Product name:	IRF-7 (phospho-Ser477) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN04872
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	Synthesized phosho peptide around human IRF-7 (Ser477)
Reactivity:	Human,Rat,Mouse
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:50-1:300
Molecular Weight:	55kDa
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:

IRF7 encodes interferon regulatory factor 7, a member of the interferon regulatory transcription factor (IRF) family. IRF7 has been shown to play a role in the transcriptional activation of virus-inducible cellular genes, including interferon beta chain genes. Inducible expression of IRF7 is largely restricted to lymphoid tissue. Multiple IRF7 transcript variants have been identified, although the functional consequences of these have not yet been established. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],function:Transcriptional activator. Binds to the interferon-stimulated response element (ISRE) in IFN promoters and in the Q promoter (Qp) of EBV nuclear antigen 1 (EBNA1). Functions as a molecular switch for antiviral activity. Activated by phosphorylation in response to infection. Activation leads to nuclear retention, DNA binding, and derepression of transactivation ability.,induction:By type I interferons.,PTM:In response to a viral infection, phosphorylated on the C-terminal serine cluster. Phosphorylation, and subsequent activation is inhibited by vaccinia virus protein E3.,similarity:Belongs to the IRF family.,similarity:Contains 1 tryptophan pentad repeat DNA-binding domain.,subcellular location:The phosphorylated and active form accumulates selectively in the nucleus.,subunit:Homodimer; phosphorylation-induced. Interacts with TICAM1 and TICAM2. Interacts with rotavirus A NSP1; this interaction leads to the proteasome-dependent degradation of IRF7. Interacts with Epstein-Barr virus LF2.,tissue specificity:Expressed predominantly in spleen, thymus and peripheral blood leukocytes.,