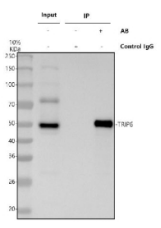
TRIP6 Antibody / Thyroid receptor-interacting protein 6 (FY12645)

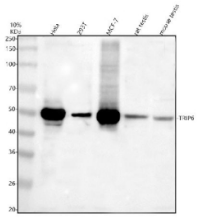
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY12645	Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 ug/ml	100 ug

Bulk quote request

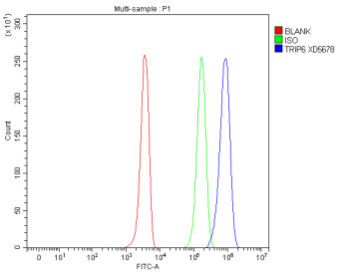
Availability	1-2 days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Lyophilized
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Buffer	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
UniProt	Q15654
Applications	Western Blot: 0.25-0.5ug/ml Immunoprecipitation: 2-4ug/500ug of lysate Flow cytometry: 1-3ug/million cells ELISA: 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This TRIP6 antibody is available for research use only.



Immunoprecipitating TRIP6 in Hela whole cell lysate. Western blot analysis of TRIP6 using anti-TRIP6 antibody. Lane 1: Hela whole cell lysates (30ug), Lane 2: Rabbit control IgG instead of anti-TRIP6 antibody in Hela whole cell lysate, Lane 3: anti-TRIP6 antibody (2ug) + Hela whole cell lysate (500ug). After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a membrane. Then the membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-TRIP6 antibody at a dilution of 0.5 ug/ml and probed with a mouse anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody. The signal is developed using ECL Plus Western Blotting Substrate. A specific band was detected for TRIP6 at approximately 50 kDa. The expected molecular weight of TRIP6 is ~50 kDa.



Western blot analysis of TRIP6 using anti-TRIP6 antibody. Electrophoresis was performed on a 10% SDS-PAGE gel at 80V (Stacking gel) / 120V (Resolving gel) for 2 hours. Lane 1: human Hela whole cell lysates, Lane 2: human 293T whole cell lysates, Lane 3: human MCF-7 whole cell lysates, Lane 4: rat testis tissue lysates, Lane 5: mouse testis tissue 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-TRIP6 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. A specific band was detected for TRIP6 at approximately 50 kDa. The expected molecular weight of TRIP6 is ~50 kDa.



Flow Cytometry analysis of 293T cells using anti-TRIP6 antibody. Overlay histogram showing 293T 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-TRIP6 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.

Description

TRIP6 antibody detects Thyroid receptor-interacting protein 6, a LIM domain-containing adaptor protein that links cell adhesion and cytoskeletal structures to signal transduction and transcriptional regulation. TRIP6 is part of the zyxin family of focal adhesion proteins and regulates cell motility, survival, and mechanical signaling. The TRIP6 antibody is widely used in cell signaling, cytoskeletal, and cancer biology to study focal adhesion dynamics and transcriptional control.

TRIP6 is encoded by the TRIP6 gene located on human chromosome 7q22.1. The protein is approximately 476 amino acids long and contains three LIM domains that mediate interactions with actin-associated proteins, kinases, and transcriptional regulators. TRIP6 localizes to focal adhesions, the cytoplasm, and the nucleus, reflecting its multifunctional role in signaling and structural regulation.

The TRIP6 antibody detects a 50 kilodalton band by western blot and shows strong focal adhesion staining under immunofluorescence. TRIP6 interacts with proteins such as paxillin, LPP, and integrin-linked kinase to regulate actin remodeling and cell migration. It also functions as a coactivator of transcription factors, including NF-kappaB and AP-1, linking mechanical and inflammatory signaling pathways.

In cancer, TRIP6 is frequently overexpressed and contributes to tumor cell migration, invasion, and survival. It mediates integrin and growth factor signaling, promoting metastasis through focal adhesion turnover and epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition. Conversely, in certain cell types, TRIP6 may act as a negative regulator of apoptosis and inflammation, demonstrating context-dependent roles.

As a versatile adaptor integrating cytoskeletal and transcriptional functions, TRIP6 is an important regulator of cellular mechanics and gene expression. NSJ Bioreagents provides a validated TRIP6 antibody optimized for its applications, supporting research into cell migration, mechanotransduction, and cancer progression.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the TRIP6 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

E.coli-derived human TRIP6 recombinant protein (Position: P8-C476) was used as the immunogen for the TRIP6 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the TRIP6 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

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