

# IRF9 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP78038

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IF, FC, ICC
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q00978</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human IRF-9
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity Chromatography
<b>Calculated MW</b>	43696

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	10379
<b>Other Names</b>	IRF9
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1/500-1/1000 IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50 ICC~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	Liquid in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, 150mM sodium chloride, 0.05% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

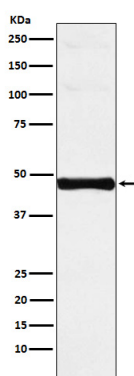
## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	IRF9
<b>Synonyms</b>	ISGF3G
<b>Function</b>	<p>Transcription factor that plays an essential role in anti- viral immunity. It mediates signaling by type I IFNs (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta). Following type I IFN binding to cell surface receptors, Jak kinases (TYK2 and JAK1) are activated, leading to tyrosine phosphorylation of STAT1 and STAT2. IRF9/ISGF3G associates with the phosphorylated STAT1:STAT2 dimer to form a complex termed ISGF3 transcription factor, that enters the nucleus. ISGF3 binds to the IFN stimulated response element (ISRE) to activate the transcription of interferon stimulated genes, which drive the cell in an antiviral state.</p>
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Cytoplasm. Nucleus Note=Translocated into the nucleus upon activation by IFN-alpha/beta

## Images

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