



## MUM1 mouse mAb(ABT080)

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-15606
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human; Predict react with Mouse, Rat
<b>Applications</b>	IHC;WB;IF
<b>Gene Name</b>	IRF4 MUM1
<b>Protein Name</b>	MUM1
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human MUM1
<b>Specificity</b>	The antibody can specifically recognize human MUM1 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.168% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG1, Kappa
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	IHC-p 1:100-500, WB 1:200-1000, IF 1:100-500
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	Interferon regulatory factor 4 (IRF-4;Lymphocyte-specific interferon regulatory factor;LSIRF;Multiple myeloma oncogene 1;NF-EM5)
<b>Observed Band</b>	
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nucleus.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Lymphoid cells.
<b>Function</b>	disease:A chromosomal aberration involving IRF4 may be a cause of multiple myeloma [MIM:254500]. Translocation t(6;14)(p25;q32) with the IgH locus.,function:Transcriptional activator. Binds to the interferon-stimulated response element (ISRE) of the MHC class I promoter. Binds the immunoglobulin lambda light chain enhancer, together with PU.1. Probably plays a role in ISRE-targeted signal transduction mechanisms specific to lymphoid cells.,induction:Not induced by interferons.,similarity:Belongs to the IRF family.,similarity:Contains 1 tryptophan pentad repeat DNA-binding domain.,subunit:Interacts with SPIB and DEF6.,tissue specificity:Lymphoid cells.,
<b>Background</b>	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the IRF (interferon regulatory factor) family of transcription factors, characterized by an 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],

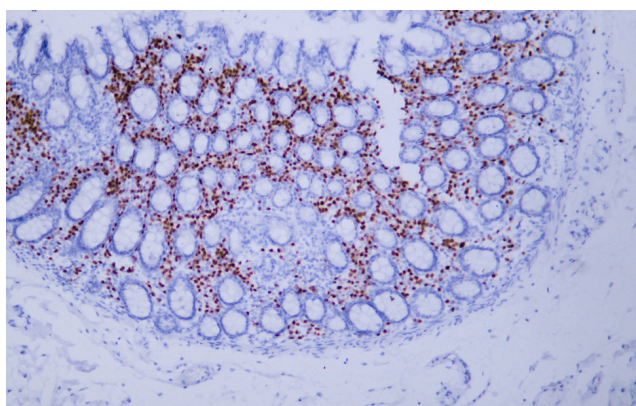
**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

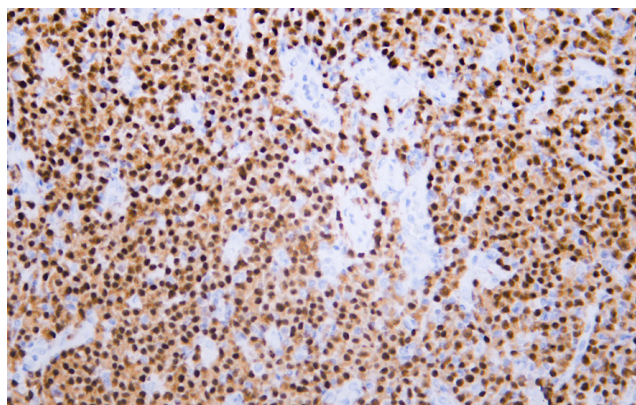
**Usage suggestions**

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

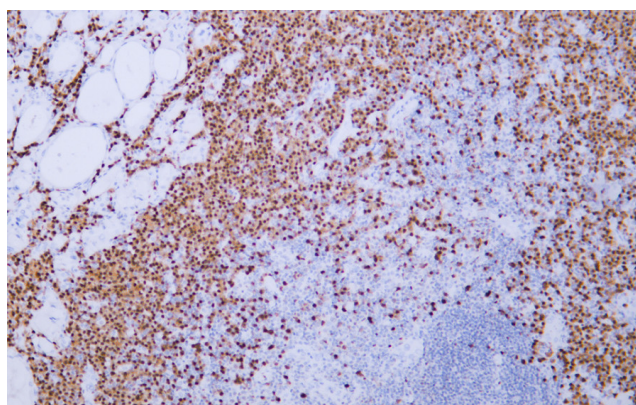
## Products Images



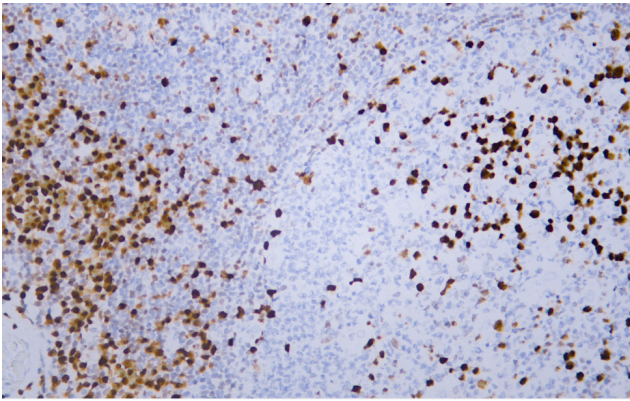
Human colon tissue was stained with Anti-MUM1 (ABT080) Antibody



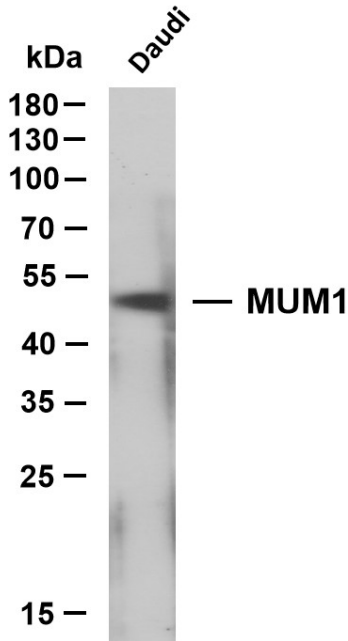
Human diffuse large B-cell lymphoma tissue was stained with Anti-MUM1 (ABT080) Antibody



Human diffuse large B-cell lymphoma tissue was stained with Anti-MUM1 (ABT080) Antibody



Human tonsil tissue was stained with Anti-MUM1 (ABT080) Antibody



Whole cell lysates were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-MUM1(ABT080)antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Daudi Predicted band size: 52kDa Observed band size: 52kDa