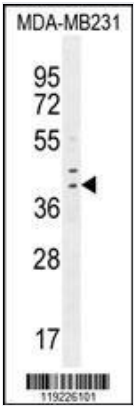
IRF1 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	IRF1, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	IRF1, CT (IRF1, Interferon regulatory factor 1) (Biotin)
Product Gene Name	anti-IRF1 antibody
Product Synonym Names	IRF1; Interferon regulatory factor 1
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with Biotin.
Purity/Purification	Purified by Protein A Affinity Chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C if to be used immediately within two weeks. For long-term storage, aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing and store at -20 degree C. Aliquots are stable at -20 degree C for 12 months after receipt. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap.
Molecular Weight	36,502 Da
OMIM	147575
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P10914
Immunogen	IRF1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 266-293 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human IRF1.
Conjugate	Biotin
Note	Preservative Free
Product Categories/Family for anti-IRF1 antibody	Antibodies; Interferon
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-IRF1 antibody	Western Blot (WB), ELISA (EIA)
Application Notes for anti-IRF1 antibody	WB: 1:100-500 ELISA: 1:1,000 Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-IRF1 antibody	IRF1 encodes interferon regulatory factor 1, a member of the interferon regulatory transcription factor (IRF) family. IRF1 serves as an activator of interferons alpha and beta transcription, and in mouse it has been shown to be required for double-stranded RNA induction of these genes. IRF1 also functions as a transcription activator of genes induced by interferons alpha, beta, and gamma. Further, IRF1 has been shown to play roles in regulating apoptosis and tumor-suppressoion.
Product References and Citations for anti-IRF1 antibody	Silva, L.K., et al. Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 18(11):1221-1227(2010). Matsuzaki, S., et al. J. Immunol. 185(8):4863-4872(2010). Antonios, D., et al. J. Immunol. 185(1):89-98(2010). Lou, Y.J., et al. Zhonghua Yi Xue Yi Chuan Xue Za Zhi 27(3):255-258(2010). Schuurhof, A., et al. Pediatr. Pulmonol. 45(6):608-613(2010).
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-IRF1 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

Searchable Terms for IRF1 purchase	MBS6310885 is an antibody targeting IRF1. Also known as IRF1, CT (IRF1, Interferon regulatory factor 1) (Biotin). Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-IRF1 antibody
IRF1 Antibody (C-term) western blot analysis in MDA-MB231 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the IRF1 antibody detected the IRF1 protein (arrow).

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for IRF1. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	196049386
NCBI GeneID	3659
NCBI Accession #	NP_002189.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P10914
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q96GG7
UniProt Related Accession #	P10914
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002198
NCBI Official Full Name	Homo sapiens interferon regulatory factor 1 (IRF1), mRNA
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	interferon regulatory factor 1
NCBI Official Symbol	IRF1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	MAR; IRF-1
UniProt Protein Name	Interferon regulatory factor 1
Protein Family	Interferon regulatory factor
UniProt Gene Name	IRF1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	IRF-1
UniProt Entry Name	IRF1_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	interferon regulatory factor 1; interferon regulatory factor 1 isoform +I9; interferon regulatory factor 1 isoform d78; interferon regulatory factor 1 isoform delta4; interferon regulatory factor 1 isoform delta7

UniProt Comments for IRF1	IRF1: a transcriptional regulator which displays a remarkable functional diversity in the regulation of cellular responses. These include the regulation of IFN and IFN-inducible genes, host response to viral and bacterial infections, regulation of many genes expressed during hematopoiesis, inflammation, immune responses and cell proliferation and differentiation, regulation of the cell cycle and induction of growth arrest and programmed cell death following DNA damage. Stimulates both innate and acquired immune responses through the activation of specific target genes and can act as a transcriptional activator and repressor regulating target genes by binding to an interferon- stimulated response element (ISRE) in their promoters. Its target genes for transcriptional activation activity include: genes involved in anti-viral response, such as IFN-alpha/beta, DDX58, TRAIL, OAS1/2, PIAS1, PKR and RSAD2; antibacterial response, such as iNOS; anti- proliferative response, such as p53, LOX and CDKN1A; apoptosis, such as PUMA, CASP1, CASP7 and CASP8; immune response, such as IL7, IL12A/B and IL15, COX-2 and CYBB; DNA damage responses and DNA repair, such as POLQ; MHC class I expression, such as TAP1, PSMB9, PSME1, PSME2 and B2M and MHC class II expression, such as CIITA. Represses genes involved in anti-proliferative response, such as survivin, CCNB1, CCNE1, CDK1, CDK2 and CDK4 and in immune response, such as FOXP3, IL4, ANXA2 and TLR4. Stimulates p53-dependent transcription through enhanced recruitment of EP300 leading to increased acetylation of p53. Plays an important role in immune response directly affecting NK maturation and activity, macrophage production of IL12, Th1 development and maturation of CD8+ T-cells. Also implicated in the differentiation and maturation of dendritic cells and in the suppression of regulatory T (Treg) cells development. Acts as a tumor suppressor and plays a role not only in antagonism of tumor cell growth but also in stimulating an immune response against tumor cells. Defects in IRF1 are a cause of gastric adenocarcinoma (GASC), accounting for most of all gastric malignant tumors. Deletions or rearrangements of IRF1 can occur in preleukemic myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) and acute myelogenous leukemia (AML). Protein type: Transcription factor; Tumor suppressor Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 5q31.1 Cellular Component: nucleoplasm; cytoplasm; nuclear chromatin; cytosol; nucleus Molecular Function: protein binding; DNA binding Biological Process: transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; CD8-positive, alpha-beta T cell differentiation; apoptosis; regulation of cell cycle; positive regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; cytokine and chemokine mediated signaling pathway; regulation of MyD88-dependent toll-like receptor signaling pathway; regulation of innate immune response; negative regulation of cell proliferation; regulation of adaptive immune response; positive regulation of interleukin-12 biosynthetic process; negative regulation of regulatory T cell differentiation; positive regulation of interferon-beta production; positive regulation of interferon type I production; positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; negative regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; cell cycle arrest; blood coagulation; defense response to virus Disease: Gastric Cancer; Lung Cancer
Research Articles on IRF1	**1.** The novel AS regulatory activities attributed to IRF-1 indicate that the IFN-gamma response involves a global change in both gene transcription and AS in breast epithelial cells.
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