

**KD-Validated Anti-IFIH1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Rabbit monoclonal antibody**  
**Catalog # AGI1058****Specification****KD-Validated Anti-IFIH1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, ICC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9BYX4</a>
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted, 117 kDa, observed, 140 kDa
Gene Name	KDa
Aliases	IFIH1 IFIH1; Interferon Induced With Helicase C Domain 1; MDA-5; MDA5; Helicard; IDDM19; Interferon-Induced Helicase C Domain-Containing Protein 1; Clinically Amyopathic Dermatomyositis Autoantigen 140 kDa; Melanoma Differentiation-Associated Protein 5; Melanoma Differentiation-Associated Gene 5; RNA Helicase-DEAD Box Protein 116; Murabutide Down-Regulated Protein; Helicase With 2 CARD Domains; RIG-I-Like Receptor; CADM-140 Autoantigen; RLR-2; Hlcd; Interferon-Induced With Helicase C Domain Protein 1; DEAD/H (Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp/His) Box Polypeptide; EC 3.6.4.13; SGMRT1; IMD95; RH116; AGS7; HLCD
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human MDA5

**KD-Validated Anti-IFIH1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID **64135****Other Names**

Interferon-induced helicase C domain-containing protein 1, 3.6.4.13, Clinically amyopathic dermatomyositis autoantigen 140 kDa, CADM-140 autoantigen, Helicase with 2 CARD domains, Helicard, Interferon-induced with helicase C domain protein 1, Melanoma differentiation-associated protein 5, MDA-5, Murabutide down-regulated protein, RIG-I-like receptor 2, RLR-2, RNA helicase-DEAD box protein 116, IFIH1 ([http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\\_symbol\\_report?hgnc\\_id=18873](http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=18873))

**KD-Validated Anti-IFIH1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** IFIH1 ([HGNC:18873](#))

### Function

Innate immune receptor which acts as a cytoplasmic sensor of viral nucleic acids and plays a major role in sensing viral infection and in the activation of a cascade of antiviral responses including the induction of type I interferons and pro-inflammatory cytokines (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28594402" target="\_blank">28594402</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32169843" target="\_blank">32169843</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33727702" target="\_blank">33727702</a>). Its ligands include mRNA lacking 2'-O-methylation at their 5' cap and long-dsRNA (>1 kb in length) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22160685" target="\_blank">22160685</a>). Upon ligand binding it associates with mitochondria antiviral signaling protein (MAVS/IPS1) which activates the IKK-related kinases: TBK1 and IKKε which phosphorylate interferon regulatory factors: IRF3 and IRF7 which in turn activate transcription of antiviral immunological genes, including interferons (IFNs); IFN-α and IFN-β. Responsible for detecting the Picornaviridae family members such as encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV), mengo encephalomyocarditis virus (ENMG), and rhinovirus (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28606988" target="\_blank">28606988</a>). Detects coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33440148" target="\_blank">33440148</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33514628" target="\_blank">33514628</a>). Can also detect other viruses such as dengue virus (DENV), west Nile virus (WNV), and reovirus. Also involved in antiviral signaling in response to viruses containing a dsDNA genome, such as vaccinia virus. Plays an important role in amplifying innate immune signaling through recognition of RNA metabolites that are produced during virus infection by ribonuclease L (RNase L). May play an important role in enhancing natural killer cell function and may be involved in growth inhibition and apoptosis in several tumor cell lines.

### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Mitochondrion. Note=Upon viral RNA stimulation and ISGylation, translocates from cytosol to mitochondrion. May be found in the nucleus, during apoptosis

### Tissue Location

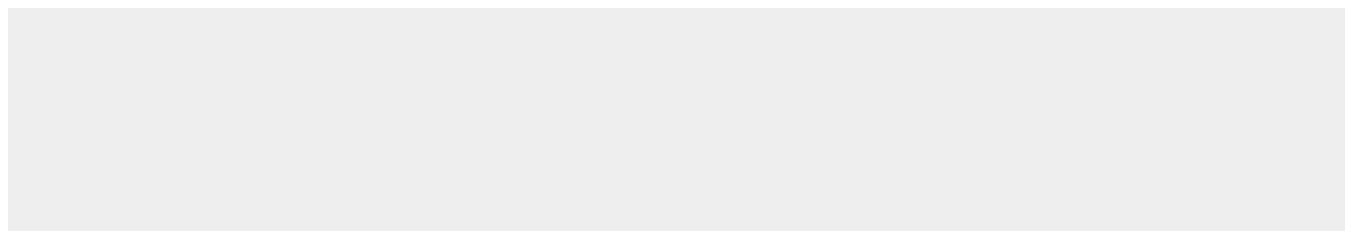
Widely expressed, at a low level. Expression is detected at slightly highest levels in placenta, pancreas and spleen and at barely levels in detectable brain, testis and lung

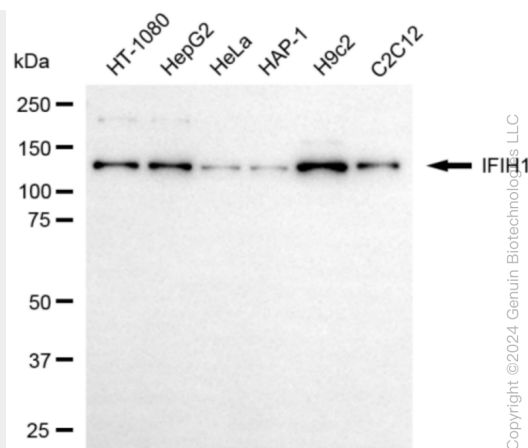
## KD-Validated Anti-IFIH1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

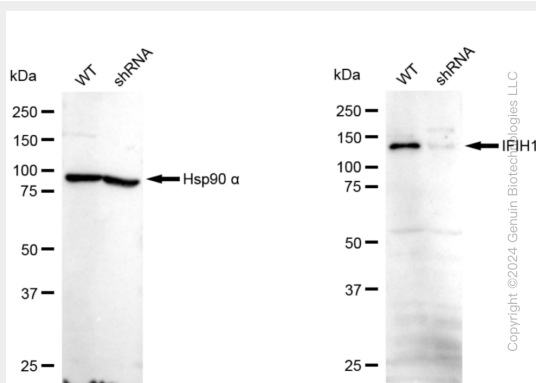
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## KD-Validated Anti-IFIH1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images

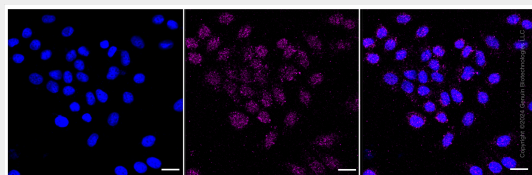




Western blotting analysis using anti-IFIH1 antibody (Cat#AGI1058). Total cell lysates (30 µg) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with anti-IFIH1 antibody (Cat#AGI1058, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Western blotting analysis using anti-IFIH1 antibody (Cat#AGI1058). IFIH1 expression in wild type (WT) and IFIH1 shRNA knockdown (KD) HT-1080 cells with 20 µg of total cell lysates. β-Tubulin serves as a loading control. The blot was incubated with anti-IFIH1 antibody (Cat#AGI1058, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Immunocytochemical staining of HepG2 cells with anti-IFIH1 antibody (Cat#AGI1058, 1:1,000). Nuclei were stained blue with DAPI; IFIH1 was stained magenta with Alexa Fluor® 647. Images were taken using Leica stellaris 5. Protein abundance based on laser Intensity and smart gain: Medium. Scale bar: 20 µm.