10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

IFI35 Antibody (N-term R30)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP11125a

Specification

IFI35 Antibody (N-term R30) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P,E**
Primary Accession	P80217
Other Accession	NP_005524
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**31546**
Antigen Region	**15-42**

IFI35 Antibody (N-term R30) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3430

Other Names
Interferon-induced 35 kDa protein, IFP 35, Ifi-35, IFI35, IFP35

Target/Specificity
This IFI35 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 15-42 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human IFI35.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
IFI35 Antibody (N-term R30) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IFI35 Antibody (N-term R30) - Protein Information

Name IFI35 (HGNC:5399)

Function Acts as a signaling pathway regulator involved in innate immune system response

(PubMed:26342464, PubMed:29038465, PubMed:29350881). In response to interferon IFN-alpha, associates in a complex with signaling pathway regulator NMI to regulate immune response; the complex formation prevents proteasome-mediated degradation of IFI35 and correlates with IFI35 dephosphorylation (PubMed:10779520, PubMed:10950963). In complex with NMI, inhibits virus-triggered type I interferon/IFN-beta production (PubMed:26342464). In complex with NMI, negatively regulates nuclear factor NF-kappa-B signaling by inhibiting the nuclear translocation, activation and transcription of the NF-kappa-B subunit p65/RELA, resulting in the inhibition of endothelial cell proliferation, migration and re-endothelialization of injured arteries (PubMed:29350881). Beside its role as an intracellular signaling pathway regulator, also functions extracellularly as damage-associated molecular patterns (DAMPs) to promote inflammation when actively released by macrophage to the extracellular space during cell injury and pathogen invasion (PubMed:29038465). Macrophage-secreted IFI35 activates NF-kappa-B signaling in adjacent macrophages through Toll- like receptor 4/TLR4 activation, thereby inducing NF-kappa-B translocation from the cytoplasm into the nucleus which promotes the release of pro-inflammatory cytokines (PubMed:29038465).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Secreted Note=Cytoplasmic IFI35 localizes in punctate granular structures (PubMed:10950963). Nuclear localization increased is stimulated by IFN- alpha (PubMed:8288566, PubMed:10950963). Extracelullar following secretion by macrophage (PubMed:29038465)

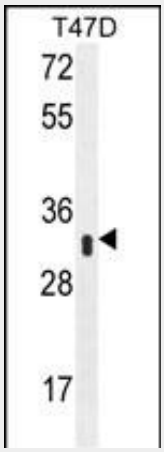
Tissue Location
Expressed in a wide range of cell types, including fibroblasts, macrophages, and epithelial cells

IFI35 Antibody (N-term R30) - Protocols

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

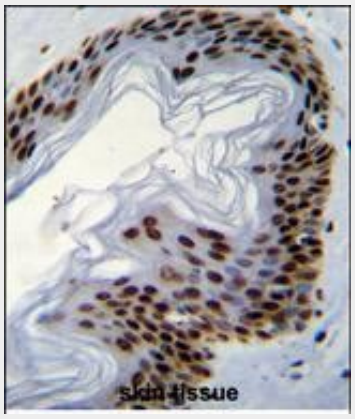
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

IFI35 Antibody (N-term R30) - Images



IFI35 Antibody (N-term R30) (Cat. #AP11125a) western blot analysis in T47D cell line lysates

(35ug/lane).This demonstrates the IFI35 antibody detected the IFI35 protein (arrow).



IFI35 Antibody (N-term R30) (Cat. #AP11125a)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human skin tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of IFI35 Antibody (N-term R30) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

IFI35 Antibody (N-term R30) - Background

Inhibins and activins inhibit and activate, respectively, the secretion of follitropin by the pituitary gland. Inhibins/activins are involved in regulating a number of diverse functions such as hypothalamic and pituitary hormone secretion, gonadal hormone secretion, germ cell development and maturation, erythroid differentiation, insulin secretion, nerve cell survival, embryonic axial development or bone growth, depending on their subunit composition. Inhibins appear to oppose the functions of activins.

IFI35 Antibody (N-term R30) - References

Johnatty, S.E., et al. PLoS Genet. 6 (7), E1001016 (2010) :
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Tan, J., et al. J. Virol. 82(9):4275-4283(2008)
Zhang, L., et al. Cell. Signal. 19(5):932-944(2007)
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