

IFI27 Antibody (C-Term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP22279b**Specification**

IFI27 Antibody (C-Term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P40305
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	11542
Antigen Region	72-106

IFI27 Antibody (C-Term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3429**Other Names**

Interferon alpha-inducible protein 27, mitochondrial, p27, Interferon alpha-induced 11.5 kDa protein, Interferon-stimulated gene 12a protein, ISG12(a), IFI27

Target/Specificity

This IFI27 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 72-106 amino acids from human IFI27.

Dilution

WB~~~1:500

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

IFI27 Antibody (C-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IFI27 Antibody (C-Term) - Protein Information**Name** IFI27 ([HGNC:5397](#))**Function** Probable adapter protein involved in different biological processes (PubMed:[22427340](#),

PubMed:[27194766](#)). Part of the signaling pathways that lead to apoptosis (PubMed:[18330707](#), PubMed:[24970806](#), PubMed:[27673746](#)). Involved in type-I interferon-induced apoptosis characterized by a rapid and robust release of cytochrome C from the mitochondria and activation of BAX and caspases 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9 (PubMed:[18330707](#), PubMed:[27673746](#)). Also functions in TNFSF10-induced apoptosis (PubMed:[24970806](#)). May also have a function in the nucleus, where it may be involved in the interferon-induced negative regulation of the transcriptional activity of NR4A1, NR4A2 and NR4A3 through the enhancement of XPO1-mediated nuclear export of these nuclear receptors (PubMed:[22427340](#)). May thereby play a role in the vascular response to injury (By similarity). In the innate immune response, has an antiviral activity towards hepatitis C virus/HCV (PubMed:[27194766](#), PubMed:[27777077](#)). May prevent the replication of the virus by recruiting both the hepatitis C virus non-structural protein 5A/NS5A and the ubiquitination machinery via SKP2, promoting the ubiquitin-mediated proteasomal degradation of NS5A (PubMed:[27194766](#), PubMed:[27777077](#)). Also promotes virus-induced pyroptosis by activating CASP3 in the mitochondria after 'Lys-6'-linked ubiquitination by TRIM21 (PubMed:[36426955](#)).

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Nucleus inner membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

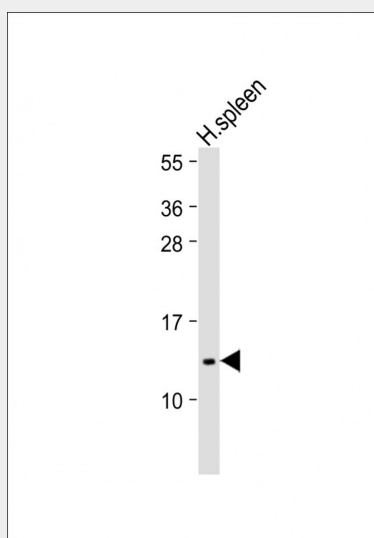
Note=Exclusive localizations in either the nucleus or the mitochondrion have been reported.

IFI27 Antibody (C-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](#)

IFI27 Antibody (C-Term) - Images



Anti-IFI27 Antibody (C-Term) at 1:500 dilution + Human spleen lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution.

Predicted band size : 11 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

IFI27 Antibody (C-Term) - Background

Promotes cell death. Mediates IFN-induced apoptosis characterized by a rapid and robust release of cytochrome C from the mitochondria and activation of BAX and caspases 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9.

IFI27 Antibody (C-Term) - References

Rasmussen U.B.,et al.Cancer Res. 53:4096-4101(1993).
Kalnine N.,et al.Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Parker N.,et al.BMC Genomics 5:8-8(2004).
Rosebeck S.,et al.Apoptosis 13:562-572(2008).