NF-kappa-B and MAPK-responsive inflammatory genes, thereby leading to an innate immune response in the infected cell. Restricts infection by N-tropic murine leukemia virus (N-MLV), equine infectious anemia virus (EIAV), simian immunodeficiency virus of macaques (SIVmac), feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV), and bovine immunodeficiency virus (BIV).
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Gene Regulation antibody; Immune System antibody
Calculated Mw	33 kDa
PTM	Acetylation, Phosphoprotein, Ubl conjugation
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, Nucleus