Store at –20°C

#4943

IRF-2 Antibody

☑ 100 µl
(10 western blots)

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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rev. 06/03/10

Entrez-Gene ID # 3660
Swiss-Prot Acc. # P14316

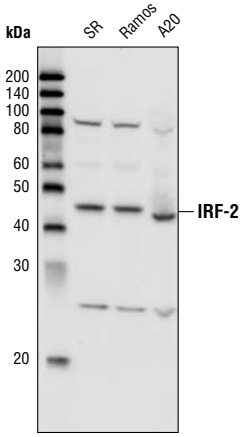
Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
W, IP Endogenous	H, M, R, (Mk)	45 kDa	Rabbit**

Background: Interferon regulatory factors (IRFs) comprise a family of transcription factors that function with the Jak/Stat pathway to regulate interferon (IFN) and IFN-inducible gene expression in response to viral infection (1). IRFs play an important role in the pathogen defense, autoimmunity, lymphocyte development, cell growth and susceptibility to transformation. The IRF family includes nine members: IRF-1, IRF-2, ISGF3γ/p48, IRF-3, IRF-4 (Pip/LSIRF/ICSAT), IRF-5, IRF-6, IRF-7 and IRF-8/ICSBP. All IRF proteins share homology in their amino-terminal DNA binding domains. IRF family members regulate transcription through interactions with proteins that share similar DNA binding motifs, such as IFN stimulated response elements (ISRE), IFN consensus sequences (ICS) and IFN regulatory elements (IRF-E) (2).

Structurally similar to other IRF family members, IRF-2 acts as both a transcription activator and repressor. IRF-2 promotes transcription of several genes, including histone H4, the VCAM1 cell adhesion protein, and CIITA, a MHC transactivator protein. Conversely, IRF-2 competitively binds to promoter sites utilized by IRF-1, repressing activation by this related transcription factor (3). Its activity may be controlled by inducible proteolysis (4). IRF-2 has also been associated with increased oncogenic potential (5,6) and lymphocyte development (7,8).

Specificity/Sensitivity: IRF-2 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total IRF-2 protein.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Asp327 of human IRF-2 protein. Antibodies were purified by affinity chromatography.



Western blot analysis of extracts from SR, Ramos and A20 cells using IRF-2 Antibody.

Background References:

(1) Taniguchi, T. et al. (2001) *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 19, 623–-655.

(2) Honda, K. and Taniguchi, T. (2006) *Nat. Rev. Immunol.* 6, 644–658.

(3) Harada, H. et al. (1989) *Cell* 58, 729–739.

(4) Palombella, V.J. and Maniatis, T. (1992) *Mol. Cell Biol.* 12, 3325–3336.

(5) Harada, H. et al. (1993) *Science* 259, 971–974.

(6) Nguyen, H. et al. (1995) *Oncogene* 11, 537–544.

(7) Matsuyama, T. et al. (1993) *Cell* 75, 83–97.

(8) Lohoff, M. et al. (2000) *J. Exp. Med.* 192, 325–336.

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. *Do not aliquot the antibody.*

***Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.**

****Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:50

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key: **W**—Western **IP**—Immunoprecipitation **IHC**—Immunohistochemistry **ChIP**—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation **IF**—Immunofluorescence **F**—Flow cytometry **E-P**—ELISA-Peptide

Species Cross-Reactivity Key: **H**—human **M**—mouse **R**—rat **Hm**—hamster **Mk**—monkey **Mi**—mink **C**—chicken **Dm**—D. melanogaster **X**—Xenopus **Z**—zebrafish **B**—bovine **Dg**—dog **Pg**—pig **Sc**—S. cerevisiae **Ce**—C. elegans **Hr**—Horse **All**—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.