

## DESCRIPTION

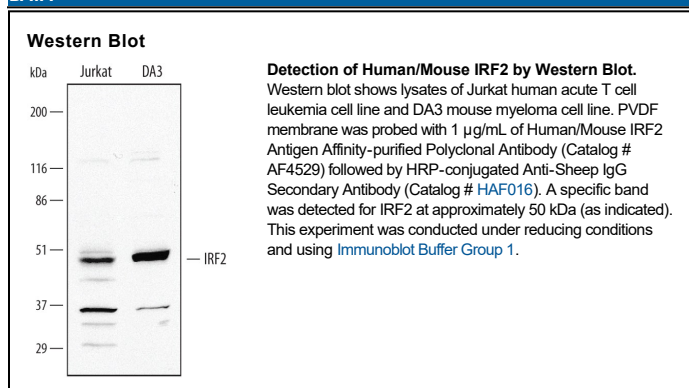
|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Species Reactivity</b> | Human/Mouse   |
| <b>Specificity</b>        | Detects endogenous human and mouse IRF2 in Western blots.   |
| <b>Source</b>             | Polyclonal Sheep IgG  |
| <b>Purification</b>       | Antigen Affinity-purified   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>          | <i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse IRF2<br>Val151-Cys349<br>Accession # P23906   |
| <b>Formulation</b>        | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.<br>*Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. |

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

|                     | Recommended Concentration | Sample    |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Western Blot</b> | 1 µg/mL                   | See Below |

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Reconstitution</b>          | Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.  |
| <b>Shipping</b>                | The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.<br>*Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C   |
| <b>Stability &amp; Storage</b> | <b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul> |

## BACKGROUND

Interferon Regulatory Factor 2 (IRF2) belongs to the interferon regulatory transcription factor family. IRF2 functions as a regulator of type I interferons by influencing cellular proliferation and immune response through transcriptional regulation. IRF2 competitively inhibits IRF1 gene activation, as well as, stimulating transcription on its own. Overexpression of IRF2 in NIH3T3 cells leads to transformation, whereas, loss of IRF2 expression in knock out mice leads to a variety of abnormalities including loss of NK cells due to increased apoptosis.