

ARG44685 anti-IRF9 antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody recognizes IRF9
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IHC-P, IP, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	IRF9
Species	Human
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	ISGF-3 gamma; Transcriptional regulator ISGF3 subunit gamma; ISGF3G; ISGF3; Interferon-stimulated gene factor 3 gamma; IRF-9; ISGF3 p48 subunit; p48; IFN-alpha-responsive transcription factor subunit; Interferon regulatory factor 9

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	5-10 µg/mL
	IP	10 µg/mL
	WB	1 µg/mL
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

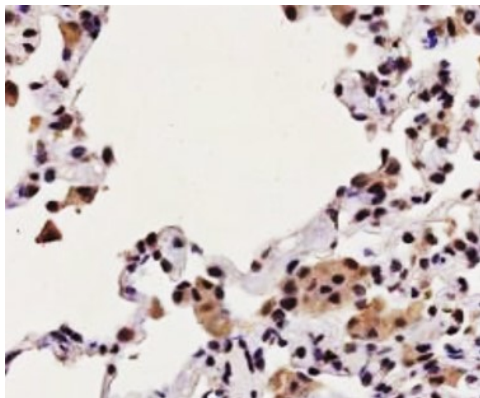
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A purification
Buffer	PBS with 0.09% sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

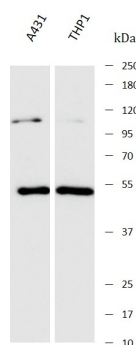
Gene Symbol	IRF9
Gene Full Name	interferon regulatory factor 9
Background	This gene encodes a member of the interferon regulatory factor (IRF) family, a group of transcription factors with diverse roles, including virus-mediated activation of interferon, and modulation of cell growth, differentiation, apoptosis, and immune system activity. Members of the IRF family are characterized by a conserved N-terminal DNA-binding domain containing tryptophan (W) repeats. Mutations in this gene result in Immunodeficiency 65. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2020]
Function	Transcription factor that mediates signaling by type I IFNs (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta). Following type I IFN binding to cell surface receptors, Jak kinases (TYK2 and JAK1) are activated, leading to tyrosine phosphorylation of STAT1 and STAT2. IRF9/ISGF3G associates with the phosphorylated STAT1:STAT2 dimer to form a complex termed ISGF3 transcription factor, that enters the nucleus. ISGF3 binds to the IFN stimulated response element (ISRE) to activate the transcription of interferon stimulated genes, which drive the cell in an antiviral state. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	44 kDa
PTM	Following recruitment on the activated receptor complex, phosphorylated on Thr-209, probably by IRAK4, resulting in a conformational change of the kinase domain, allowing further phosphorylations to take place. Thr-387 phosphorylation in the activation loop is required to achieve full enzymatic activity. Polyubiquitinated by TRAF6 after cell stimulation with IL-1-beta by PELI1, PELI2 and PELI3. Polyubiquitination occurs with polyubiquitin chains linked through 'Lys-63'. Ubiquitination promotes interaction with NEMO/IKBKG. Also sumoylated; leading to nuclear translocation. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Translocated into the nucleus upon activation by IFN-alpha/beta. [UniProt]

Images



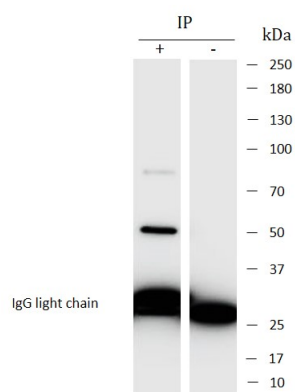
ARG44685 anti-IRF9 antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Human Lung stained with ARG44685 anti-IRF9 antibody at 5 µg/mL dilution.



ARG44685 anti-IRF9 antibody WB image

Western blot: A431 and THP1 stained with ARG44685 anti-IRF9 antibody at 1 µg/mL dilution.



ARG44685 anti-IRF9 antibody IP image

Immunoprecipitation: THP1 lysate immunoprecipitated with 2.5 µg of ARG44685 anti-IRF9 antibody.