ARG58058
anti-IRF4 / MUM1 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes IRF4 / MUM1
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-P, IP, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	IRF4 / MUM1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide derived from Human IRF4 / MUM1.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	LSIRF; MUM1; Multiple myeloma oncogene 1; SHEP8; Interferon regulatory factor 4; NF-EM5; Lymphocyte-specific interferon regulatory factor; IRF-4

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	1:120
ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
IP	1:100
WB	1:1000 - 1:5000

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	Daudi
Observed Size	~ 50 kDa

Properties

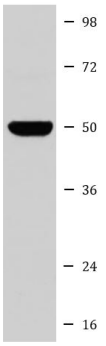
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol

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	IRF4
Gene Full Name	interferon regulatory factor 4
Background	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the IRF (interferon regulatory factor) family of transcription factors, characterized by an unique tryptophan pentad repeat DNA-binding domain. The IRFs are important in the regulation of interferons in response to infection by virus, and in the regulation of interferon-inducible genes. This family member is lymphocyte specific and negatively regulates Toll-like-receptor (TLR) signaling that is central to the activation of innate and adaptive immune systems. A chromosomal translocation involving this gene and the IgH locus, t(6;14)(p25;q32), may be a cause of multiple myeloma. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2010]
Function	Transcriptional activator. Binds to the interferon-stimulated response element (ISRE) of the MHC class I promoter. Binds the immunoglobulin lambda light chain enhancer, together with PU.1. Probably plays a role in ISRE-targeted signal transduction mechanisms specific to lymphoid cells. Involved in CD8(+) dendritic cell differentiation by forming a complex with the BATF-JUNB heterodimer in immune cells, leading to recognition of AICE sequence (5'-TGAnTCA/GAAA-3'), an immune-specific regulatory element, followed by cooperative binding of BATF and IRF4 and activation of genes (By similarity). [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	52 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylation by ROCK2 regulates IL-17 and IL-21 production. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Nucleus. [UniProt]

Images



ARG58058 anti-IRF4 / MUM1 antibody WB image

Western blot: Daudi cell lysate stained with ARG58058 anti-IRF4 / MUM1 antibody.