ZNF364;E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase RNF115 (EC 2.3.2.27) (RING finger protein 115) (RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase RNF115) (Rab7-interacting RING finger protein (Rabring 7) (Zinc finger protein 364);RNF115 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-18487
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	RNF115,ZNF364;E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase RNF115 (EC 2.3.2.27) (RING finger protein 115) (RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase RNF115) (Rab7-interacting RING finger protein) (Rabring 7) (Zinc finger protein 364);RNF115
Protein Name	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase RNF115 (EC 2.3.2.27) (RING finger protein 115) (RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase RNF115) (Rab7-interacting RING finger protein) (Rabring 7) (Zinc finger protein 364)
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	Endogenous
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	WB 1:1000-1:5000;
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C)
Synonyms	ZNF364;E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase RNF115 (EC 2.3.2.27) (RING finger protein 115) (RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase RNF115) (Rab7-interacting RING finger protein) (Rabring 7) (Zinc finger protein 364);RNF115
Observed Band	33kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	33kD
Cell Pathway	SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: Cytoplasm {ECO:0000269|PubMed:20019814, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24852021}. Nucleus {ECO:0000269|PubMed:24852021}. Endoplasmic reticulum {ECO:0000269|PubMed:35343654}. Golgi apparatus {ECO:0000269|PubMed:35343654}. Note=The GTP-bound form of RAB7A recruits RNF115 from the cytosol onto late endosomes/lysosomes. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:20019814, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24852021}.
Tissue Specificity	TISSUE SPECIFICITY: Expressed at extremely low levels in normal breast, prostate, lung, colon. Higher levels of expression are detected in heart, skeletal muscle, testis as well as in breast and prostate cancer cells. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:16288031}.

Function	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that catalyzes the 'Lys-48'- and/or 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of various substrates and thereby plays a role in a number of signaling pathways including autophagy, innate immunity, cell proliferation and cell death (PubMed:20019814, PubMed:30689267). Plays a role in the endosomal trafficking and degradation of membrane receptors including EGFR, FLT3, MET and CXCR4 through their polyubiquitination. Participates together

	with BST2 in antiviral immunity by facilitating the internalization of HIV-1 virions into intracellular vesicles leading to their lysosomal degradation (PubMed:20019814). Possesses also an antiviral activity independently of BST2 by promoting retroviral GAG proteins ubiquitination, redistribution to endo-lysosomal compartments and, ultimately, lysosomal degradation (PubMed:24852021). Catalyzes distinct types of ubiquitination on MAVS and STING1 at different phases of viral infection to promote innate antiviral response (PubMed:33139700). Mediates the 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitination of MAVS leading to its proteasomal degradation and ubiquitinates STING1 via 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination, critical for its oligomerization and the subsequent recruitment of TBK1 (PubMed:33139700). Plays a positive role in the autophagosome-lysosome fusion by interacting with STX17 and enhancing its stability without affecting 'Lys-48'- or 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination levels, which in turn promotes autophagosome maturation (PubMed:32980859). Negatively regulates TLR-induced expression of proinflammatory cytokin es by catalyzing 'Lys-11'-linked ubiquitination of RAB1A and RAB13 to inhibit post-ER trafficking of TLRs to the Golgi by RAB1A and subsequently from the Golgi apparatus to the cell surface by RAB13 (PubMed:35343654). {ECO:0000269|PubMed:16288031, ECO:0000269|PubMed:1 8819927, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20019814, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24852021, ECO:0000269|PubMed:32980859, ECO:0000269|PubMed:33139700, ECO:0000269|PubMed:35343654, ECO:0000303|PubMed:23418353}.
Background	Enables ubiquitin protein ligase activity. Involved in negative regulation of signal transduction; protein ubiquitination; and ubiquitin-dependent protein catabolic process via the multivesicular body sorting pathway. Is active in endoplasmic reticulum. [provided by Alliance of Genome Resources, Apr 2025]
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Western blot analysis of lysates from RAW 264.7 cell, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night, Dylight 800 secondary antibodywas diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour.