



# IRF-4/MUM1 (ABT249R9) Rabbit mAb (Ready to Use)

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-rAb-18250
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Applications</b>	IHC
<b>Gene Name</b>	IRF4 MUM1
<b>Protein Name</b>	Interferon regulatory factor 4
<b>Purification Process</b>	Protein A
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of MUM1
<b>Formulation</b>	The prediluted ready-to-use antibody is diluted in phosphate buffer saline containing stabilizing protein and 0.05% Proclin 300
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution</b>	Ready to use for IHC Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
<b>Concentration</b>	0.5 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	2° C to 8° C/1 year,Ship by ice bag
<b>Synonyms</b>	Interferon regulatory factor 4 ; IRF 4 ; IRF-4 ; Irf4 ; IRF4_HUMAN ; LSIRF ; Lymphocyte specific interferon regulatory factor ; Lymphocyte specific IRF ; Lymphocyte-specific interferon regulatory factor ; Multiple myeloma oncogene 1 ; MUM 1 ; MUM1 ; NF EM5 ; NF-EM5 ; NFEM5 ; PU.1 interaction partner ; Sfp1/PU.1 interaction partner ; Transcriptional activator PIP
<b>Observed Band</b>	
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nuclear
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Lymphoid cells.
<b>Function</b>	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 SP1B and DEF6, tissue specificity: Lymphoid cells.

### Background

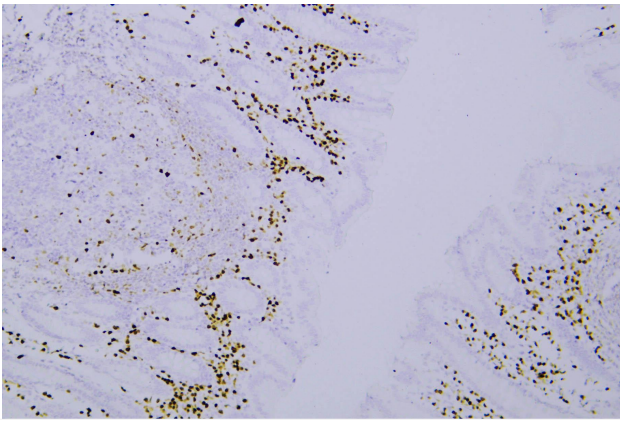
The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the IRF (interferon regulatory factor) family of transcription factors, characterized by a unique tryptophan pentad repeat DNA-binding domain. The IRFs are important in the regulation of interferons in response to infection by virus, and in the regulation of 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

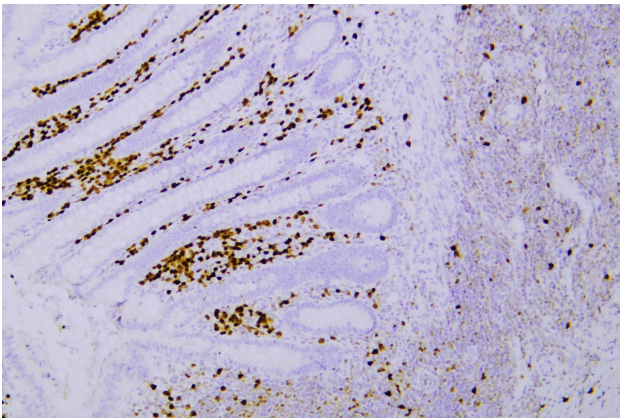
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

### Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



Human appendix was stained with anti-IRF-4/MUM1 (ABT249R9) rabbit mAb



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