

Mouse Mavs Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20074a

Specification

Mouse Mavs Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q8VCF0
Other Accession	NP_659137.1
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	53399
Antigen Region	1-30

Mouse Mavs Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 228607

Other Names

Mitochondrial antiviral-signaling protein, MAVS, CARD adapter inducing interferon beta, Cardif, Interferon beta promoter stimulator protein 1, IPS-1, Virus-induced-signaling adapter, VISA, Mavs, Ips1, Visa

Target/Specificity

This Mouse Mavs antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of mouse Mavs.

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

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

Mouse Mavs Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name Mavs {ECO:0000312|MGI:MGI:2444773}

Function Adapter required for innate immune defense against viruses (PubMed:[24037184](#)). 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 IFN-beta and RANTES (CCL5) (PubMed:[24037184](#)). Peroxisomal and mitochondrial MAVS act sequentially to create an antiviral cellular state (By similarity). 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 (By similarity). May activate the same pathways following detection of extracellular dsRNA by TLR3 (By similarity). May protect cells from apoptosis (By similarity). Involved in NLRP3 inflammasome activation by mediating NLRP3 recruitment to mitochondria (PubMed:[23582325](#)).

Cellular Location

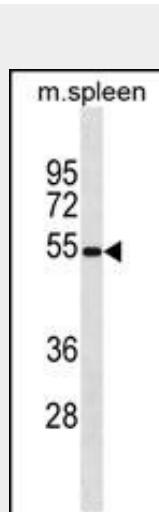
Mitochondrion outer membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q7Z434}; Single-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q7Z434}. Mitochondrion. Peroxisome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q7Z434}

Mouse Mavs 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](#)

Mouse Mavs Antibody (N-term) - Images



MOUSE Mavs Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP20074a) western blot analysis in mouse spleen tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the MOUSE Mavs antibody detected the MOUSE Mavs protein (arrow).

Mouse Mavs Antibody (N-term) - Background

Required for innate immune defense against viruses. Acts downstream of DDX58 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). May activate the same pathways following detection of extracellular dsRNA by TLR3. May protect cells from apoptosis (By similarity).

Mouse Mavs Antibody (N-term) - References

Ichinohe, T., et al. *Nat. Immunol.* 11(5):404-410(2010)
DeWitte-Orr, S.J., et al. *PLoS Pathog.* 6 (3), E1000829 (2010) :
Suthar, M.S., et al. *PLoS Pathog.* 6 (2), E1000757 (2010) :
Dong, X., et al. *PLoS Pathog.* 6 (7), E1001001 (2010) :
Faul, E.J., et al. *PLoS Pathog.* 6 (7), E1001016 (2010) :