

CD225 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP73661**Specification****CD225 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P13164
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

CD225 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 8519**Other Names**

IFITM1; CD225; IFI17; Interferon-induced transmembrane protein 1; Dispanin subfamily A member 2a; DSPA2a; Interferon-induced protein 17; Interferon-inducible protein 9-27; Leu-13 antigen; CD225

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1/100-1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
IHC-P~~N/A

Format

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

Storage Conditions

-20°C

CD225 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** IFITM1 ([HGNC:5412](#))**Synonyms** CD225, IFI17**Function**

IFN-induced antiviral protein which inhibits the entry of viruses to the host cell cytoplasm, permitting endocytosis, but preventing subsequent viral fusion and release of viral contents into the cytosol. Active against multiple viruses, including influenza A virus, SARS coronaviruses (SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2), Marburg virus (MARV), Ebola virus (EBOV), Dengue virus (DENV), West Nile virus (WNV), human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) (PubMed:26354436, PubMed:33270927). Can inhibit: influenza virus hemagglutinin protein-mediated viral entry, MARV and EBOV GP1,2-mediated viral entry and SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2 S protein-mediated viral entry. Also implicated in cell adhesion and control of cell growth and migration (PubMed:<a

[33270927](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33270927)). Inhibits SARS-CoV-2 S protein- mediated syncytia formation (PubMed:[33051876](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33051876)). Plays a key role in the antiproliferative action of IFN-gamma either by inhibiting the ERK activation or by arresting cell growth in G1 phase in a p53-dependent manner. Acts as a positive regulator of osteoblast differentiation. In hepatocytes, IFITM proteins act in a coordinated manner to restrict HCV infection by targeting the endocytosed HCV virion for lysosomal degradation (PubMed:[26354436](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26354436)). IFITM2 and IFITM3 display anti-HCV activity that may complement the anti-HCV activity of IFITM1 by inhibiting the late stages of HCV entry, possibly in a coordinated manner by trapping the virion in the endosomal pathway and targeting it for degradation at the lysosome (PubMed:[26354436](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26354436)).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Lysosome membrane

Tissue Location

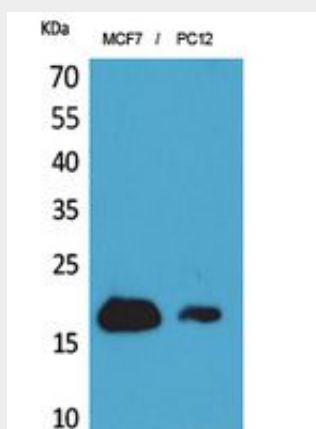
Bone (at protein level). Levels greatly elevated in colon cancer, cervical cancer, esophageal cancer and ovarian cancer Expressed in glioma cell lines.

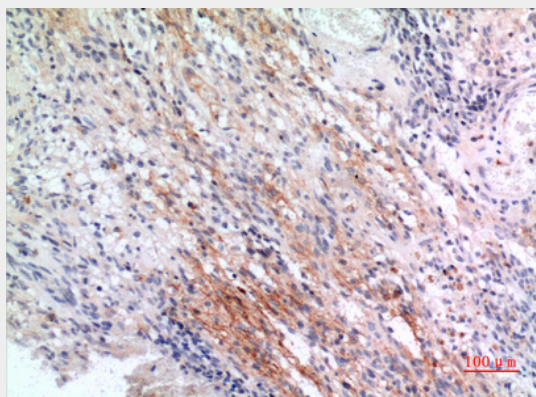
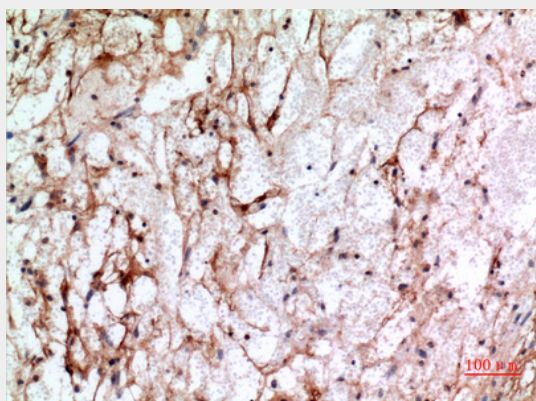
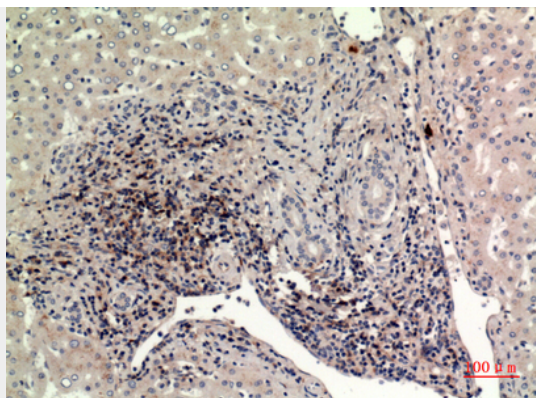
CD225 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

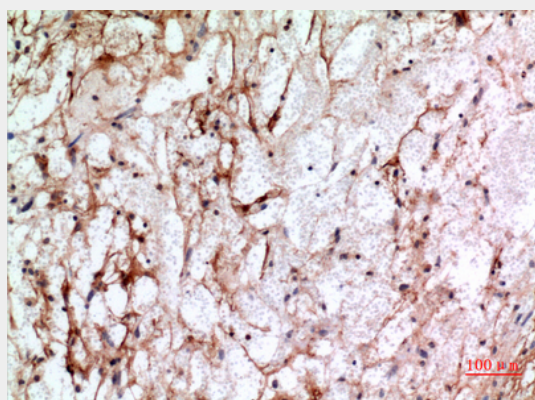
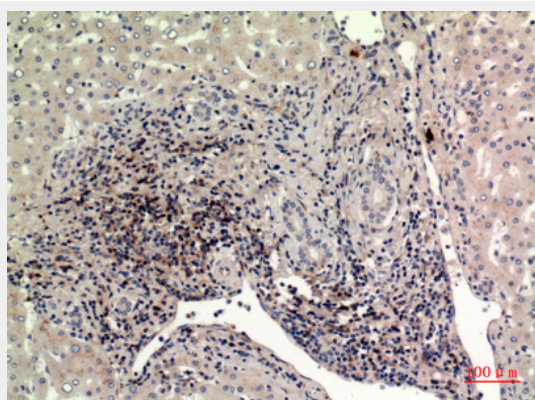
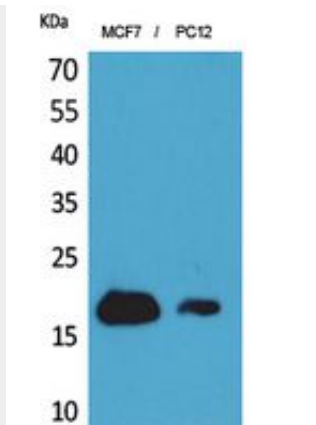
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

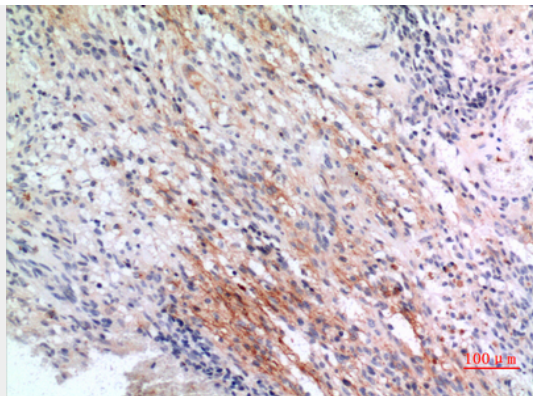
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CD225 Polyclonal Antibody - Images









CD225 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

IFN-induced antiviral protein which inhibits the entry of viruses to the host cell cytoplasm, permitting endocytosis, but preventing subsequent viral fusion and release of viral contents into the cytosol. Active against multiple viruses, including influenza A virus, SARS coronavirus (SARS-CoV), Marburg virus (MARV), Ebola virus (EBOV), Dengue virus (DNV), West Nile virus (WNV), human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) and hepatitis C virus (HCV). Can inhibit: influenza virus hemagglutinin protein-mediated viral entry, MARV and EBOV GP1,2-mediated viral entry and SARS-CoV S protein-mediated viral entry. Also implicated in cell adhesion and control of cell growth and migration. Plays a key role in the antiproliferative action of IFN-gamma either by inhibiting the ERK activation or by arresting cell growth in G1 phase in a p53-dependent manner. Acts as a positive regulator of osteoblast differentiation.