

Rabbit TRIP13 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-TRIP13 antibody

TRIP13 Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA323990	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Immunocytochemistry, Immunofluorescence, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

TRIP13; Polyclonal Antibody; TRIP13 Antibody; 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; anti-TRIP13 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	TRIP13 antibody detects endogenous levels of total TRIP13
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	432
Applicable Applications for anti-TRIP13 antibody	ELISA, ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IF (Immunofluorescence), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

IMAGES



IF (Immunofluorescence)

AAA323990 staining LOVO cells by IF/ICC. The sample were fixed with PFA and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100, then blocked in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 25 degree C. The primary antibody was diluted at 1/200 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37 degree C. An Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) antibody, diluted at 1/600, was used as secondary antibody.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of TRIP13 Antibody expression in mouse heart and rat muscle tissues lysates.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-TRIP13 antibody	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). Plays a role in mitotic spindle assembly checkpoint (SAC) activation (PubMed:28553959). Subunit Structure: 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. PCH2 subfamily.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	11321607
NCBI GeneID	9319
NCBI Accession #	NP_004228.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_004237.3
UniProt Accession #	Q15645; O15324; C9K0T3; D3DTC0
Molecular Weight	Observed: 48 kD Predicted: 49 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	pachytene checkpoint protein 2 homolog isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	thyroid hormone receptor interactor 13
NCBI Official Symbol	TRIP13
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	MVA3; 16E1BP
NCBI Protein Information	pachytene checkpoint protein 2 homolog
UniProt Protein Name	Pachytene checkpoint protein 2 homolog
UniProt Gene Name	TRIP13
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	PCH2; 16E1-BP; HPV16 E1 protein-binding protein; TR-interacting protein 13; TRIP-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.