

Rabbit anti-Human TRIM29 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-TRIM29 antibody

TRIM29 Antibody, Rabbit PAb, Antigen Affinity Purified

CATALOG # AAA258284	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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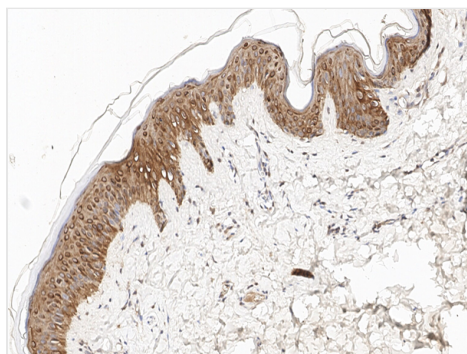
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

TRIM29; Polyclonal Antibody; TRIM29 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; Anti-TRIM29 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; anti-TRIM29 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

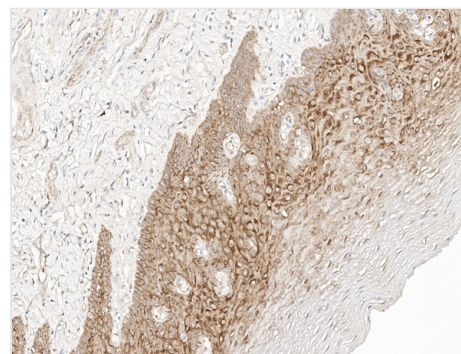
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human TRIM29
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid. PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-TRIM29 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human TRIM29 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human TRIM29 fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2 degree C-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human TRIM29 in human skin with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human TRIM29 in human esophagus with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-TRIM29 antibody	Background: TRIM29, a member of the TRIM family of proteins, functions as an inducible negative regulator of innate immune response triggered by DNA virus and cytosolic DNA. Knockdown of TRIM29 in airway epithelial cells enhances type I interferon production, and in human nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells results in almost complete Epstein-Barr virus clearance. TRIM29 is also highly induced by cytosolic double-stranded DNA in myeloid dendritic cells. Proteins of the TRIM family have regulatory functions in immune signaling, often via ubiquitination of target proteins. TRIM29 is induced upon infection with DNA viruses, resulting in degradation of STING, decreased interferon signaling and increased pathogenicity in mice. TRIM29 is a crucial negative regulator in immune response to DNA virus and cytosolic DNA, preventing potential damage caused by overcommitted immune responses.
References	Xing J, et al. (2018) Trim29 negatively regulates the type i ifn production in response to rna virus. J Immunol 201 (1): 183-192. Xing J, et al. (2017) Trim29 promotes DNA virus infections by inhibiting innate immune response. Nat Commun 8 (1): 945. Li Q, et al. (2018) Trim29 negatively controls antiviral immune response through targeting sting for degradation. Cell Discov 4 13.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/trim29-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/258284>