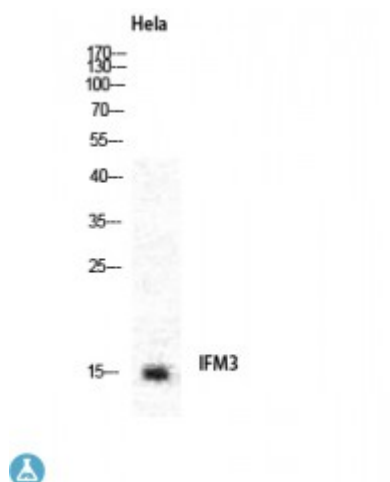


Anti-IFITM3 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to IFITM3.
Model	STJ93642
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IF, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human IFITM3
Immunogen Region	10-90 aa, N-terminal
Gene ID	10410
Gene Symbol	IFITM3
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	IFITM3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IFITM3 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Interferon-induced transmembrane protein 3 Dispanin subfamily A member 2b DSPA2b Interferon-inducible protein 1-8U
Molecular Weight	15 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:5414OMIM:605579
Alternative Names	Interferon-induced transmembrane protein 3 Dispanin subfamily A member 2b DSPA2b Interferon-inducible protein 1-8U
Function	IFN-induced antiviral protein which disrupts intracellular cholesterol homeostasis. Inhibits the entry of viruses to the host cell cytoplasm by preventing viral fusion with cholesterol depleted endosomes. May inactivate new enveloped viruses which buds out of the infected cell, by letting them go out with a cholesterol depleted membrane. Active against multiple viruses, including influenza A virus, SARS coronavirus (SARS-CoV), Marburg virus (MARV) and Ebola virus (EBOV), Dengue virus (DNV), West Nile virus (WNV), human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) and vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV). Can inhibit: influenza virus hemagglutinin protein-mediated viral entry, MARV and EBOV GP1,2-mediated viral entry, SARS-CoV S protein-mediated viral entry and VSV G protein-mediated viral entry. Plays a critical role in the structural stability and function of vacuolar ATPase (v-ATPase). Establishes physical contact with the v-ATPase of endosomes which is critical for proper clathrin localization and is also required for the function of the v-ATPase to lower the pH in phagocytic endosomes thus establishing an antiviral state.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane. Single-pass type II membrane protein. Late endosome membrane. Single-pass type II membrane protein. Lysosome membrane. Single-pass type II membrane protein.
Post-translational Modifications	Palmitoylation on membrane-proximal cysteines controls clustering in membrane compartments and antiviral activity against influenza virus. Not glycosylated.; Polyubiquitinated with both 'Lys-48' and 'Lys-63' linkages. Ubiquitination negatively regulates antiviral activity. Lys-24 is the most prevalent ubiquitination site.