

IRF-3 (Phospho-Ser386) Antibody

Catalog No: #11760

Package Size: #11760-1 50ul #11760-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

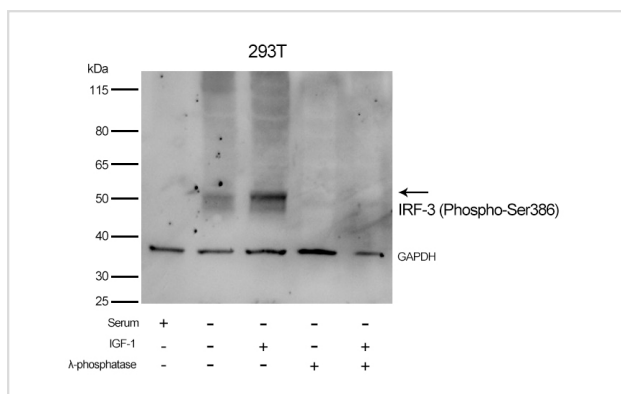
Description

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Product Name | IRF-3 (Phospho-Ser386) 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 chromatography using non-phosphopeptide. |
| Applications | WB |
| Species Reactivity | Hu |
| Specificity | The antibody detects endogenous levels of IRF-3 only when phosphorylated at serine 386. |
| Immunogen Type | Peptide-KLH |
| Immunogen Description | Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of Serine 386(A-S-S(p)-L-E) derived from Human IRF-3. |
| Target Name | IRF-3 |
| Modification | Phospho |
| Other Names | IRF3; Interferon regulatory factor 3; |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot#: Q14653; NCBI Gene#: 3661; NCBI Protein#: NP_001184052.1. |
| Uniprot | Q14653 |
| GeneID | 3661; |
| SDS-PAGE MW | 55kd |
| Concentration | 0.8mg/ml |
| Formulation | Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. |
| Storage | Store at -20°C/1 year |

Application Details

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from untreated and treated 293T cell lysate using IRF-3 (Phospho-Ser386) Antibody #11760 at 1/500 dilution.

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 IKKBE 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.

Au W.W.-C., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 92:11657-11661(1995).

The MGC Project Team; Genome Res. 14:2121-2127(2004).

Bellingham J., Ann. Hum. Genet. 62:231-234(1998).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only