

Product datasheet for TP304876

MUM1 (IRF4) (NM_002460) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Product Type: | Recombinant Proteins |
| Description: | Recombinant protein of human interferon regulatory factor 4 (IRF4), 20 µg |
| Species: | Human |
| Expression Host: | HEK293T |
| Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence: | >RC204876 protein sequence Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s) |
| | <p>MNLEGGGRGGFEFGMSAVSCGNGKLRQWLIDQIDSGKYPGLVWENEEKSIFRIPWKHAGKQDYNREEDAAL FKAWALFKGKFKREGIDKDPPTWKTRLRCALNKSNDFEELVERSQLDISDPYKVYRIVPEGAKKGAKQLT LEDPQMSMSHPYTMTPYPSLPAQQVHNYMMPPLDRSWRDYVPDQPHPEIPYQCPMTFGPRGHHWQPAC ENGCQVTGTFYACAPPESQAPGVPTSEPSIRSAEALAFSDCRLHICLYREILVKELTSSPEGCRISHGH TYDASNLDQVLFYPEDNGQRKNIKLLSHLARGVWLWMAPDGLYAKRLCQSRIYWDGPLALCNDPRPNKL ERDQTCKLFDQFLSELQAFHHGRSLPRFQVTLFCGEEFPDQRQRKLITAHVEPLLARQLLYFAQQN SGHFLRGYDLPEHISNPEDYHRSIRHSSIQE</p> <p>TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV</p> |
| Tag: | C-Myc/DDK |
| Predicted MW: | 51.6 kDa |
| Concentration: | >0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method |
| Purity: | > 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining |
| Buffer: | 25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol |
| Preparation: | Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps. |
| Note: | For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process. |
| Storage: | Store at -80°C. |
| Stability: | Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| RefSeq: | NP_002451 |



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Locus ID: 3662

UniProt ID: [Q15306](#)

RefSeq Size: 5332

Cytogenetics: 6p25.3

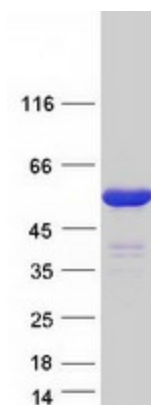
RefSeq ORF: 1353

Synonyms: LSIRF; MUM1; NF-EM5; SHEP8

Summary: The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the IRF (interferon regulatory factor) family of transcription factors, characterized by a unique tryptophan pentad repeat DNA-binding domain. The IRFs are important in the regulation of interferons in response to infection by virus, and in the regulation of interferon-inducible genes. This family member is lymphocyte specific and negatively regulates Toll-like-receptor (TLR) signaling that is central to the activation of innate and adaptive immune systems. A chromosomal translocation involving this gene and the IgH locus, t(6;14) (p25;q32), may be a cause of multiple myeloma. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2010]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors

Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified IRF4 protein (Cat# TP304876). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with IRF4 cDNA clone (Cat# [RC204876]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).