

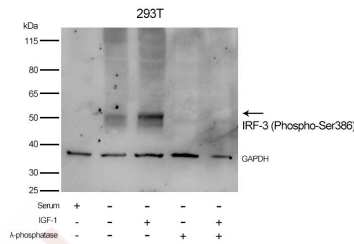
Anti-Phospho-IRF3 (Ser386) Polyclonal Antibody 2

Product Details

Ig Type: IgG
Reactivity: Human
Conjugation: Unconjugated
Molecular Weight: Actual: 55 kDa.
Purification: Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide.

Applications

Verified Activity: 1. Western blot analysis of extracts from untreated and treated 293T cell lysate using IRF-3 (Phospho-Ser386) Antibody TMAC-02218 at 1/500 dilution.



Application: WB
Recommended: WB: 1:500-1000

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of Serine 386(A-S-S(p)-L-E) derived from Human IRF-3
Antigen Species: Human
Uniprot ID: Q14653
Synonyms: IRF3 (p-S386);IRF3 (p-Ser386);p-IRF3 (Ser386);p-IRF3 (S386)

Research Background

Key transcriptional regulator of type I interferon (IFN)-dependent immune responses and plays a critical role in the innate immune response against DNA and RNA viruses. Regulates the transcription of type I IFN genes (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta) and IFN-stimulated genes (ISG) by binding to an interferon-stimulated response element (ISRE) in their promoters. Acts as a more potent activator of the IFN-beta (IFNB) gene than the IFN-alpha (IFNA) gene and plays a critical role in both the early and late phases of the IFNA/B gene induction. Found in an inactive form in the

A DRUG SCREENING EXPERT

cytoplasm of uninfected cells and following viral infection, double-stranded RNA (dsRNA), or toll-like receptor (TLR) signaling, becomes phosphorylated by IKBKE and TBK1 kinases. This induces a conformational change, leading to its dimerization and nuclear localization and association with CREB binding protein (CREBBP) to form dsRNA-activated factor 1 (DRAF1), a complex which activates the transcription of the type I IFN and ISG genes. Can activate distinct gene expression programs in macrophages and can induce significant apoptosis in primary macrophages.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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