IRF7 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #52665

Package Size: #52665-1 50ul #52665-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

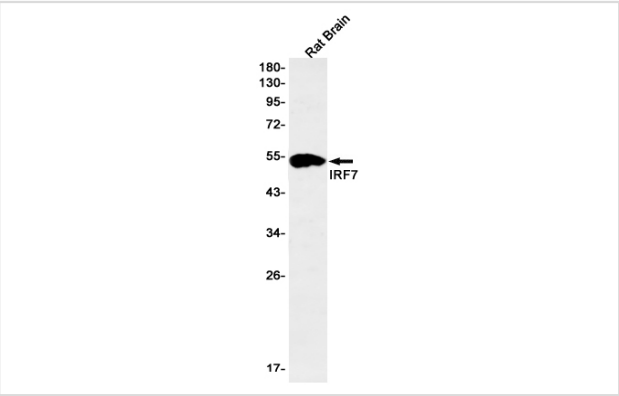
Description

Product Name	IRF7 Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	S04-1E1
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity Purified
Applications	WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen Description	A synthetic peptide of human IRF7
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodification
Other Names	IMD39; IRF7A; IRF7B; IRF7C; IRF7H; IRF-7H
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:Q92985GeneID:3665
Calculated MW	Calculated MW:54 kDa,Observed MW:54 kDa
Formulation	50nM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

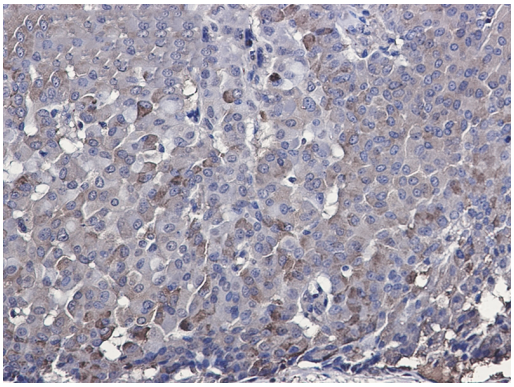
Application Details

WB: 1/2000 IHC: 1/50

Images



Western blot detection of IRF7 in Rat Brain lysates using IRF7 Rabbit mAb(1:1000 diluted).Predicted band size:54kDa.Observed band size:54kDa.



Immunohistochemistry of IRF7 in paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer tissue using IRF7 Rabbit mAb at dilution 1/50

Background

Key transcriptional regulator of type I interferon (IFN)-dependent immune responses and plays a critical role in the innate immune response against DNA and RNA viruses. Regulates the transcription of type I IFN genes (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta) and IFN-stimulated genes (ISG) by binding to an interferon-stimulated response element (ISRE) in their promoters (PubMed:17574024, PubMed:32972995).

Can efficiently activate both the IFN-beta (IFNB) and the IFN-alpha (IFNA) genes and mediate their induction via both the virus-activated, MyD88-independent pathway and the TLR-activated, MyD88-dependent pathway. Induces transcription of ubiquitin hydrolase USP25 mRNA in response to lipopolysaccharide (LPS) or viral infection in a type I IFN-dependent manner (By similarity).

Required during both the early and late phases of the IFN gene induction but is more critical for the late than for the early phase. Exists in an inactive form in the cytoplasm of uninfected cells and following viral infection, double-stranded RNA (dsRNA), or toll-like receptor (TLR) signaling, becomes phosphorylated by IKBKE and TBK1 kinases. This induces a conformational change, leading to its dimerization and nuclear localization where along with other coactivators it can activate transcription of the type I IFN and ISG genes. Can also play a role in regulating adaptive immune responses by inducing PSMB9/LMP2 expression, either directly or through induction of IRF1. Binds to the Q promoter (Qp) of EBV nuclear antigen 1 a (EBNA1) and may play a role in the regulation of EBV latency. Can activate distinct gene expression programs in macrophages and regulate the anti-tumor properties of primary macrophages (By similarity) (PubMed:11073981, PubMed:12374802, PubMed:15361868, PubMed:17404045).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.