

IRF 3 Human

Description:IRF-3 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 111 amino acids (1-112) and having a molecular mass of 13 kDa.The Interferon Regulatory Factor-3 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:CYPS-299

For research use only.

Synonyms:IRF-3, IRF3, Interferon Regulatory Factor 3.

Source:Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance:Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGTPKPRILP WLVSQDLGQ LEGVAWVNKS RTRFRIPWKH
GLRQDAQQED FGIFQAWAEA TGAYVPGRDK PDLPTWKRNK RSALNRKEGL RLAEDRSKDP
HDPHKIYEFV NS.

Purity:Greater than 95.0% as determined by(a) Analysis by RP-HPLC.(b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

1mg/ml in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4.

Stability:

Liquid Interferon although stable at 10°C for 1 week, should be stored below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

Members of the Interferon regulatory factor (IRF) family regulate gene expression critical to immune response, hemopoiesis, and proliferation. IRF-3 is a member of the IRF family, and is distinct from other family members. Its transcriptional activity is regulated solely by posttranslational modifications. It plays a crucial role in activation of innate immunity and inflammation in response to viral infection. IRF-3 mediates interferon-stimulated response element (isre) promoter activation. Functions as a molecular switch for antiviral activity. Dsrna generated during the course of a viral infection leads to IRF3 phosphorylation on the c-terminal serine/threonine cluster. This induces a conformational change, leading to its dimerization, nuclear localization and association with creb binding protein (crebbp) to form dsrna-activated factor 1 (draf1), a complex which activates the transcription of genes under the control of isre. The complex binds to the ie and prdiii regions on the ifn-alpha and ifn-beta promoters respectively. IRF-3 does not have any transcription activation domains.

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