

Recombinant IFITM1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300170P

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

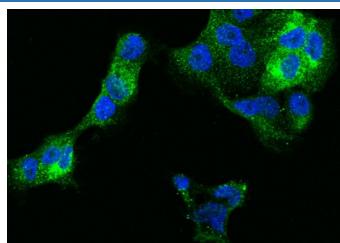
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to the center region of the Human IFITM1
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	A1284
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

Applications

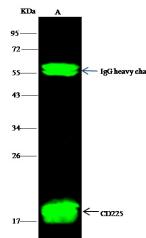
Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:2000
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100
IP	1-4 µL/mg of lysate

Data



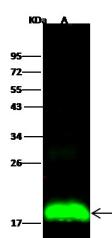
Immunofluorescence analysis of IFITM1 in A431 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-human IFITM1 Monoclonal Antibody (dilution ratio 1:60) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor®488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI for nuclear staining (blue). Positive staining was localized to Cytoplasm.



Immunoprecipitation analysis using 2 µL anti-CD225 Monoclonal Antibody and 15 µL of 50 % Protein G agarose. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using CD225 Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:100. Lane A:0.5 mg K562 Whole Cell Lysate

Observed-MW:15 kDa

Calculated-MW:15 kDa



Western Blot with IFITM1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500. Lane A: K562 Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

Observed-MW:15 kDa

Calculated-MW:15 kDa

Preparation & Storage

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623

Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086

Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Rev. V1.2

Storage

This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping

Ice bag

Background

IFN-induced antiviral protein which inhibits the entry of viruses to the host cell cytoplasm, permitting endocytosis, but preventing subsequent viral fusion and release of viral contents into the cytosol. Active against multiple viruses, including influenza A virus, SARS coronaviruses (SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2, Marburg virus (MARV, Ebola virus (EBOV, Dengue virus (DENV, West Nile virus (WNV, human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1 and hepatitis C virus (HCV. Can inhibit: influenza virus hemagglutinin protein-mediated viral entry, MARV and EBOV GP1,2-mediated viral entry and SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2 S protein-mediated viral entry. Also implicated in cell adhesion and control of cell growth and migration. Inhibits SARS-CoV-2 S protein-mediated syncytia formation. Plays a key role in the antiproliferative action of IFN-gamma either by inhibiting the ERK activation or by arresting cell growth in G1 phase in a p53-dependent manner. Acts as a positive regulator of osteoblast differentiation. In hepatocytes, IFITM proteins act in a coordinated manner to restrict HCV infection by targeting the endocytosed HCV virion for lysosomal degradation. IFITM2 and IFITM3 display anti-HCV activity that may complement the anti-HCV activity of IFITM2 by inhibiting the late stages of HCV entry, possibly in a coordinated manner by trapping the virion in the endosomal pathway and targeting it for degradation at the lysosome.

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