

ILF2 Blocking Peptide (N-term)
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP20063a**Specification**

ILF2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession [Q12905](#)
Other Accession [Q7TP98](#), [Q9CXY6](#), [Q6NZ06](#), [NP_004506.2](#)

ILF2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3608

Other Names

Interleukin enhancer-binding factor 2, Nuclear factor of activated T-cells 45 kDa, ILF2, NF45

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 99-112 of HUMAN ILF2

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.

ILF2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protein Information

Name ILF2

Synonyms NF45

Function

Chromatin-interacting protein that forms a stable heterodimer with interleukin enhancer-binding factor 3/ILF3 and plays a role in several biological processes including transcription, innate immunity or cell growth (PubMed:18458058, PubMed:31212927). Essential for the efficient reshuttling of ILF3 (isoform 1 and isoform 2) into the nucleus. Together with ILF3, forms an RNA-binding complex that is required for mitotic progression and cytokinesis by regulating the expression of a cluster of mitotic genes. Mechanistically, competes with STAU1/STAU2-mediated mRNA decay (PubMed:32433969). Also plays a role in the inhibition of various viruses including Japanese encephalitis virus or enterovirus 71.

Cellular Location

Nucleus, nucleolus. Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Localized in cytoplasmic mRNP granules containing untranslated mRNAs

ILF2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ILF2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Images

ILF2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Background

Nuclear factor of activated T-cells (NFAT) is a transcription factor required for T-cell expression of the interleukin 2 gene. NFAT binds to a sequence in the interleukin 2 gene enhancer known as the antigen receptor response element 2. In addition, NFAT can bind RNA and is an essential component for encapsidation and protein priming of hepatitis B viral polymerase. NFAT is a heterodimer of 45 kDa and 90 kDa proteins, the smaller of which is the product of this gene. The encoded protein binds strongly to the 90 kDa protein and stimulates its ability to enhance gene expression.

ILF2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - References

Karmakar, S., et al. EMBO J. 29(19):3260-3271(2010)
Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)
Graber, T.E., et al. Cell Death Differ. 17(4):719-729(2010)
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Sakamoto, S., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 29(13):3754-3769(2009)