

IRF4 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP12637c**Specification**

IRF4 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q15306](#)**IRF4 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3662**Other Names**

Interferon regulatory factor 4, IRF-4, Lymphocyte-specific interferon regulatory factor, LSIRF, Multiple myeloma oncogene 1, NF-EM5, IRF4, MUM1

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IRF4 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** IRF4**Synonyms** MUM1**Function**

Transcriptional activator. Binds to the interferon-stimulated response element (ISRE) of the MHC class I promoter. Binds the immunoglobulin lambda light chain enhancer, together with PU.1. Probably plays a role in ISRE-targeted signal transduction mechanisms specific to lymphoid cells. Involved in CD8(+) dendritic cell differentiation by forming a complex with the BATF-JUNB heterodimer in immune cells, leading to recognition of AICE sequence (5'-TGAnTCA/GAAA- 3'), an immune-specific regulatory element, followed by cooperative binding of BATF and IRF4 and activation of genes (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

Tissue Location

Lymphoid cells.

IRF4 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

IRF4 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images

IRF4 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the IRF(interferon regulatory factor) family of transcription factors, characterized by a unique tryptophan pentad repeat DNA-binding domain. The IRFs are important in the regulation of interferons in response to infection by virus, and in the regulation of interferon-inducible genes. This family member is lymphocyte specific and negatively regulates Toll-like-receptor (TLR) signaling that is central to the activation of innate and adaptive immune systems. A chromosomal translocation involving this gene and the IgH locus, t(6;14)(p25;q32), may be a cause of multiple myeloma. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene.

IRF4 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References

Ucisik-Akkaya, E., et al. Mol. Hum. Reprod. 16(10):770-777(2010) Staudt, V., et al. Immunity 33(2):192-202(2010) Newton-Bishop, J.A., et al. Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev. 19(8):2043-2054(2010) Duffy, D.L., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 87(1):6-16(2010) Eriksson, N., et al. PLoS Genet. 6 (6), E1000993 (2010) :