甲状腺激素受体相互作用 12 抗体

产品货号： mlR17129

英文名称： TRIP12

中文名称： 甲状腺激素受体相互作用 12 抗体

别　　名： KIAA0045; MGC138849; MGC138850; Thyroid hormone receptor interactor 12; Thyroid receptor interacting protein 12; TRIP 12.

研究领域： 细胞生物　表观遗传学　泛素

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 220kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TRIP12:61-160/1992

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 ： TRIP12 (thyroid hormone receptor interactor 12) is an ATP-dependent multisubunit protein that activates the proteolytic activities of the multifunctional proteinase (20S proteasome) of the 26S complex. TRP12 specifically interacts with the ligand binding domain of the thyroid hormone receptor (in a thyroid hormone T3-independent manner) and with retinoid X receptor (RXR). TRP12 was originally identified as a factor that interacts with the thyroid hormone receptor. It was later found to also interact with AAP-BP1, a component of the NEDD8 - activating enzyme, and function as an E3 ubiquitin ligase for AAP-BP1.

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, regardeless 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.

Subunit:

Interacts with MYC; leading to disrupt interaction with isoform p19ARF/ARF of CDKN2A. Interacts with TRADD; leading to disrupt interaction with isoform p19ARF/ARF of CDKN2A. Interacts with SMARCC1; leading to disrupt interaction with SMARCE1.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus, nucleoplasm

Similarity:

Belongs to the UPL family. K-HECT subfamily.

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SWISS:

Q14669

Gene ID:

9320

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.