

Product datasheet

info@arigobio.com

ARG67243 anti-IRF4 / MUM1 antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes IRF4 / MUM1

Tested Reactivity Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application IHC-P, WB
Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Target Name IRF4 / MUM1
Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names IRF4; Interferon Regulatory Factor 4; LSIRF; MUM1; Lymphocyte-Specific Interferon Regulatory Factor;

Multiple Myeloma Oncogene 1; NF-EM5; SHEP8; IRF-4

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	1:300 - 1:600
	WB	1:1000 - 1:3000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form Liquid

Purification Affinity purified

Buffer 100 mM Tris Glycine (pH 7.0), 0.025% ProClin 300 and 20% Glycerol.

Preservative 0.025% ProClin 300

Stabilizer 20% Glycerol

Concentration 1.5 mg/ml

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 IRF4

Gene Full Name Interferon Regulatory Factor 4

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]

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. Involved in CD8+ dendritic cell differentiation by forming a complex with the BATF-JUNB heterodimer in immune cells, leading to recognition of AICE sequence (5'-TGAnTCA/GAAA-3'), an immune-specific regulatory element, followed by cooperative binding of BATF and IRF4 and activation of genes. [Uniprot]

Calculated Mw 52 kDa

PTM Phosphoprotein. [Uniprot]

Cellular Localization Nucleus. [Uniprot]