

DDX58 / RIG-1 / RIG-I Antibody (aa200-250)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS15291**Specification**

DDX58 / RIG-1 / RIG-I Antibody (aa200-250) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	O95786
Reactivity	Human, Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	107kDa KDa

DDX58 / RIG-1 / RIG-I Antibody (aa200-250) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 23586**Other Names**

Probable ATP-dependent RNA helicase DDX58, 3.6.4.13, DEAD box protein 58, RIG-I-like receptor 1, RLR-1, Retinoic acid-inducible gene 1 protein, RIG-1, Retinoic acid-inducible gene I protein, RIG-I, DDX58

Target/Specificity

Human DDX58

Reconstitution & Storage

Store at 4°C for short term applications. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C.

Precautions

DDX58 / RIG-1 / RIG-I Antibody (aa200-250) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

DDX58 / RIG-1 / RIG-I Antibody (aa200-250) - Protein Information**Name** RIGI ([HGNC:19102](#))**Synonyms** DDX58**Function**

Innate immune receptor that senses cytoplasmic viral nucleic acids and activates a downstream signaling cascade leading to the production of type I interferons and pro-inflammatory cytokines (PubMed: [15208624](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15208624), PubMed: [15708988](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15708988), PubMed: [16125763](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16125763), PubMed: [16127453](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16127453), PubMed: [16153868](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16153868), PubMed: [17190814](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17190814), PubMed: [18636086](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18636086)),

PubMed: 19122199, PubMed: 19211564, PubMed: 24366338, PubMed: 28469175, PubMed: 29117565, PubMed: 31006531, PubMed: 34935440, PubMed: 35263596, PubMed: 36793726). Forms a ribonucleoprotein complex with viral RNAs on which it homooligomerizes to form filaments (PubMed: 15208624, PubMed: 15708988). The homooligomerization allows the recruitment of RNF135 an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that activates and amplifies the RIG-I- mediated antiviral signaling in an RNA length-dependent manner through ubiquitination-dependent and -independent mechanisms (PubMed: 28469175, PubMed: 31006531). Upon activation, associates with mitochondria antiviral signaling protein (MAVS/IPS1) that activates the IKK-related kinases TBK1 and IKKε which in turn phosphorylate the interferon regulatory factors IRF3 and IRF7, activating transcription of antiviral immunological genes including the IFN-α and IFN-β interferons (PubMed: 28469175, PubMed: 31006531). Ligands include 5'- triphosphorylated ssRNAs and dsRNAs but also short dsRNAs (<1 kb in length) (PubMed: 15208624, PubMed: 15708988, PubMed: 19576794, PubMed: 19609254, PubMed: 21742966). In addition to the 5'-triphosphate moiety, blunt-end base pairing at the 5'-end of the RNA is very essential (PubMed: 15208624, PubMed: 15708988, PubMed: 19576794, PubMed: 19609254, PubMed: 21742966). Overhangs at the non- triphosphorylated end of the dsRNA RNA have no major impact on its activity (PubMed: 15208624, PubMed: 15708988, PubMed: 19576794, PubMed: 19609254, PubMed: 21742966). A 3'overhang at the 5'triphosphate end decreases and any 5'overhang at the 5' triphosphate end abolishes its activity (PubMed: 15208624, PubMed: 15708988, PubMed: 19576794, PubMed: 19609254, PubMed: 21742966). Detects both positive and negative strand RNA viruses including members of the families Paramyxoviridae: Human respiratory syncytial virus and measles virus (MeV), Rhabdoviridae: vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV), Orthomyxoviridae: influenza A and B virus, Flaviviridae: Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), dengue virus (DENV) and west Nile virus (WNV) (PubMed: 21616437, PubMed: 21884169). It also detects rotaviruses and reoviruses (PubMed: 21616437, PubMed: 21884169). Detects and

binds to SARS-CoV-2 RNAs which is inhibited by m6A RNA modifications (Ref.70). Also involved in antiviral signaling in response to viruses containing a dsDNA genome such as Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) (PubMed:19631370). Detects dsRNA produced from non-self dsDNA by RNA polymerase III, such as Epstein-Barr virus-encoded RNAs (EBERs). May play important roles in granulocyte production and differentiation, bacterial phagocytosis and in the regulation of cell migration.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cell projection, ruffle membrane. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell junction, tight junction
Note=Colocalized with TRIM25 at cytoplasmic perinuclear bodies Associated with the actin cytoskeleton at membrane ruffles

Tissue Location

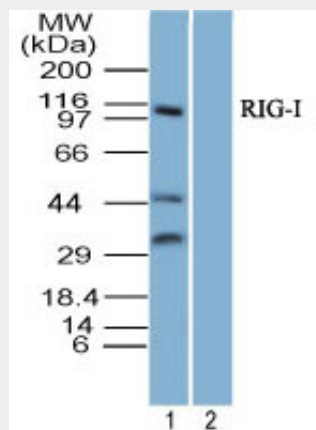
Present in vascular smooth cells (at protein level).

DDX58 / RIG-1 / RIG-I Antibody (aa200-250) - Protocols

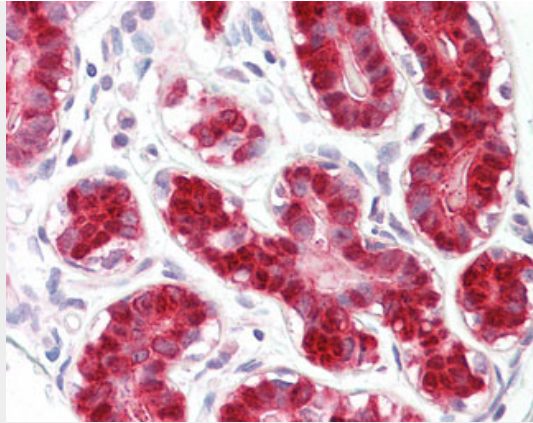
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

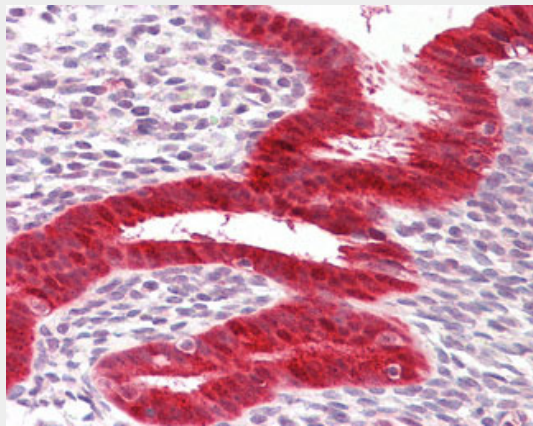
DDX58 / RIG-1 / RIG-I Antibody (aa200-250) - Images



Western blot of RIG-I Antibody in 293 lysate in the 1) absence and 2) presence of immunizing...



Anti-RIG-1 / RIG-I antibody IHC of human breast.



Anti-RIG-1 / RIG-I antibody IHC of human uterus.

DDX58 / RIG-1 / RIG-I Antibody (aa200-250) - Background

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 proinflammatory cytokines. Its ligands include: 5'-triphosphorylated ssRNA and dsRNA and short dsRNA (

DDX58 / RIG-1 / RIG-I Antibody (aa200-250) - References

- Sun Y.-W., et al. Thesis (1997), Shanghai Institute of Hematology, China.
- Imaizumi T., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 292:274-279(2002).
- Humphray S.J., et al. Nature 429:369-374(2004).
- Mural R.J., et al. Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
- Bechtel S., et al. BMC Genomics 8:399-399(2007).