

产品名称: IRF7 (1D12) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
产品货号: AMRe12748



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	IRF7 (1D12) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB,IP
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Unmodified
同种型 (Isotype)	IgG
克隆 (Clonality)	Monoclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name)	IRF7
别名 (Alternative Names)	IRF7; Interferon regulatory factor 7; IRF-7; IRF7A; IRF-7H;
基因 ID (Gene ID)	3665.0
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	Q92985.

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000,IP 1:20-1:50
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	54kDa

研究背景 (Background)

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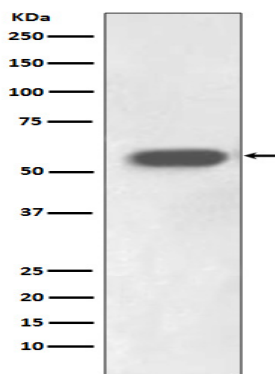


Binds to the Q promoter (Qp) of EBV nuclear antigen 1 a (EBNA1) and may play a role in the regulation of EBV latency. Can activate distinct gene expression programs in macrophages and regulate the anti-tumor properties of primary macrophages. Key transcriptional regulator of type I interferon (IFN)- 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 IKKε 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).

研究领域 (Research Area)

Immunology

图片 (Image Data)



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Western blot analysis of IRF7 expression in Jurkat cell lysate.

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .