

甲状腺激素受体相互作用 13 乳头瘤病毒 16 型 E1 结合蛋白抗体

产品货号： mlR11438

英文名称： TRIP13

中文名称： 甲状腺激素受体相互作用 13/乳头瘤病毒 16 型 E1 结合蛋白抗体

别名： 16E1-BP; 16E1BP; Homo sapiens HPV16 E1 protein binding protein mRNA complete cds; HPV16 E1 protein binding protein; HPV16 E1 protein-binding protein; Human papillomavirus type 16 E1 protein binding protein; Human papillomavirus type 16 E1 protein-binding protein; Pachytene checkpoint protein 2 homolog; PCH2; Thyroid hormone receptor interactor 13; Thyroid receptor interacting protein 13; Thyroid receptor-interacting protein 13; TR-interacting protein 13; TRIP-13; Trip13; TRP13_HUMAN.

研究领域： 肿瘤 细胞生物 神经生物学 转录调节因子

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Cow, Horse, Rabbit,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 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： 49kDa

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 TRIP13/16E1BP:201-300/432

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： Thyroid hormone receptors (TRs) are transcription factors that regulate the expression of specific genes in a hormone-dependent manner. TRIP13 is a transcription factor that interacts with the ligand binding domain of the thyroid receptor (TR) as well as a variety of target genes including human papilloma virus type 16 (HPV16) E1. Unlike most TRIP proteins which function only in the presence of hormones, TRIP13 does not require the presence of thyroid hormone to interact with TR. The association of TRIP13 with (HPV16) E1 suggests that TRIP13 may have tumor suppressor gene function. TRIP13 is a 432 amino acid protein with 2 different isoforms produced by alternative splicing.

Function:

Plays a key role in chromosome recombination and chromosome structure development during meiosis. Required at early steps in meiotic recombination that leads to non-crossovers pathways. Also needed for efficient completion of homologous synapsis by influencing crossover distribution along the chromosomes affecting both crossovers and non-crossovers pathways. Also required for development of higher-order chromosome structures and is needed for synaptonemal-complex formation. In males, required for efficient synapsis of the sex chromosomes and for sex body formation. Promotes early steps of the DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) repair process upstream of the assembly of RAD51 complexes. Required for depletion of HORMAD1 and HORMAD2 from synapsed chromosomes (By similarity).

Subunit:

Specifically interacts with the ligand binding domain of the thyroid receptor (TR). This interaction does not require the presence of thyroid hormone for its interaction. Interacts with HPV16 E1.

Similarity:

Belongs to the AAA ATPase family.

SWISS:

Q15645

Gene ID:

9319

Important Note:

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

产品图片

