

**TRIM5 $\alpha$  Monoclonal Antibody**

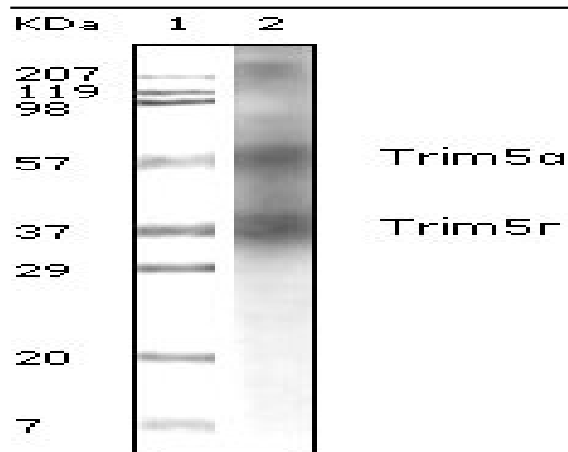
<b>Catalog No :</b>	YM0627
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	TRIM5 $\alpha$
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Viral life cycle - HIV-1;>>Human immunodeficiency virus 1 infection
<b>Gene Name :</b>	TRIM5
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Tripartite motif-containing protein 5
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	85363
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q9C035
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Purified recombinant fragment of human TRIM5 $\alpha$ expressed in E. Coli.
<b>Specificity :</b>	TRIM5 $\alpha$ Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TRIM5 $\alpha$ protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:10000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Purification :</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Molecularweight :</b>	56kD
<b>P References :</b>	1. Stremlau, M. Nature 2004.427:848-53. 2. Song, B. J Virol. 2005.79(7):3930-7.

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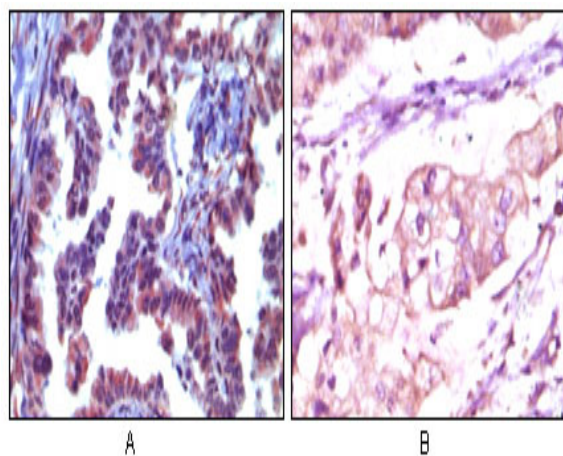
<b>Background :</b>	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the tripartite motif (TRIM) family. The TRIM motif includes three zinc-binding domains, a RING, a B-box type 1 and a B-box type 2, and a coiled-coil region. The protein forms homo-oligomers via the coiled-coil region and localizes to cytoplasmic bodies. It appears to function as a E3 ubiquitin-ligase and ubiquitinates 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. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2009],
<b>Function :</b>	domain:The RING-type zinc finger domain mediates binding to an E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme.,function:Isoform Alpha is a retrovirus restriction factor, which mediates species-specific, early block to retrovirus infection. Targets retroviral capsid soon after entry into the cell, and prevents reverse transcription of the virus RNA genome. Isoform Alpha trimers may make multiple contacts with the hexameric lattice of CA proteins which constitute the surface of retroviral core, and somehow inactivate the virus. Restricts efficiently infection by N-MLV, but not HIV-1. May have E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity.,pathway:Protein modification; protein ubiquitination.,PTM:Ubiquitinates itself in a RING finger- and UBE2D2-dependent manner (in vitro).,similarity:Belongs to the TRIM/RBCC family.,similarity:Contains 1 B box-type zinc finger.,similarity:Contains 1 B30.2/SPRY domain.,similarity
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Predominantly localizes in cytoplasmic bodies (PubMed:12878161, PubMed:20357094). Localization may be influenced by the coexpression of other TRIM proteins, hence partial nuclear localization is observed in the presence of TRIM22 or TRIM27 (By similarity). In cytoplasmic bodies, colocalizes with proteasomal subunits and SQSTM1 (By similarity). .
<b>Expression :</b>	Brain,Placenta,Rhabdomyosarcoma,
<b>Sort :</b>	23547
<b>No4 :</b>	1
<b>Host :</b>	Mouse
<b>Modifications :</b>	Unmodified

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## Products Images



Western Blot analysis using TRIM5 $\alpha$  Monoclonal Antibody against human breast carcinoma tissue lysate.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human metastatic adenocarcinoma (A) and stomach adenocarcinoma (B), showing cytoplasmic localization with AEC staining (A) and DAB staining (B) using TRIM5 $\alpha$  Monoclonal Antibody.