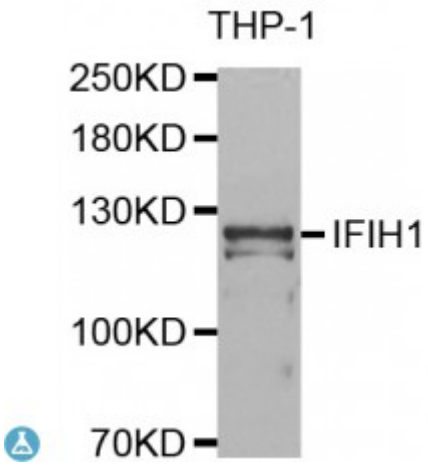
Anti-IFIH1 Antibody



Description	DEAD box proteins, characterized by the conserved motif Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp (DEAD), are putative RNA helicases. They are implicated in a number of cellular processes involving alteration of RNA secondary structure such as translation initiation, nuclear and mitochondrial splicing, and ribosome and spliceosome assembly. Based on their distribution patterns, some members of this family are believed to be involved in embryogenesis, spermatogenesis, and cellular growth and division. This gene encodes a DEAD box protein that is upregulated in response to treatment with beta-interferon and a protein kinase C-activating compound, mezerein. Irreversible reprogramming of melanomas can be achieved by treatment with both these agents; treatment with either agent alone only achieves reversible differentiation. Genetic variation in this gene is associated with diabetes mellitus insulin-dependent type 19.
Model	STJ115604
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	IF, WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1-205 of human IFIH1 (NP_071451.2).
Gene ID	64135
Gene Symbol	IFIH1
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IF 1:50 - 1:200
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed, at a low level, Expression is detected at slightly highest

	levels in placenta, pancreas and spleen and at barely levels in detectable brain, testis and lung
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Interferon-induced helicase C domain-containing protein 1
Molecular Weight	116.689 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:18873OMIM:182250Reactome:R-HSA-168928
Alternative Names	Interferon-induced helicase C domain-containing protein 1
Function	Innate immune receptor which acts as a cytoplasmic sensor of viral nucleic acids and plays a major role in sensing viral infection and in the activation of a cascade of antiviral responses including the induction of type I interferons and proinflammatory cytokines, Its ligands include mRNA lacking 2'-O-methylation at their 5' cap and long-dsRNA (>1 kb in length), Upon ligand binding it associates with mitochondria antiviral signaling protein (MAVS/IPS1) which activates the IKK-related kinases: TBK1 and IKBKE which phosphorylate interferon regulatory factors: IRF3 and IRF7 which in turn activate transcription of antiviral immunological genes, including interferons (IFNs)
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm,
Post-translational Modifications	Sumoylated, Sumoylation positively regulates its role in type I interferon induction and is enhanced by PIAS2-beta,