SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

TRIM58 (C-14): sc-165772



BACKGROUND

The tripartite motif (TRIM) family of proteins are characterized by a conserved TRIM domain that includes a coiled-coil region, a B-box type zinc finger, one RING finger and three zinc-binding domains. TRIM58 (tripartite motif containing 58), also known as BIA2, is a 486 amino acid protein that belongs to the TRIM/RBCC family and contains one B box-type zinc finger, a RING-type zinc finger and a single B30.2/SPRY domain. The gene encoding TRIM58 maps to human chromosome 1, which spans 260 million base pairs, contains over 3,000 genes, comprises nearly 8% of the human genome and houses a large number of disease-associated genes, including those that are involved in familial adenomatous polyposis, Stickler syndrome, Parkinson's disease, Gaucher disease, schizophrenia and Usher syndrome.

REFERENCES

- Dobbie, Z., et al. 1997. Identification of a modifier gene locus on chromosome 1p35-36 in familial adenomatous polyposis. Hum. Genet. 99: 653-657.
- Eudy, J.D., et al. 1998. Mutation of a gene encoding a protein with extracellular matrix motifs in Usher syndrome type IIa. Science 280: 1753-1757.
- 3. Tayebi, N., et al. 2001. Gaucher disease and parkinsonism: a phenotypic and genotypic characterization. Mol. Genet. Metab. 73: 313-321.
- Plasilova, M., et al. 2004. Exclusion of an extracolonic disease modifier locus on chromosome 1p33-36 in a large Swiss familial adenomatous polyposis kindred. Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 12: 365-371.
- Oliveira, S.A., et al. 2005. Identification of risk and age-at-onset genes on chromosome 1p in Parkinson disease. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 77: 252-264.
- Yurov, Y.B., et al. 2008. The schizophrenia brain exhibits low-level aneuploidy involving chromosome 1. Schizophr. Res. 98: 139-147.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TRIM58 (human) mapping to 1q44.

SOURCE

TRIM58 (C-14) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the C-terminus of TRIM58 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-165772 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **D0 NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

APPLICATIONS

TRIM58 (C-14) is recommended for detection of TRIM58 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000); non cross-reactive with other TRIM family members .

Suitable for use as control antibody for TRIM58 siRNA (h): sc-78989, TRIM58 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-78989-SH and TRIM58 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-78989-V.

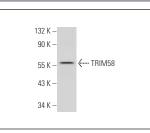
Molecular Weight of TRIM58: 55 kDa.

Positive Controls: human liver extract: sc-363766

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

DATA



TRIM58 (C-14): sc-165772. Western blot analysis of TRIM58 expression in human liver tissue extract.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.