

## ARG40034 anti-IFRD1 antibody

Package: 100 µl  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes IFRD1
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	IFRD1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 1-240 of Human IFRD1 (NP_001541.2).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Nerve growth factor-inducible protein PC4; Interferon-related developmental regulator 1; PC4; TIS7

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Observed Size	47 kDa	

### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

### Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	IFRD1
Gene Full Name	interferon-related developmental regulator 1
Background	This gene is an immediate early gene that encodes a protein related to interferon-gamma. This protein may function as a transcriptional co-activator/repressor that controls the growth and differentiation of specific cell types during embryonic development and tissue regeneration. Mutations in this gene are associated with sensory/motor neuropathy with ataxia. This gene may also be involved in modulating the pathogenesis of cystic fibrosis lung disease. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2010]
Function	Could play a role in regulating gene activity in the proliferative and/or differentiative pathways induced by NGF. May be an autocrine factor that attenuates or amplifies the initial ligand-induced signal (By similarity). [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	50 kDa