

Recombinant IFITM1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300169P

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

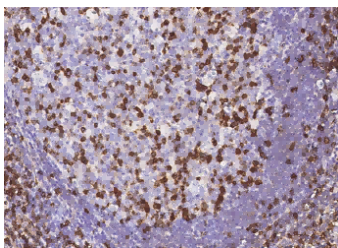
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to the center region of the Human IFITM1
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	6B4
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

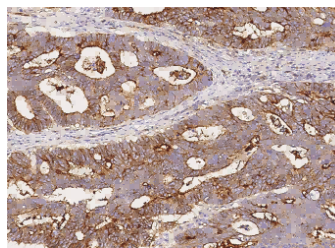
Applications Recommended Dilution

IHC-P	1:100-1:500
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Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human tonsil using IFITM1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma using IFITM1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

Preparation & Storage

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

For Research Use Only

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.