

IRF-7 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YN0057
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	IRF-7
Fields :	>>Toll-like receptor signaling pathway;>>NOD-like receptor signaling pathway;>>RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway;>>Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway;>>Hepatitis C;>>Hepatitis B;>>Measles;>>Influenza A;>>Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus infection;>>Herpes simplex virus 1 infection;>>Epstein-Barr virus infection;>>Viral carcinogenesis;>>Lipid and atherosclerosis
Gene Name :	IRF7
Protein Name :	Interferon regulatory factor 7 (IRF-7)
Human Gene Id :	3665
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q92985
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P70434
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein. AA range:50-100
Specificity :	IRF7 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	55kD
Cell Pathway :	Toll_Like;RIG-I-like receptor;Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway;
Background :	IRF7 encodes interferon regulatory factor 7, a member of the interferon regulatory transcription factor (IRF) family. IRF7 has been shown to play a role in the transcriptional activation of virus-inducible cellular genes, including interferon beta chain genes. Inducible expression of IRF7 is largely restricted to lymphoid tissue. Multiple IRF7 transcript variants have been identified, although the functional consequences of these have not yet been established. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Function :	function:Transcriptional activator. Binds to the interferon-stimulated response element (ISRE) in IFN promoters and in the Q promoter (Qp) of EBV nuclear antigen 1 (EBNA1). Functions as a molecular switch for antiviral activity. Activated by phosphorylation in response to infection. Activation leads to nuclear retention, DNA binding, and derepression of transactivation ability.,induction:By type I interferons.,PTM:In response to a viral infection, phosphorylated on the C-terminal serine cluster. Phosphorylation, and subsequent activation is inhibited by vaccinia virus protein E3.,similarity:Belongs to the IRF family.,similarity:Contains 1 tryptophan pentad repeat DNA-binding domain.,subcellular location:The phosphorylated and active form accumulates selectively in the nucleus.,subunit:Homodimer; phosphorylation-induced. Interacts with TICAM1 and TICAM2. Interacts with rotavirus A NSP1; t
Subcellular Location :	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. The phosphorylated and active form accumulates selectively in the nucleus.
Expression :	Expressed predominantly in spleen, thymus and peripheral blood leukocytes.

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