

Product datasheet for **TA331101**

ILF3 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for anti-ILF3 antibody: synthetic peptide directed towards the C terminal of human ILF3. Synthetic peptide located within the following region: QQSYNQSPYSNYGPPQGKQKGYNHGQGSYSYSNSYNSPGGGGGSDYNYES
Formulation:	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose. <i>Note that this product is shipped as lyophilized powder to China customers.</i>
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	95 kDa
Gene Name:	interleukin enhancer binding factor 3
Database Link:	NP_036350 Entrez Gene 3609 Human Q12906



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Background:

ILF3 may facilitate double-stranded RNA-regulated gene expression at the level of post-transcription. ILF3 can act as a translation inhibitory protein which binds to coding sequences of acid beta-glucosidase (GCase) and other mRNAs and functions at the initiation phase of GCase mRNA translation, probably by inhibiting its binding to polysomes. ILF3 can regulate protein arginine N-methyltransferase 1 activity. ILF3 may regulate transcription of the IL2 gene during T-cell activation. It can promote the formation of stable DNA-dependent protein kinase holoenzyme complexes on DNA. Nuclear factor of activated T-cells (NFAT) is a transcription factor required for T-cell expression of interleukin 2. NFAT binds to a sequence in the IL2 enhancer known as the antigen receptor response element 2. In addition, NFAT can bind RNA and is an essential component for encapsidation and protein priming of hepatitis B viral polymerase. NFAT is a heterodimer of 45 kDa and 90 kDa proteins, the larger of which is the product of this gene. The encoded protein, which is primarily localized to ribosomes, probably regulates transcription at the level of mRNA elongation. Nuclear factor of activated T-cells (NFAT) is a transcription factor required for T-cell expression of interleukin 2. NFAT binds to a sequence in the IL2 enhancer known as the antigen receptor response element 2. In addition, NFAT can bind RNA and is an essential component for encapsidation and protein priming of hepatitis B viral polymerase. NFAT is a heterodimer of 45 kDa and 90 kDa proteins, the larger of which is the product of this gene. The encoded protein, which is primarily localized to ribosomes, probably regulates transcription at the level of mRNA elongation. At least three transcript variants encoding three different isoforms have been found for this gene.

Synonyms:

CBTF; DRBF; DRBP76; MMP4; MPHOSPH4; MPP4; NF-AT-90; NF90; NF90a; NF90b; NF110; NF110b; NFAR; NFAR-1

Note:

Dog: 100%; Human: 100%; Pig: 93%; Horse: 93%; Bovine: 93%; Rat: 86%; Rabbit: 86%; Guinea pig: 86%; Mouse: 79%

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors

Product images:


WB Suggested Anti-ILF3 Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 ug/ml; ELISA Titer: 1:62500; Positive Control: HeLa cell lysate There is BioGPS gene expression data showing that ILF3 is expressed in HeLa