ARG57619
anti-ILF3 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes ILF3
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, IP, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	ILF3
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of Human ILF3.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	TCP80; Interleukin enhancer-binding factor 3; NF110b; DRBP76; TCP110; NFAR; MPHOSPH4; MPP4; Translational control protein 80; Nuclear factor of activated T-cells 90 kDa; M-phase phosphoprotein 4; DRBF; NF90; Double-stranded RNA-binding protein 76; NFAR-1; CBTF; NFAR2; NF-AT-90; NF90a; NF90b; Nuclear factor associated with dsRNA; MMP4; NF110

Application Instructions

Predict Reactivity Note	Mouse

Application table

Application	Dilution
ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
IP	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	HepG2

Properties

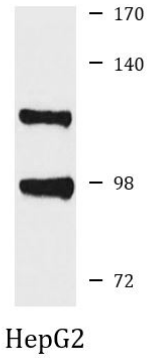
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol

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	ILF3
Gene Full Name	interleukin enhancer binding factor 3, 90kDa
Background	This gene encodes a double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) binding protein that complexes with other proteins, dsRNAs, small noncoding RNAs, and mRNAs to regulate gene expression and stabilize mRNAs. This protein (NF90, ILF3) forms a heterodimer with a 45 kDa transcription factor (NF45, ILF2) required for T-cell expression of interleukin 2. This complex has been shown to affect the redistribution of nuclear mRNA to the cytoplasm. Knockdown of NF45 or NF90 protein retards cell growth, possibly by inhibition of mRNA stabilization. In contrast, an isoform (NF110) of this gene that is predominantly restricted to the nucleus has only minor effects on cell growth when its levels are reduced. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, Dec 2014]
Function	May facilitate double-stranded RNA-regulated gene expression at the level of post-transcription. Can act as a translation inhibitory protein which binds to coding sequences of acid beta-glucosidase (GCase) and other mRNAs and functions at the initiation phase of GCase mRNA translation, probably by inhibiting its binding to polysomes. Can regulate protein arginine N-methyltransferase 1 activity. May regulate transcription of the IL2 gene during T-cell activation. Can promote the formation of stable DNA-dependent protein kinase holoenzyme complexes on DNA. The phosphorylated form at Thr-188 and Thr-315, in concert with EIF2AK2/PKR can inhibit vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) replication (By similarity). [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	95 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylated at Thr-188 and Thr-315 by PKR in response to certain RNA viruses. This phosphorylation results in the dissociation of ILF2 from the ILF2-ILF3 complex resulting in a cytoplasmic sequestration of ILF3 where it can bind to viral RNAs and impede viral replication. Methylated by protein arginine N-methyltransferase 1. Arg-609 is dimethylated, probably to asymmetric dimethylarginine. [UniProt]

Images



ARG57619 anti-ILF3 antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 µg of HepG2 cell lysate stained with ARG57619 anti-ILF3 antibody at 1:1000 dilution.