

ARG56365 anti-IRF1 antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes IRF1
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	lgG
Target Name	IRF1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of Human IRF1
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	IRF-1; MAR; Interferon regulatory factor 1

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
	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.	
Positive Control	SW480	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
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	IRF1
Gene Full Name	interferon regulatory factor 1
Background	IRF1 encodes interferon regulatory factor 1, a member of the interferon regulatory transcription factor (IRF) family. IRF1 serves as an activator of interferons alpha and beta transcription, and in mouse it has been shown to be required for double-stranded RNA induction of these genes. IRF1 also functions as a transcription activator of genes induced by interferons alpha, beta, and gamma. Further, IRF1 has been shown to play roles in regulating apoptosis and tumor-suppressoion. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	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 BEC3/PUMA, CASP1, CASP7 and CASP8; immune response, 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, 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 regulator of p53/TP53. Plays an important role in immune response directly in antagonism of tumor cell growth but also in stimulating an immune response against tumor cells.
	[UniProt]
	37 KDa Dheanham lated hu CK2 and this positively requilates its activity
PIM	Phosphorylated by CK2 and this positively regulates its activity.
	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.

Images



ARG56365 anti-IRF1 antibody WB image

Western blot: SW480 cell lysate stained with ARG56365 anti-IRF1 antibody.