

TRIM72 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP63497**Specification**

TRIM72 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q6ZMU5
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

TRIM72 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 493829**Other Names**

Tripartite motif-containing protein 72; Mitsugumin-53; Mg53

Dilution

WB~~WB: 1:1000 IHC: 1:200-500

Format

PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

TRIM72 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** TRIM72 ([HGNC:32671](#))**Synonyms** MG53**Function**

Muscle-specific protein that plays a central role in cell membrane repair by nucleating the assembly of the repair machinery at injury sites. Specifically binds phosphatidylserine. Acts as a sensor of oxidation: upon membrane damage, entry of extracellular oxidative environment results in disulfide bond formation and homooligomerization at the injury site. This oligomerization acts as a nucleation site for recruitment of TRIM72-containing vesicles to the injury site, leading to membrane patch formation. Probably acts upstream of the Ca(2+)- dependent membrane resealing process. Required for transport of DYSF to sites of cell injury during repair patch formation. Regulates membrane budding and exocytosis. May be involved in the regulation of the mobility of KCNB1-containing endocytic vesicles (By similarity).

Cellular Location

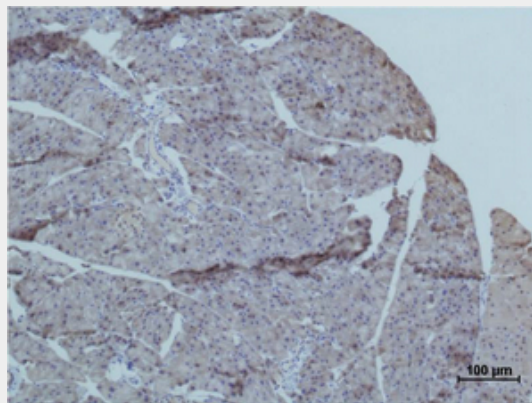
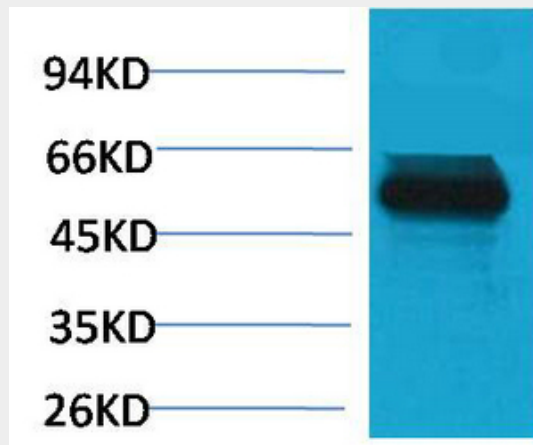
Cell membrane, sarcolemma. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane. Note=Tethered to plasma membrane and cytoplasmic vesicles via its interaction with phosphatidylserine.

TRIM72 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

TRIM72 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



TRIM72 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Muscle-specific protein that plays a central role in cell membrane repair by nucleating the assembly of the repair machinery at injury sites. Specifically binds phosphatidylserine. Acts as a sensor of oxidation: upon membrane damage, entry of extracellular oxidative environment results in disulfide bond formation and homooligomerization at the injury site. This oligomerization acts as a nucleation site for recruitment of TRIM72-containing vesicles to the injury site, leading to membrane patch formation. Probably acts upstream of the Ca(2+)-dependent membrane resealing

process. Required for transport of DYSF to sites of cell injury during repair patch formation. Regulates membrane budding and exocytosis. May be involved in the regulation of the mobility of KCNB1-containing endocytic vesicles (By similarity).