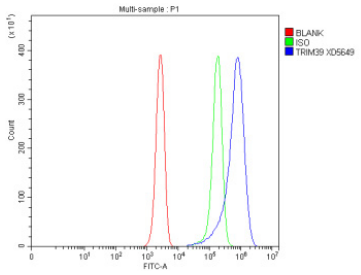
TRIM39 Antibody / Tripartite motif-containing protein 39 (FY12472)

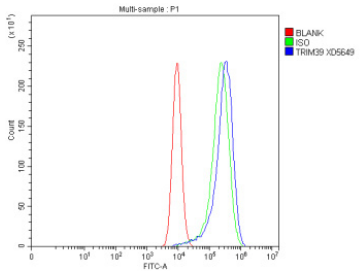
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY12472	Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 ug/ml	100 ug

Bulk quote request

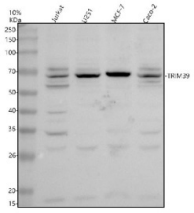
Availability	1-2 days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Lyophilized
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Buffer	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
UniProt	Q9HCM9
Applications	Western Blot : 0.25-0.5ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/million cells ELISA : 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This TRIM39 antibody is available for research use only.



Flow Cytometry analysis of Jurkat cells using anti-TRIM39 antibody. Overlay histogram showing Jurkat cells stained with (Blue line). To facilitate intracellular staining, cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with permeabilization buffer. The cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum. And then incubated with rabbit anti-TRIM39 antibody (1 ug/million cells) for 30 min at 20oC. DyLight 488 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (5-10 ug/million cells) was used as secondary antibody for 30 minutes at 20oC. Isotype control antibody (Green line) was rabbit IgG (1 ug/million cells) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Red line) was used as a blank control.



Flow Cytometry analysis of CACO-2 cells using anti-TRIM39 antibody. Overlay histogram showing CACO-2 cells stained with (Blue line). To facilitate intracellular staining, cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with permeabilization buffer. The cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum. And then incubated with rabbit anti-TRIM39 antibody (1 ug/million cells) for 30 min at 20oC. DyLight 488 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (5-10 ug/million cells) was used as secondary antibody for 30 minutes at 20oC. Isotype control antibody (Green line) was rabbit IgG (1 ug/million cells) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Red line) was used as a blank control.



Western blot analysis of TRIM39 using anti-TRIM39 antibody. Electrophoresis was performed on a 10% SDS-PAGE gel at 80V (Stacking gel) / 120V (Resolving gel) for 2 hours. Lane 1: human Jurkat whole cell lysates, Lane 2: human U251 whole cell lysates, Lane 3: human MCF-7 whole cell lysates, Lane 4: human Caco-2 whole cell lysates. After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-TRIM39 antibody at 0.5 ug/ml overnight at 4oC, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:5000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal was developed using an ECL Plus Western Blotting Substrate. TRIM39 (~60 kDa predicted) was detected as a dominant band migrating just under ~70 kDa with nearby additional bands. This upward shift and band heterogeneity are consistent with the presence of TRIM39 isoforms and post-translational modification of this RING E3 ligase, which can alter electrophoretic mobility.

Description

TRIM39 antibody recognizes Tripartite motif-containing protein 39, an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that controls apoptosis, immune responses, and cell cycle progression. TRIM39 belongs to the tripartite motif family, which features a RING finger, one or two B-box motifs, and a coiled-coil domain responsible for self-association and substrate targeting. The TRIM39 antibody is used to study ubiquitin-mediated protein degradation, antiviral immunity, and oncogenic signaling events regulated by selective ubiquitination.

TRIM39 is encoded by the TRIM39 gene on human chromosome 6p22.1. The protein localizes to both cytoplasmic and nuclear compartments and serves as a negative regulator of the anaphase-promoting complex/cyclosome (APC/C), a ubiquitin ligase critical for mitotic progression. Through this inhibition, TRIM39 stabilizes APC/C substrates and contributes to cell cycle control. It also mediates ubiquitination of transcription factors such as NFATc3 and c-Jun, thereby influencing apoptosis and immune signaling. TRIM39 expression is tightly regulated during stress, infection, and DNA damage.

Western blot using the TRIM39 antibody typically reveals an ~60 kilodalton band. Immunofluorescence demonstrates punctate cytoplasmic staining consistent with TRIM family bodies involved in ubiquitin signaling. Functional assays show that TRIM39 enhances cell proliferation by targeting pro-apoptotic proteins for degradation but can also promote cell death under specific conditions, highlighting its dual regulatory nature. In cancer, TRIM39 overexpression has been observed in colorectal and hepatic tumors, where it modulates p53 activity and supports cell survival. In contrast, downregulation impairs growth and increases sensitivity to stress-induced apoptosis.

TRIM39 also plays roles in antiviral responses, acting as a modulator of type I interferon signaling. By ubiquitinating immune regulators, it fine-tunes cytokine production and antiviral defense. Beyond its role in signaling, TRIM39 may interact with chromatin-associated proteins, influencing gene transcription and epigenetic regulation. NSJ Bioreagents offers a validated TRIM39 antibody optimized for western blot, immunoprecipitation, and immunofluorescence applications. This antibody provides researchers with a reliable reagent for investigating ubiquitin-dependent signaling,

apoptosis, and immune control.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the TRIM39 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

E.coli-derived human TRIM39 recombinant protein (Position: K37-K490) was used as the immunogen for the TRIM39 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the TRIM39 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.