



# IFI-16 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-03927
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	IFI16
<b>Protein Name</b>	Gamma-interferon-inducible protein 16
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human IFI16. AA range:731-780
<b>Specificity</b>	IFI-16 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IFI-16 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	IFI16; IFNGIP1; Gamma-interferon-inducible protein 16; lfi-16; Interferon-inducible myeloid differentiation transcriptional activator
<b>Observed Band</b>	88kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cellular distribution is dependent on the acetylation status of the multipartite nuclear localization signal (NLS); NLS acetylation promotes cytoplasmic localization. Localizes in the nucleus during human herpes simplex virus 1 (HHV-1) infection.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes, fibroblasts and lymphoid cells. Present in myeloid precursors (CD34+) and throughout monocyte development, but its expression is down-regulated in erythroid and polymorphonuclear precursor cells. Present in prostate, ovary and breast (at protein level).
<b>Function</b>	function:May function as a transcriptional repressor. Could have a role in the regulation of hematopoietic differentiation through activation of unknown target genes. Controls cellular proliferation by modulating the functions of cell cycle regulatory factors including p53/TP53 and the retinoblastoma protein. May be involved in the senescence of prostate epithelial cells.,induction:Strongly induced by gamma interferon and, to a lesser extent, by alpha interferon. In HL-60 cells, maximum induction by gamma-interferon occurs within 12 hours whereas, for alpha-interferon, only 10-fold induction was observed after 36 hours. Induced in vitro by dimethylsulfoxide, retinoic acid and 1,25 dihydroxyvitamin D3.,PTM:Isoform 3 seems to show a minor degree of complex carbohydrate



addition.,PTM:Phosphorylated on Ser and Thr.,sequence caution:Intron retention.,similarity:Belongs to the HIN-200 family.,

### Background

This gene encodes a member of the HIN-200 (hematopoietic interferon-inducible nuclear antigens with 200 amino acid repeats) family of cytokines. The encoded protein contains domains involved in DNA binding, transcriptional regulation, and protein-protein interactions. The protein localizes to the nucleoplasm and nucleoli, and interacts with p53 and retinoblastoma-1. It modulates p53 function, and inhibits cell growth in the Ras/Raf signaling pathway. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2011],

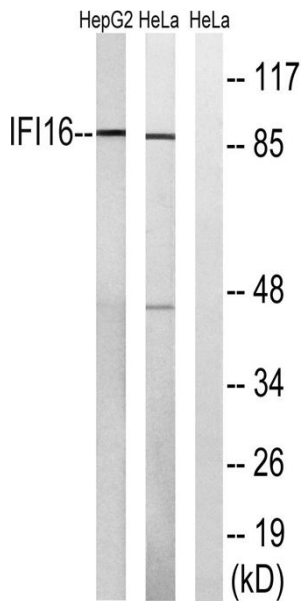
### matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

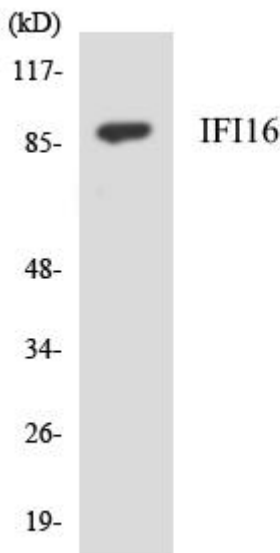
### Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa and HepG2 cells, using IFI16 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HepG2 cells using IFI16 antibody.