

Rabbit IRF1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-IRF1 antibody

IRF1 Antibody

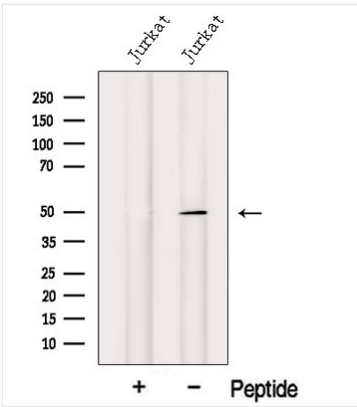
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA328677	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat Predicted: Pig, Bovine, Horse, Sheep, Rabbit, Dog	Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

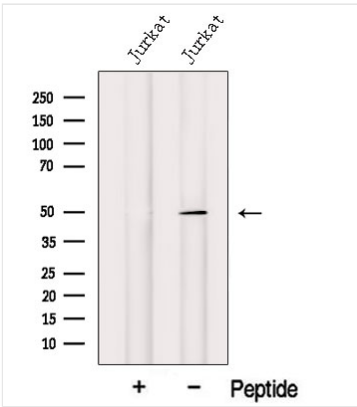
IRF1; Polyclonal Antibody; IRF1 Antibody; Interferon regulatory factor 1; Interferon regulatory factor 1 isoform +I9; Interferon regulatory factor 1 isoform d78; Interferon regulatory factor 1 isoform delta4; Interferon regulatory factor 1 isoform delta7; IRF 1; IRF-1; IRF1_HUMAN; MAR; MAR1; anti-IRF1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat Predicted: Pig, Bovine, Horse, Sheep, Rabbit, Dog
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	IRF1 Antibody detects endogenous levels of IRF1.
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin (Thermo Fisher Scientific).
Form/Format	Liquid; Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	325
Applicable Applications for anti-IRF1 antibody	WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human IRF1.
Tissue Specificity	By viruses and interferon (IFN).
Fragment	Fab Fragment
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Subcellular Location	Nucleus
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of extracts from Jurkat cells, using IRF1 Antibody. The lane on the left was treated with blocking peptide.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of extracts from HeLa, using IRF1 Antibody. The lane on the left was treated with blocking peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-IRF1 antibody	Description: Transcriptional regulator which displays a remarkable functional diversity in the regulation of cellular responses. These include the regulation of IFN and IFN-inducible genes, host response to viral and bacterial infections, regulation of many genes expressed during hematopoiesis, inflammation, immune responses and cell proliferation and differentiation, regulation of the cell cycle and induction of growth arrest and programmed cell death following DNA damage. Stimulates both innate and acquired immune responses through the activation of specific target genes and can act as a transcriptional activator and repressor regulating target genes by binding to an interferon-stimulated response element (ISRE) in their promoters. Its target genes for transcriptional activation activity include: genes involved in anti-viral response, such as IFN-alpha/beta, DDX58/RIG-I, TNFSF10/TRAIL, OAS1/2, PIAS1/GBP, EIF2AK2/PKR and RSAD2/viperin; antibacterial response, such as NOS2/iNOS; anti-proliferative response, such as p53/TP53, LOX and CDKN1A; apoptosis, such as BBC3/PUMA, CASP1, CASP7 and CASP8; immune response, such as IL7, IL12A/B and IL15, PTGS2/COX2 and CYBB; DNA damage responses and DNA repair, such as POLQ/POLH; MHC class I expression, such as TAP1, PSMB9/LMP2, PSME1/PA28A, PSME2/PA28B and B2M and MHC class II expression, such as CIITA. Represses genes involved in anti-proliferative response, such as BIRC5/survivin, CCNB1, CCNE1, CDK1, CDK2 and CDK4 and in immune response, such as FOXP3, IL4, ANXA2 and TLR4. Stimulates p53/TP53-dependent transcription through enhanced recruitment of EP300 leading to increased acetylation of p53/TP53. Plays an important role in immune response directly affecting NK maturation and activity, macrophage production of IL12, Th1 development and maturation of CD8+ T-cells. Also implicated in the differentiation and maturation of dendritic cells and in the suppression of regulatory T (Treg) cells development. Acts as a tumor suppressor and plays a role not only in antagonism of tumor cell growth but also in stimulating an immune response against tumor cells. Post Translational Modifications: Phosphorylated by CK2 and this positively regulates its activity. Sumoylation represses the transcriptional activity and displays enhanced resistance to protein degradation. Inactivates the tumor suppressor activity. Elevated levels in tumor cells. Major site is Lys-275. Sumoylation is enhanced by PIAS3 (By similarity). Desumoylated by SENP1 in tumor cells and appears to compete with ubiquitination on C-terminal sites. Ubiquitinated. Appears to compete with sumoylation on C-terminal sites. Subunit Structure: Monomer. Homodimer. Interacts with MYD88 and PIAS3 (By similarity). Interacts with EP300. Similarity: Belongs to the IRF family.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4504721
NCBI GeneID	3659
NCBI Accession #	NP_002189.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_002189.1

UniProt Accession #	P10914
Molecular Weight	Observed: 50 kDa Predicted: 37 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	interferon regulatory factor 1 isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	interferon regulatory factor 1
NCBI Official Symbol	IRF1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	MAR; IRF-1
NCBI Protein Information	interferon regulatory factor 1
UniProt Protein Name	Interferon regulatory factor 1
UniProt Gene Name	IRF1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	IRF-1
UniProt Entry Name	IRF1_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/irf1-antibody-western-blot-elisa/328677>