

Human/Mouse IRF2 Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Sheep IgG Catalog Number: AF4529

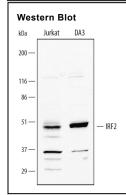
DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse		
Specificity	Detects endogenous human and mouse IRF2 in Western blots.		
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG		
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified		
Immunogen	E. coli-derived recombinant mouse IRF2 Val151-Cys349 Accession # P23906		
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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
Western Blot	1 μg/mL	See Below

DATA



Detection of Human/Mouse IRF2 by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of Jurkat human acute T cell leukemia cell line and DA3 mouse myeloma cell line. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 µg/mL of Human/Mouse IRF2 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF4529) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Sheep IgG

Ar-4529) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Sheep IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF016). A specific band was detected for IRF2 at approximately 50 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS

ShippingThe product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

*Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution
- 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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.

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