



# **IRF5 Polyclonal Antibody**

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP56364

### **Specification**

### **IRF5 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application Primary Accession Reactivity

Host Clonality Calculated MW Physical State Immunogen

Epitope Specificity

Isotype Purity

affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION

**SIMILARITY** 

**DISEASE** 

Important Note

WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC, E

Q13568

Rat, Dog, Bovine

Rabbit Polyclonal 56 KDa Liquid

KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived

from human IRF5 401-498/498

IqG

0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02%

Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Nucleus.

Belongs to the IRF family. Contains 1 IRF

tryptophan pentad repeat DNA-binding

domain.

Genetic variations in IRF5 are associated with susceptibility to inflammatory bowel disease type 14 (IBD14) [MIM:612245]. IBD14 is a chronic, relapsing inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract with a complex

etiology. It is subdivided into Crohn

disease and ulcerative colitis phenotypes. Crohn disease may affect any part of the gastrointestinal tract from the mouth to the anus, but most frequently it involves the terminal ileum and colon. Bowel

inflammation is transmural and

discontinuous; it may contain granulomas or be associated with intestinal or perianal fistulas. In contrast, in ulcerative colitis, the inflammation is continuous and limited to rectal and colonic mucosal layers;

fistulas and granulomas are not observed. Both diseases include extraintestinal inflammation of the skin, eyes, or joints. This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

**Background Descriptions** 

This gene encodes a member of the interferon regulatory factor (IRF) family, a group of



transcription factors with diverse roles, including virus-mediated activation of interferon, and modulation of cell growth, differentiation, apoptosis, and immune system activity. Members of the IRF family are characterized by a conserved N-terminal DNA-binding domain containing tryptophan (W) repeats. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene, and a 30-nt indel polymorphism (SNP rs60344245) can result in loss of a 10-aa segment. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010]

## IRF5 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID 3663** 

### **Other Names**

Interferon regulatory factor 5, IRF-5, IRF5 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11303025, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:6120}

### **Dilution**

```
<span class ="dilution_WB">WB~~1:1000</span><br \><span class
="dilution_IHC-P">IHC-P~~N/A</span><br \><span class
="dilution_IHC-F">IHC-F~~N/A</span><br \><span class
="dilution_IF">IF~~1:50~200</span><br \><span class ="dilution_ICC">ICC~~N/A</span><br \><span class ="dilution_ICC">ICC~~N/A</span><br \><span class ="dilution_ICC">ICC~~N/A</span>
```

### **Storage**

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

## **IRF5 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

Name IRF5 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11303025, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:6120}

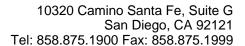
#### **Function**

Transcription factor that plays a critical role in innate immunity by activating expression of type I interferon (IFN) IFNA and INFB and inflammatory cytokines downstream of endolysosomal toll-like receptors TLR7, TLR8 and TLR9 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11303025" target="\_blank">11303025</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15695821" target="\_blank">15695821</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22412986" target="\_blank">22412986</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25326418" target="\_blank">22412986</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32433612" target="\_blank">25326418</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32433612" target="\_blank">32433612</a>). Regulates the transcription of type I IFN genes (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta) and IFN- stimulated genes (ISG) by binding to an interferon-stimulated response element (ISRE) in their promoters (By similarity). Can efficiently activate both the IFN-beta (IFNB) and the IFN-alpha (IFNA) genes and mediate their induction downstream of the TLR-activated, MyD88-dependent pathway (By similarity). Key transcription factor regulating the IFN response during SARS-CoV-2 infection (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33440148" target="\_blank">33440148</a>).

## **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm: upon activation by the TLR adapter MYD88 and subsequent phosphorylation, translocates to the nucleus

## IRF5 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols





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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

IRF5 Polyclonal Antibody - Images