

NF90 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP73219

Specification

NF90 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application
Primary Accession
Reactivity

Host Clonality WB 012906 Human, Mouse, Rat Rabbit

Polyclonal

NF90 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3609

Other Names

ILF3; DRBF; MPHOSPH4; NF90; Interleukin enhancer-binding factor 3; Double-stranded RNA-binding protein 76; DRBP76; M-phase phosphoprotein 4; MPP4; Nuclear factor associated with dsRNA; NFAR; Nuclear factor of activated T-cells 90 kDa; NF-AT-90; Translational control protein 80; TCP80

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

NF90 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name ILF3

Synonyms DRBF, MPHOSPH4, NF90

Function

RNA-binding protein that plays an essential role in the biogenesis of circular RNAs (circRNAs) which are produced by back- splicing circularization of pre-mRNAs. Within the nucleus, promotes circRNAs processing by stabilizing the regulatory elements residing in the flanking introns of the circularized exons. Plays thereby a role in the back-splicing of a subset of circRNAs (PubMed:28625552). As a consequence, participates in a wide range of transcriptional and post- transcriptional processes. Binds to poly-U elements and AU-rich elements (AREs) in the 3'-UTR of target mRNAs (PubMed:14731398/a>). Upon viral infection, ILF3 accumulates in the cytoplasm and participates in the innate antiviral response (PubMed:21123651/a>, PubMed:34110282/a>). Mechanistically, ILF3 becomes phosphorylated and activated by the double-stranded





RNA-activated protein kinase/PKR which releases ILF3 from cellular mature circRNAs. In turn, unbound ILF3 molecules are able to interact with and thus inhibit viral mRNAs (PubMed:21123651, PubMed:28625552).

Cellular Location

Nucleus, nucleolus. Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Localizes in the cytoplasm in response to viral infection. The unphosphorylated form is retained in the nucleus by ILF2. Phosphorylation at Thr-188 and Thr-315 causes the dissociation of ILF2 from the ILF2-ILF3 complex resulting in a cytoplasmic sequestration of ILF3. Localized in cytoplasmic mRNP granules containing untranslated mRNAs.

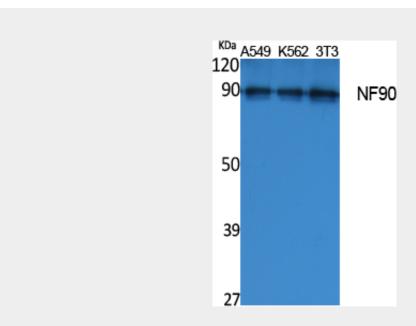
Tissue Location Ubiquitous.

NF90 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

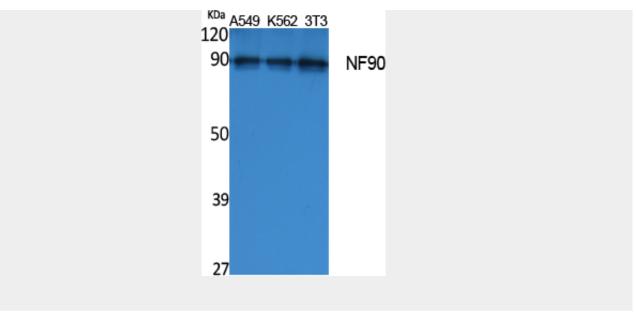
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

NF90 Polyclonal Antibody - Images







NF90 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

RNA-binding protein that plays an essential role in the biogenesis of circular RNAs (circRNAs) which are produced by back- splicing circularization of pre-mRNAs. Within the nucleus, promotes circRNAs processing by stabilizing the regulatory elements residing in the flanking introns of the circularized exons. Plays thereby a role in the back-splicing of a subset of circRNAs (PubMed:28625552). As a consequence, participates in a wide range of transcriptional and post-transcriptional processes. Binds to poly-U elements and AU-rich elements (AREs) in the 3'-UTR of target mRNAs (PubMed:14731398). Upon viral infection, ILF3 accumulates in the cytoplasm and participates in the innate antiviral response (PubMed:21123651). Mechanistically, ILF3 becomes phosphorylated and activated by the double-stranded RNA- activated protein kinase/PKR which releases ILF3 from cellular mature circRNAs. In turn, unbound ILF3 molecules are able to interact with and thus inhibit viral mRNAs (PubMed:21123651, PubMed:28625552).