

Product datasheet for **AP22859PU-N**

TRIM5 alpha (TRIM5) (C-term) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA. Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections: 2.5 µg/ml. Western Blot: 1 - 2 µg/ml.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	TRIM5 antibody was raised against synthetic peptide
Specificity:	This antibody reacts to Tripartite Motif-containing 5 (TRIM5).
Formulation:	PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Immunoaffinity Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	tripartite motif containing 5
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 85363 Human Q9C035



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Background:

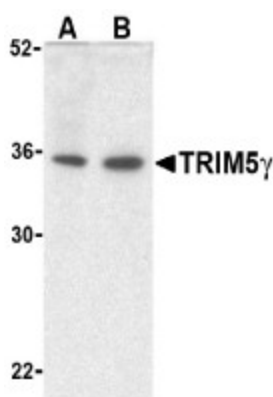
TRIM5 is a member of a broad family of otherwise unrelated proteins defined by the presence of a tripartite motif containing a RING domain, a B-box type 1, and a B-box type 2, followed by a coiled-coil region. TRIM5 has six alternately spliced isoforms, the longest of which is the α variant which also contains a carboxy-terminal B30.2 (SPRY) domain (1). Expression of TRIM5 α variants from humans, rhesus monkeys, and African green monkeys enabled resistance to infection by various retroviruses including HIV-1 (2,3), albeit at differing efficiencies. All TRIM5 α variants could inhibit at least two different retroviruses, but not from those viruses isolated from the same species, suggesting that TRIM5 α acts as a natural barrier to cross-species retrovirus transmission (3). While a function has not yet been assigned to TRIM5 γ , it is known that expression of TRIM5 α variants from humans, rhesus monkeys, and African green monkeys enable resistance to infection by various retroviruses including HIV-1, albeit at differing efficiencies. Furthermore, the TRIM5 δ isoform appears to serve as a scaffold for the assembly of endogenous BTBD1 and BTBD2 proteins and also exhibits autoubiquitination activity in a RING finger- and UbcH5B-dependent manner. The TRIM5 δ isoform has been shown to colocalize with the topoisomerase I-interacting proteins BTBD1 and BTBD2 in punctate or elongated cytoplasmic bodies in several mouse and human cells where it appears to serve as a scaffold for the assembly of endogenous BTBD proteins. TRIM5 δ also exhibits autoubiquitination activity in a RING finger- and UbcH5B-dependent manner.

Synonyms:

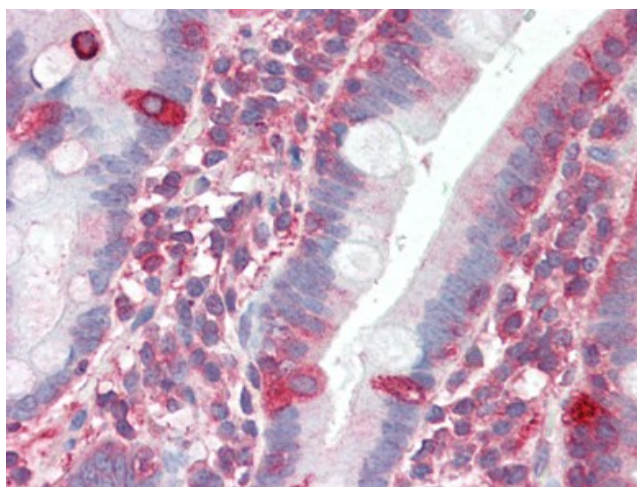
RING finger protein 88

Protein Families:

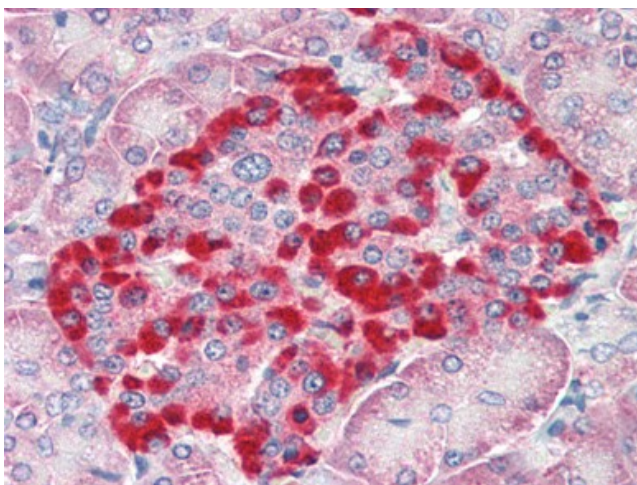
Druggable Genome

Product images:


Western blot analysis of TRIM5 γ expression in human bladder (A) and colon (B) cell lysate with TRIM5 γ antibody (AP22859PU-N) at 2 μ g/ml.



Human Small Intestine (formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded) stained with TRIM5 antibody AP22859PU-N at 2, 5 ug/ml followed by biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody, alkaline phosphatase-streptavidin and chromogen.



Human Pancreas (formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded) stained with TRIM5 antibody AP22859PU-N at 2.5 ug/ml followed by biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody LS-D1, alkaline phosphatase-streptavidin and chromogen.