MS Validated Antibodies

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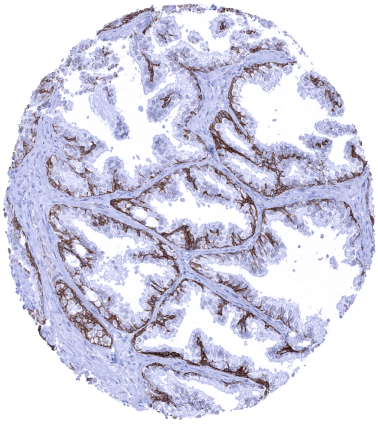
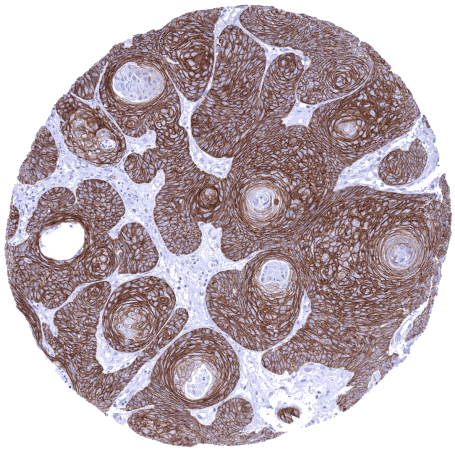
Anti- TRIM29 Antibody
MSVA-629M / Mouse monoclonal

Human SwissProt	Q14134
Human Gene Symbol	TRIM29
Synonyms	Ataxia telangiectasia group D complementing gene (ATDC); Tripartite motif-containing protein 29 (TRIM29);
Specificity	TRIM29
Immunogen	Recombinant human Gata3 protein
Isotype	Mouse / IgG
Species Reactivity	Human
Localization	Cytoplasmic and Cell Surface

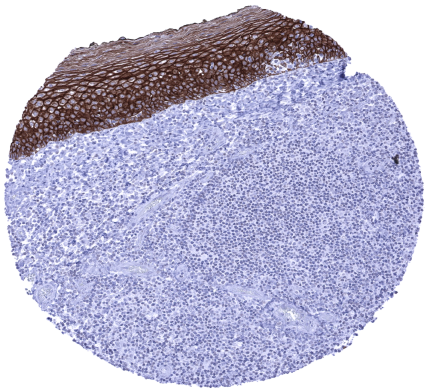
Storage & Stability	Antibody with azide – store at 2 to 8 C. Antibody without azide – store at -20 to -80 C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSD required.
Supplied As	200ug/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available without BSA
Positive Control	Tonsil: A strong membranous and cytoplasmic TRIM29 immunostaining should be seen in epithelial cells while all other cell types remain TRIM29 negative.
Negative Control	All non-epithelial cells must not show any TRIM29 immunostaining.



Prostate - A moderate intensity, predominantly membranous TRIM29 staining is seen in basal cells of the prostate.



Strong membranous and cytoplasmic TRIM29 immunostaining of a squamous cell carcinoma of the anal canal.



Tonsil, surface epithelium - In the tonsil, a TRIM29 immunostaining is seen in the squamous epithelium while other cells are TRIM29 negative.

Biology

TRIM29, a 66 kDa protein coded by the TRIM29 gene on the 11q23 is a member of the TRIM protein family. It is an E3 ubiquitin ligase which can induce post-translational modifications that are relevant for diverse signaling events with a role in a wide range of different cellular processes including DNA damage response, cancer development and progression, cell adhesion/tumor invasion, autophagy, cell differentiation, epithelial-mesenchymal transition, and antiviral innate immunity. TRIM29 interacts with multiple pathways including the Wnt and the PKC–NF-κB signaling pathways. In normal tissues, TRIM29 expression preferentially occurs in squamous epithelium, urothelium, amnion und chorion cells of the placenta, myoepithelial cells of breast, salivary and bronchial glands as well as in basal cells of the prostate, epididymis, seminal vesicles and the endocervix. The TCGA database on RNA expression in cancer has described particularly high levels of TRIM29 RNA in cervical, head & neck, and urothelial carcinomas. However, individual cases with high level TRIM29 expression were also described in most other analyzed tumor entities, including lung, colorectal, gastric, pancreatic, breast, endometrial and ovarian cancers. Depending on the tumor type – both high and low levels of expression have been reported to be associated with unfavorable patient prognosis.

Potential Research Applications

-The prevalence and clinical significance of TRIM29 expression in cancer is unknown.
-The role of TRIM29 in immune responses and in immuno oncology is still unclear.

Protocol Suggestions

Dilution: 1:150 ; pH 7,8 is optimal. Freshly cut sections should be used (less than 10 days between cutting and staining deteriorates staining intensity for most antibodies in IHC).

Limitations

This antibody is available for **research use only** and is not approved for use in diagnostics.

Warranty

There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond this description. MSVA is not liable for any personal injury or economic loss resulting from this product.

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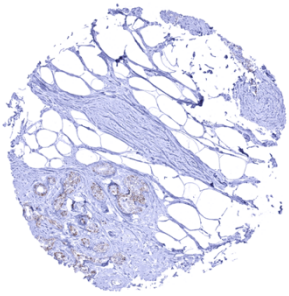
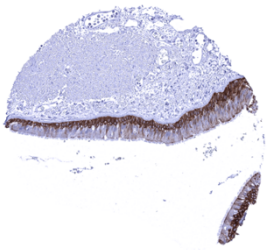
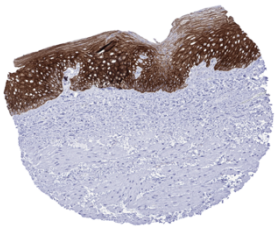


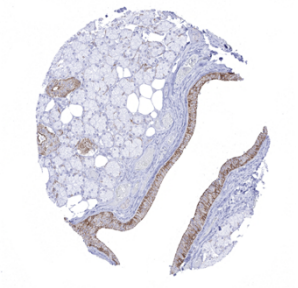
Breast - A weak to moderate, predominantly membranous TRIM29 staining is seen in myoepithelial cells of the breast.



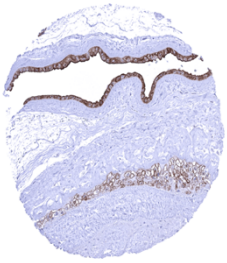
Bronchus, mucosa - A moderate to strong, predominantly membranous TRIM29 staining is seen in the respiratory epithelium (mostly in basal cells).



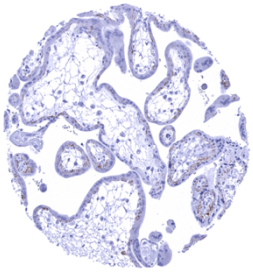
Esophagus, squamous epithelium - A strong, membranous and cytoplasmic TRIM29 immunostaining is seen in squamous epithelial cells of the



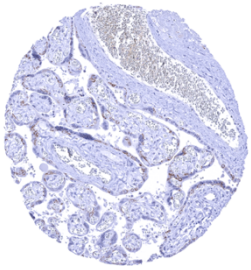
Parotid gland - In salivary glands, a weak to moderate TRIM29 immunostaining occurs in excretory ducts and myoepithelial cells.



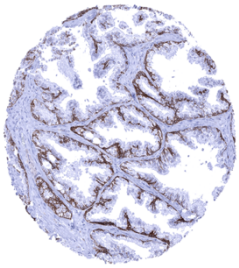
Placenta, (amnion and chorion) - A moderate to strong TRIM29 immunostaining occurs in amnion cells und chorion cells of the placenta



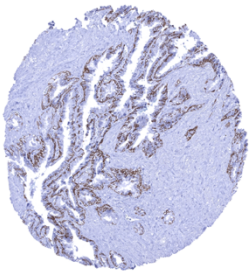
Placenta, early - A weak to moderate TRIM29 positivity occurs at the basal cell membranes of the cytotrophoblast of the placenta



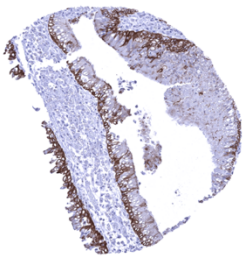
Placenta, mature - A weak to moderate TRIM29 positivity occurs at the basal cell membranes of the cytotrophoblast of the placenta



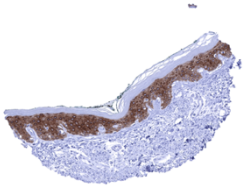
Prostate - A moderate intensity, predominantly membranous TRIM29 staining is seen in basal cells of the prostate



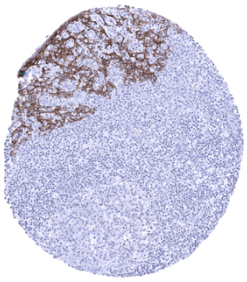
Seminal vesicle - A weak to moderate, predominantly membranous TRIM29 staining is seen in basal cells of the seminal vesicles



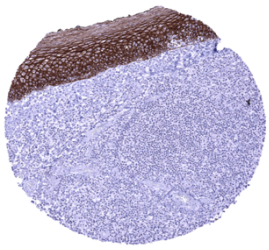
Sinus paranasales - A moderate to strong, predominantly membranous TRIM29 staining is seen in the respiratory epithelium (mostly in basal cells)



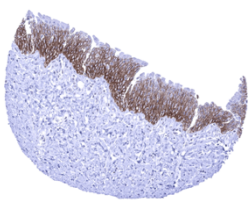
Skin - A strong, predominantly cytoplasmic TRIM29 immunostaining is seen in squamous epithelial cells of the skin. The keratin layer remains TRIM29 negative.



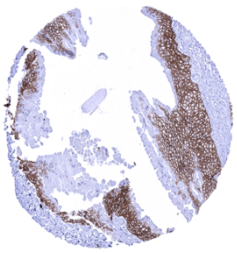
Tonsil - Squamous epithelial cells of tonsil crypts show a strong membranous TRIM29 immunostaining



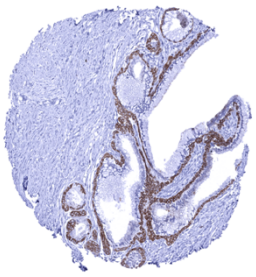
Tonsil, surface epithelium - A strong, membranous and cytoplasmic TRIM29 immunostaining is seen in squamous epithelial cells of the tonsil surface



Urinary bladder, urothelium - A strong, predominantly membranous TRIM29 immunostaining is urinary bladder urothelium. Umbrella cells are only weakly stained or even negative in this sample



Urinary bladder, urothelium - A strong, predominantly membranous TRIM29 immunostaining is urinary bladder urothelium. Umbrella cells are TRIM29 negative in this sample



Uterus, endocervix - A moderate, predominantly membranous TRIM29 staining can be observed in basal cells of the endometrium