

IRF-3 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP70580**Specification****IRF-3 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q14653
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

IRF-3 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3661**Other Names**

IRF3; Interferon regulatory factor 3; IRF-3

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

IRF-3 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** IRF3 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9803267, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:6118}**Function**

Key transcriptional regulator of type I interferon (IFN)- dependent immune responses which plays a critical role in the innate immune response against DNA and RNA viruses (PubMed:22394562, PubMed:24049179, PubMed:25636800, PubMed:27302953, PubMed:31340999, PubMed:36603579, PubMed:8524823). Regulates the transcription of type I IFN genes (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta) and IFN-stimulated genes (ISG) by binding to an interferon-stimulated response element (ISRE) in their promoters (PubMed:11846977, PubMed:16846591, PubMed:16979567, PubMed:20049431, PubMed:22394562, PubMed:24049179, PubMed:25636800, PubMed:27302953, PubMed:31340999, PubMed:36603579, PubMed:8524823).

[32972995](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32972995), PubMed:[36603579](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36603579), PubMed:[8524823](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8524823)). Acts as a more potent activator of the IFN-beta (IFNB) gene than the IFN-alpha (IFNA) gene and plays a critical role in both the early and late phases of the IFNA/B gene induction (PubMed:[16846591](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16846591), PubMed:[16979567](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16979567), PubMed:[20049431](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20049431), PubMed:[36603579](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36603579)). Found in an inactive form in the cytoplasm of uninfected cells and following viral infection, double-stranded RNA (dsRNA), or toll-like receptor (TLR) signaling, is phosphorylated by IKKε and TBK1 kinases (PubMed:[22394562](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22394562), PubMed:[25636800](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25636800), PubMed:[27302953](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27302953), PubMed:[36603579](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36603579)). This induces a conformational change, leading to its dimerization and nuclear localization and association with CREB binding protein (CREBBP) to form dsRNA-activated factor 1 (DRAF1), a complex which activates the transcription of the type I IFN and ISG genes (PubMed:[16154084](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16154084), PubMed:[27302953](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27302953), PubMed:[33440148](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33440148), PubMed:[36603579](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36603579)). Can activate distinct gene expression programs in macrophages and can induce significant apoptosis in primary macrophages (PubMed:[16846591](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16846591) target="_blank">16846591). In response to Sendai virus infection, is recruited by TOMM70:HSP90AA1 to mitochondrion and forms an apoptosis complex TOMM70:HSP90AA1:IRF3:BAX inducing apoptosis (PubMed:[25609812](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25609812) target="_blank">25609812). Key transcription factor regulating the IFN response during SARS-CoV-2 infection (PubMed:[33440148](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33440148) target="_blank">33440148).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus Mitochondrion. Note=Shuttles between cytoplasmic and nuclear compartments, with export being the prevailing effect (PubMed:10805757, PubMed:35922005). When activated, IRF3 interaction with CREBBP prevents its export to the cytoplasm (PubMed:10805757). Recruited to mitochondria via TOMM70:HSP90AA1 upon Sendai virus infection (PubMed:25609812).

Tissue Location

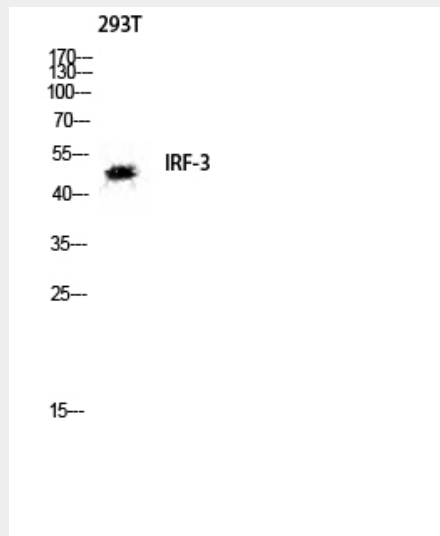
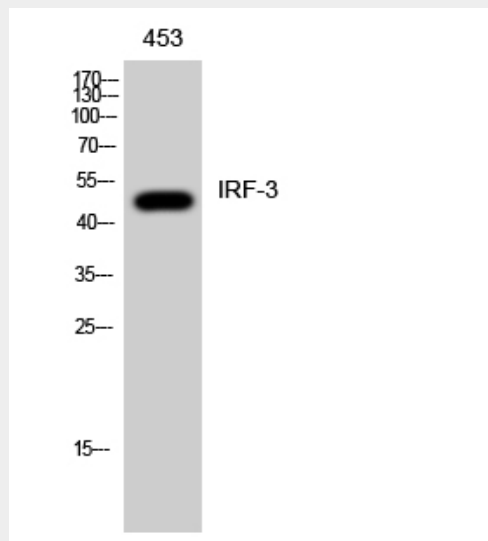
Expressed constitutively in a variety of tissues.

IRF-3 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

IRF-3 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



IRF-3 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Key transcriptional regulator of type I interferon (IFN)-dependent immune responses which plays a critical role in the innate immune response against DNA and RNA viruses. Regulates the transcription of type I IFN genes (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta) and IFN-stimulated genes (ISG) by binding to an interferon-stimulated response element (ISRE) in their promoters. Acts as a more potent activator of the IFN-beta (IFNB) gene than the IFN-alpha (IFNA) gene and plays a critical role in both the early and late phases of the IFNA/B gene induction. Found in an inactive form in the cytoplasm of uninfected cells and following viral infection, double-stranded RNA (dsRNA), or toll-like receptor (TLR) signaling, is phosphorylated by IKBKE and TBK1 kinases. This induces a conformational change, leading to its dimerization and nuclear localization and association with CREB binding protein (CREBBP) to form dsRNA-activated factor 1 (DRAF1), a complex which activates the transcription of the type I IFN and ISG genes. Can activate distinct gene expression programs in macrophages and can induce significant apoptosis in primary macrophages.