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VISA / MAVS Antibody (Internal)

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # ALS11742

Specification

VISA / MAVS Antibody (Internal) - Product Information

Application	**IHC**
Primary Accession	Q7Z434
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**57kDa KDa**

VISA / MAVS Antibody (Internal) - Additional Information

Gene ID 57506

Other Names
Mitochondrial antiviral-signaling protein, MAVS, CARD adapter inducing interferon beta, Cardif, Interferon beta promoter stimulator protein 1, IPS-1, Putative NF-kappa-B-activating protein 031N, Virus-induced-signaling adapter, VISA, MAVS, IPS1, KIAA1271, VISA

Target/Specificity
17 amino acid peptide from near the center of human VISA.

Reconstitution & Storage
Short term 4°C, long term aliquot and store at -20°C, avoid freeze thaw cycles. Store undiluted.

Precautions
VISA / MAVS Antibody (Internal) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

VISA / MAVS Antibody (Internal) - Protein Information

Name MAVS {ECO:0000303|PubMed:16125763, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:29233}

Function
Adapter required for innate immune defense against viruses (PubMed:16125763, PubMed:16127453, PubMed:16153868, PubMed:16177806, PubMed:19631370, PubMed:20451243, PubMed:23087404, PubMed:20127681, PubMed:21170385, PubMed:27992402, PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33139700" target="_blank">33139700, PubMed:37582970). Acts downstream of DHX33, RIGI and IFIH1/MDA5, which detect intracellular dsRNA produced during viral replication, to coordinate pathways leading to the activation of NF-kappa-B, IRF3 and IRF7, and to the subsequent induction of antiviral cytokines such as IFNB and RANTES (CCL5) (PubMed:16125763, PubMed:16127453, PubMed:16153868, PubMed:16177806, PubMed:19631370, PubMed:20451243, PubMed:23087404, PubMed:25636800, PubMed:20127681, PubMed:21170385, PubMed:20628368, PubMed:33110251, PubMed:27736772). Peroxisomal and mitochondrial MAVS act sequentially to create an antiviral cellular state (PubMed:20451243). Upon viral infection, peroxisomal MAVS induces the rapid interferon-independent expression of defense factors that provide short-term protection, whereas mitochondrial MAVS activates an interferon-dependent signaling pathway with delayed kinetics, which amplifies and stabilizes the antiviral response (PubMed:20451243). May activate the same pathways following detection of extracellular dsRNA by TLR3 (PubMed:16153868). May protect cells from apoptosis (PubMed:16125763). Involved in NLRP3 inflammasome activation by mediating NLRP3 recruitment to mitochondria (PubMed:23582325).

Cellular Location
Mitochondrion outer membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Mitochondrion. Peroxisome

Tissue Location
Present in T-cells, monocytes, epithelial cells and hepatocytes (at protein level). Ubiquitously expressed, with highest levels in heart, skeletal muscle, liver, placenta and peripheral blood leukocytes.

VISA / MAVS Antibody (Internal) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

VISA / MAVS Antibody (Internal) - Images

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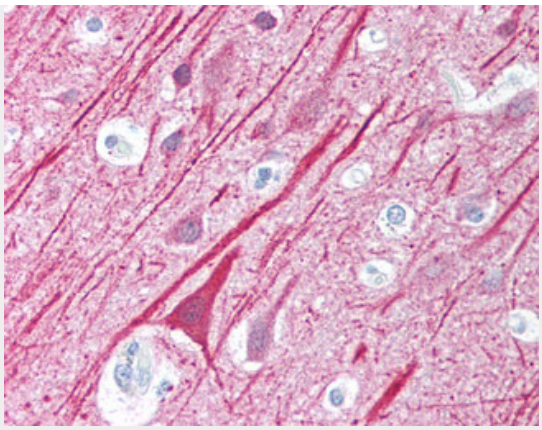

Anti-MAVS antibody IHC of human brain, cortex.

VISA / MAVS Antibody (Internal) - Background

Required for innate immune defense against viruses. Acts downstream of DDX58/RIG-I and IFIH1/MDA5, which detect intracellular dsRNA produced during viral replication, to coordinate pathways leading to the activation of NF-kappa-B, IRF3 and IRF7, and to the subsequent induction of antiviral cytokines such as IFN-beta and RANTES (CCL5). Peroxisomal and mitochondrial MAVS act sequentially to create an antiviral cellular state. Upon viral infection, peroxisomal MAVS induces the rapid interferon- independent expression of defense factors that provide short-term protection, whereas mitochondrial MAVS activates an interferon- dependent signaling pathway with delayed kinetics, which amplifies and stabilizes the antiviral response. May activate the same pathways following detection of extracellular dsRNA by TLR3. May protect cells from apoptosis.

VISA / MAVS Antibody (Internal) - References

Seth R.B.,et al.Cell 122:669-682(2005).
Xu L.-G.,et al.Mol. Cell 19:727-740(2005).
Meylan E.,et al.Nature 437:1167-1172(2005).
Kawai T.,et al.Nat. Immunol. 6:981-988(2005).
Lad S.P.,et al.Mol. Immunol. 45:2277-2287(2008).