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| Product name: | IRF-1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody |
| Cat number: | ABN12737 |
| Conjugate: | Unconjugated |
| Size: | 100µL |
| Clone: | Polyclonal |
| Concentration: | 1mg/ml |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Immunogen: | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human IRF1. AA range:91-140 |
| Reactivity: | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| Applications: | WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:50-1:300,ELISA 1:2000-1:20000 |
| Molecular Weight: | 36kDa |
| Purification: | Affinity purification |
| Form: | Liquid |
| Buffer: | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N. |
| Storage: | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |

Background:

IRF1 encodes interferon regulatory factor 1, a member of the interferon regulatory transcription factor (IRF) family. IRF1 serves as an activator of interferons alpha and beta transcription, and in mouse it has been shown to be required for double-stranded RNA induction of these genes. IRF1 also functions as a transcription activator of genes induced by interferons alpha, beta, and gamma. Further, IRF1 has been shown to play roles in regulating apoptosis and tumor-suppression. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008], disease: Deletion or rearrangement of IRF1 are a cause of preleukemic myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) and of acute myelogenous leukemia (AML)., function: Specifically binds to the upstream regulatory region of type I IFN and IFN-inducible MHC class I genes (the interferon consensus sequence (ICS)) and activates those genes. Acts as a tumor suppressor., induction: By viruses and IFN., PTM: Sumoylation represses the transcriptional activity and displays enhanced resistance to protein degradation. Inactivates the tumor suppressor activity. Elevated levels in tumor cells. Major site is Lys-275. Sumoylation is enhanced by PIAS3 (By similarity). Desumoylated by SENP1 in tumor cells and appears to compete with ubiquitination on C-terminal sites., PTM: Ubiquitinated. Appears to compete with sumoylation on C-terminal sites., similarity: Belongs to the IRF family., similarity: Contains 1 tryptophan pentad repeat DNA-binding domain.,