

Rabbit Anti-Phospho-IRF3 (Ser396) antibody

SL3195R

Phospho-IRF3 (Ser396)
磷酸化Interferon调节因子3
IRF3 (phospho S396); IRF3 (phospho Ser396); p-IRF3 (Ser396); p-IRF3 (S396); Interferon regulatory factor 3; IRF 3; IRF-3; IRF3; IRF3_HUMAN; MGC94729.
Specific References(1) SL3195R has been referenced in 1 publications.
[IF=3.23]Le Bel, Manon, and Jean Gosselin. "Leukotriene B 4 Enhances NOD2-
Dependent Innate Response against Influenza Virus Infection." PloS one 10.10 (2015):
e0139856.WB;Mouse.
PubMed:26444420
Rabbit
Polyclonal
Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Sheep, ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-
500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair)
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user. 47kDa
The nucleuscytoplasmic Lyophilized or Liquid
1mg/ml
KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human IRF3 around the
phosphorylation site of Ser396:LHI(p-S)NS
IgG
affinity purified by Protein A
0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized

PubMed:	antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. 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. PubMed
Product Detail:	This gene encodes a member of the interferon regulatory transcription factor (IRF) family. The encoded protein is found in an inactive cytoplasmic form that upon serine/threonine phosphorylation forms a complex with CREBBP. This complex translocates to the nucleus and activates the transcription of interferons alpha and beta, as well as other interferon-induced genes. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms have been observed for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2011].
	Function: Mediates interferon-stimulated response element (ISRE) promoter activation. Functions as a molecular switch for antiviral Key transcriptional regulator of type I interferon (IFN)-dependent immune responses and plays a critical role in the innate immune response against DNA and RNA viruses. 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. Acts as a more potent activator of the IFN-beta (IFNB) gene than the IFN-alpha (IFNA) gene and plays a critical role in both the early and late phases of the IFNA/B gene induction. Found in an inactive form in the cytoplasm of uninfected cells and following viral infection, double-stranded RNA (dsRNA), or toll-like receptor (TLR) signaling, becomes phosphorylated by IKBKE and TBK1 kinases. This induces a conformational change, leading to its dimerization and nuclear localization and association with CREB binding protein (CREBBP) to form dsRNA-activated factor 1 (DRAF1), a complex which activates the transcription of the type I IFN and ISG genes. Can activate distinct gene expression programs in macrophages and can induce significant apoptosis in primary macrophages.
	Subunit: Monomer. Homodimer; phosphorylation-induced. Heterodimer with IRF7. Interacts with CREBBP. May interact with MAVS. Interacts with IKBKE and TBK1. Interacts with TICAM1 and TICAM2. Interacts with rotavirus A NSP1 (via C-terminus); this interaction leads to the proteasome-dependent degradation of IRF3. Interacts with RBCK1. Interacts with TRIM21. Interacts with HERC5.
	Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Shuttles between cytoplasmic and nuclear compartments, with export being the prevailing effect. When activated, IRF3 interaction with CREBBP prevents its export to the cytoplasm.
	Tissue Specificity: Expressed constitutively in a variety of tissues.
	Post-translational modifications: Constitutively phosphorylated on many serines residues. C-terminal serine/threonine

cluster is phosphorylated in response of induction by IKBKE and TBK1. Ser-385 and Ser-386 may be specifically phosphorylated in response to induction. An alternate model propose that the five serine/threonine residues between 396 and 405 are phosphorylated in response to a viral infection. Phosphorylation, and subsequent activation of IRF3 is inhibited by vaccinia virus protein E3.

Ubiquitinated; ubiquitination involves RBCK1 leading to proteasomal degradation. Polyubiquitinated; ubiquitination involves TRIM21 leading to proteasomal degradation. ISGylated by HERC5 resulting in sustained IRF3 activation and in the inhibition of IRF3 ubiquitination by disrupting PIN1 binding. The phosphorylation state of IRF3 does not alter ISGylation.

Similarity:

Belongs to the IRF family. oin C Contains 1 IRF tryptophan pentad repeat DNA-binding domain.

SWISS: 014653

Gene ID: 3661

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 3661Human

Entrez Gene: 54131Mouse

Omim: 603734Human

SwissProt: Q14653Human

SwissProt: P70671Mouse

Unigene: 289052Human

Unigene: 75254Human

Unigene: 3960Mouse

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Interferon调节因子家族是一大类对Interferon起调控作用的转录因子的统称。 -般认为Interferon调节因子(IRF)通过调节Interferon的表达而行使其抗病毒、应激、 免疫调节功能。近年来,研究人员发现IRF在Apoptosis、细胞周期、Cell differentiation、Tumour发生中也起着重要的调节作用。



