

Anti-ISG15 Antibody (8I780)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	8I780
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

1. Immunofluorescence staining of Human ProISG15 in Hela cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human ProISG15 monoclonal antibody (1:60) at 37°C 1 hour. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green). Positive staining was localized to cytoplasm.

2. Anti-ISG15 rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:5000 dilution.

-Lane A: Hela Whole Cell Lysate.

-Lane B: 293 Whole Cell Lysate.

-Lane C: Daudi Whole Cell lysate.

-Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

-Secondary

-Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Dylight800) at 1/10000 dilution.

-Developed using the Odyssey technique.

-Performed under reducing conditions.

-Predicted band size:18 kDa.

-Observed band size:15 kDa

Verified Activity:

Application: ELISA,ICC/IF,WB

Recommended WB: 1:2000-1:10000; ELISA: 1:5000-1:10000; ICC-IF: 1:20-1:100

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein: Human ISG15 protein (TMPY-02348)

Antigen Species: Human

Synonyms: IMD38;G1P2;IP17;UCRP;hUCRP;IFI15;ISG15 ubiquitin-like modifier

Research Background

Interferon-induced 17 kDa protein (ISG15), a 15-kDa protein of unique primary amino acid sequence, functions intracellularly as a ubiquitin homolog and a cytokine that induces production of IFN-gamma and augments NK / lymphokine-activated killer cell proliferation and function. ISG15 is secreted from monocytes and lymphocytes.

A DRUG SCREENING EXPERT

ISG15 is a ubiquitin-like molecule that is strongly upregulated by type I interferons as a primary response to diverse microbial and cellular stress stimuli. Alterations in the ISG15 signaling pathway have also been found in several human tumor entities. In addition to being stimulated by type I interferon, expression of ISG15 is greatly induced by viral or bacterial infection through the Janus kinase/signal transducer and activator of transcription (Jak / STAT) signaling pathway. After induction, ISG15 is secreted by monocytes, B- and T-lymphocytes, and fibroblasts. We demonstrate the novel way in which the function of the ISG15 protein is inhibited by influenza B virus, which strongly induces the ISG15 protein: a specific region of the influenza B virus NS1 protein, which includes part of its effector domain, blocks the covalent linkage of ISG15 to its target proteins both in vitro and in infected cells.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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