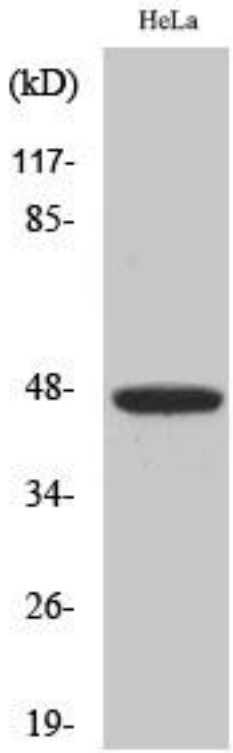
IRF-4 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-01828
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	IRF4
Protein Name	Interferon regulatory factor 4
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human IRF4. AA range:281-330
Specificity	IRF-4 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IRF-4 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	IRF4; MUM1; Interferon regulatory factor 4; IRF-4; Lymphocyte-specific interferon regulatory factor; LSIRF; Multiple myeloma oncogene 1; NF-EM5
Observed Band	45kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus.
Tissue Specificity	Lymphoid cells.
Function	disease:A chromosomal aberration involving IRF4 may be a cause of multiple myeloma [MIM:254500]. Translocation t(6;14)(p25;q32) with the IgH locus.,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.,induction:Not induced by interferons.,similarity:Belongs to the IRF family.,similarity:Contains 1 tryptophan pentad repeat DNA-binding domain.,subunit:Interacts with SPIB and DEF6.,tissue specificity:Lymphoid cells.,
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],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using IRF-4 Monoclonal Antibody