

NFIL3 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP16696a

Specification

NFIL3 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q16649
Other Accession	Q66J36 , Q6IMZ0 , Q08750 , Q90Z72 , Q08D88 , NP_005375.2
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Chicken, Mouse, Rat, Xenopus
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	51472
Antigen Region	46-74

NFIL3 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 4783

Other Names

Nuclear factor interleukin-3-regulated protein, E4 promoter-binding protein 4, Interleukin-3 promoter transcriptional activator, Interleukin-3-binding protein 1, Transcriptional activator NF-IL3A, NFIL3, E4BP4, IL3BP1

Target/Specificity

This NFIL3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 46-74 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human NFIL3.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

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

NFIL3 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

NFIL3 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name NFIL3

Synonyms E4BP4, IL3BP1

Function Acts as a transcriptional regulator that recognizes and binds to the sequence 5'-[GA]TTA[CT]GTAA[CT]-3', a sequence present in many cellular and viral promoters. Represses transcription from promoters with activating transcription factor (ATF) sites. Represses promoter activity in osteoblasts (By similarity). Represses transcriptional activity of PER1 (By similarity). Represses transcriptional activity of PER2 via the B-site on the promoter (By similarity). Activates transcription from the interleukin-3 promoter in T-cells. Competes for the same consensus-binding site with PAR DNA-binding factors (DBP, HLF and TEF) (By similarity). Component of the circadian clock that acts as a negative regulator for the circadian expression of PER2 oscillation in the cell-autonomous core clock (By similarity). Protects pro-B cells from programmed cell death (By similarity). Represses the transcription of CYP2A5 (By similarity). Positively regulates the expression and activity of CES2 by antagonizing the repressive action of NR1D1 on CES2 (By similarity). Required for the development of natural killer cell precursors (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00978}.

Tissue Location

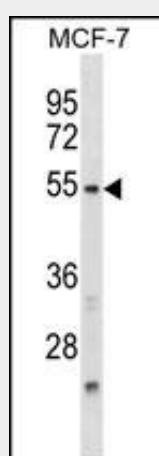
Expressed in bladder, stomach, thyroid, spinal cord, lymph node, trachea, adrenal gland, bone marrow and muscle

NFIL3 Antibody (N-term) - 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](#)

NFIL3 Antibody (N-term) - Images



NFIL3 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP16696a) western blot analysis in MCF-7 cell line lysates

(35ug/lane).This demonstrates the NFIL3 antibody detected the NFIL3 protein (arrow).

NFIL3 Antibody (N-term) - Background

Expression of interleukin-3 (IL3; MIM 147740) is restricted to activated T cells, natural killer (NK) cells, and mast cell lines. Transcription initiation depends on the activating capacity of specific protein factors, such as NFIL3, that bind to regulatory regions of the gene, usually upstream of the transcription start site (Zhang et al., 1995 [PubMed 7565758]).

NFIL3 Antibody (N-term) - References

Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :
Weng, Y.J., et al. Mol. Cell. Biochem. 340 (1-2), 187-194 (2010) :
Lavebratt, C., et al. Am. J. Med. Genet. B Neuropsychiatr. Genet. 153B (2), 570-581 (2010) :
Utge, S.J., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (2), E9259 (2010) :
Mansour, H.A., et al. Bipolar Disord 11(7):701-710(2009)