



IRF-4 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-01828
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	IRF4
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human IRF4. AA range:281-330
Specificity	IRF-4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IRF-4 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	MUM1/IRF4;interferon regulatory factor 4;IRF 4;IRF-4;LSIRF;IRF4;MUM1; Lymphocyte-specific interferon regulatory factor;Multiple myeloma oncogene 1; NF-EM5
Observed Band	45kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	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

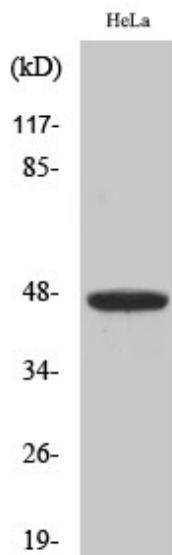
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

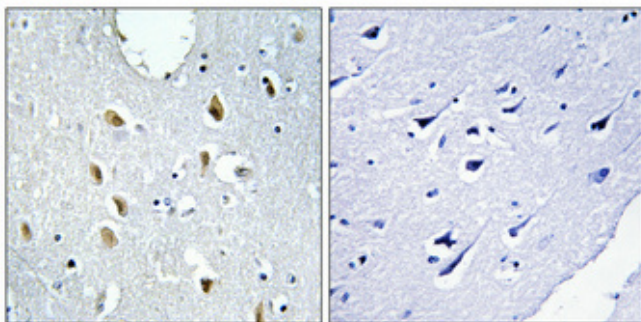
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



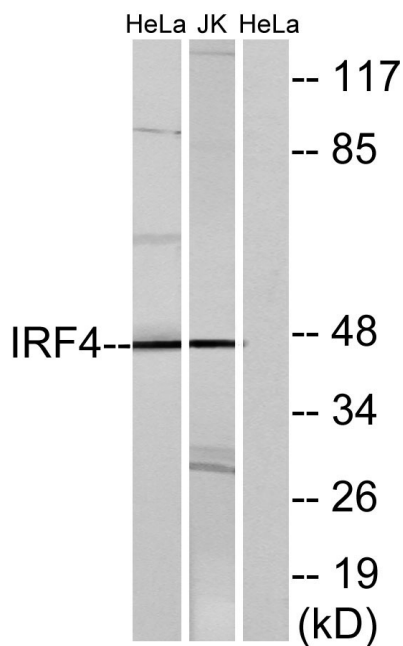
Products Images



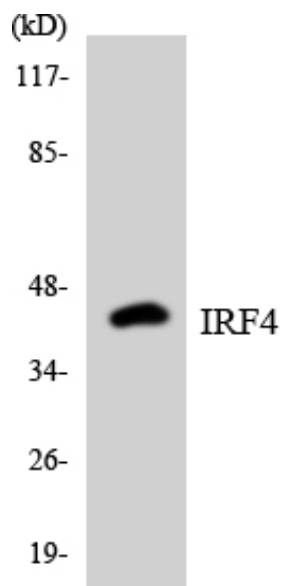
Western Blot analysis of various cells using IRF-4 Polyclonal Antibody



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100 (4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA, pH 8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative control (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa and Jurkat cells, using IRF4 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HT-29 cells using IRF4 antibody.