RIG-I Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1900A

Specification

RIG-I Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>WB, E</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Accession</td>
<td>O95786</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>Human, Mouse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Host</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clonality</td>
<td>Polyclonal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isotype</td>
<td>Rabbit Ig</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antigen Region</td>
<td>894-925</td>
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</tbody>
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RIG-I Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 23586

Other Names
Probable ATP-dependent RNA helicase DDX58, DEAD box protein 58, RIG-I-like receptor 1, RLR-1, Retinoic acid-inducible gene 1 protein, RIG-1, Retinoic acid-inducible gene I protein, RIG-I, DDX58

Target/Specificity
This RIG-I antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 894-925 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human RIG-I.

Dilution
WB—1:1000

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
RIG-I Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RIG-I Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name DDX58

Western blot analysis of lysates from THP-1 cell line, untreated or treated with LPS, 1μg/ml, using DDX58 C-term K909 (upper) or Beta-actin (lower).
RIG-I Antibody (C-term) - Reference

- RIG-I is required for VSV-induced cytokine production by murine glia and acts in combination with DAI to initiate responses to HSV-1.
- Highly pathogenic New World and Old World human arenaviruses induce distinct interferon responses in human cells.
- Proteomic analysis of mitochondria in respiratory epithelial cells infected with human respiratory syncytial virus and functional implications for virus and cell biology.
- Enterovirus 2Apro targets MDAS and MAVS in infected cells.
- JunÁn virus infection activates the type I interferon pathway in a RIG-I-dependent manner.
- RIG-I mediates nonsegmented negative-sense RNA virus-induced inflammatory immune responses of primary human astrocytes.
- RIG-I is cleaved during picornavirus infection.
- Role of retinoic acid inducible gene-I in human metapneumovirus-induced cellular signalling.
- Human metapneumovirus glycoprotein G inhibits innate immune responses.