10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

IRF9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP11875a

Specification

IRF9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	Q00978

IRF9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 10379

Other Names
Interferon regulatory factor 9, IRF-9, IFN-alpha-responsive transcription factor subunit, ISGF3 p48 subunit, Interferon-stimulated gene factor 3 gamma, ISGF-3 gamma, Transcriptional regulator ISGF3 subunit gamma, IRF9, ISGF3G

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IRF9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name IRF9

Synonyms ISGF3G

Function
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.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus Note=Translocated into the nucleus upon activation by IFN-alpha/beta

IRF9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides

IRF9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

IRF9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

IRF9 is a transcription regulatory factor that 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. The phosphorylated STATs dimerize, associate with IRF9/ISGF3G 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.

IRF9 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Maiwald, T., et al. FEBS J. 277(22):4741-4754(2010)Schuurhof, A., et al. Pediatr. Pulmonol. 45(6):608-613(2010)Watanabe, T., et al. J. Clin. Invest. 120(5):1645-1662(2010)Mosbruger, T.L., et al. J. Infect. Dis. 201(9):1371-1380(2010)Jugessur, A., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11493 (2010) :