IRF-3 (Phospho-Ser385) Antibody

Catalog No: #12016

Package Size: #12016-1 50ul #12016-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

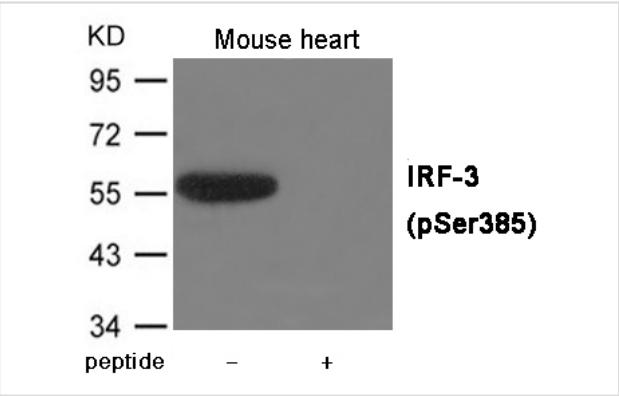
Product Name	IRF-3 (Phospho-Ser385) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy using non-phosphopeptide.
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of IRF-3 only when phosphorylated at Serine 385.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of Serine 385 (G-A-S(p)-S-L) derived from Human EGFR.
Target Name	IRF-3
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	Interferon regulatory factor 3
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: Q14653; NCBI Gene#: 3661; NCBI Protein#: NM_001197122.1
Uniprot	Q14653
GeneID	3661;
SDS-PAGE MW	57kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C/1 year

Application Details

Predicted MW: 57kd

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from Mouse heart tissue using IRF-3 (Phospho-Ser385) Antibody #12016.The lane on the right is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

Background

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. Acts as a more potent activator of the IFN-beta (IFNB) gene than the IFN-alpha (IFNA) gene and plays a critical role in both the early and late phases of the IFNA/B gene induction. Found 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 IKBKE and TBK1 kinases. This induces a conformational change, leading to its dimerization and nuclear localization and association with CREB binding protein (CREBBP) to form dsRNA-activated factor 1 (DRAF1), a complex which activates the transcription of the type I IFN and ISG genes. Can activate distinct gene expression programs in macrophages and can induce significant apoptosis in primary macrophages.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only