

**IFITM2 Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP73715**Specification****IFITM2 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q01629</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>

**IFITM2 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10581**Other Names**

IFITM2; Interferon-induced transmembrane protein 2; Dispanin subfamily A member 2c; DSPA2c; Interferon-inducible protein 1-8D

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. 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

**IFITM2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** IFITM2 ([HGNC:5413](#))**Function**

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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26354436" target="\_blank">26354436</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33563656" target="\_blank">33563656</a>). 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), hepatitis C virus (HCV) and vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26354436" target="\_blank">26354436</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33239446" target="\_blank">33239446</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33270927" target="\_blank">33270927</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33563656" target="\_blank">33563656</a>). Can inhibit: influenza virus hemagglutinin protein-mediated viral entry, MARV and EBOV GP1,2-mediated viral entry, SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV- 2 S protein-mediated viral entry and VSV G protein-mediated viral entry (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33563656" target="\_blank">33563656</a>)

target="\_blank">33563656</a>). Induces cell cycle arrest and mediates apoptosis by caspase activation and in p53-independent manner. In hepatocytes, IFITM proteins act in a coordinated manner to restrict HCV infection by targeting the endocytosed HCV virion for lysosomal degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26354436" target="\_blank">26354436</a>). IFITM2 and IFITM3 display anti-HCV activity that may complement the anti-HCV activity of IFITM1 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26354436" target="\_blank">26354436</a>).

### Cellular Location

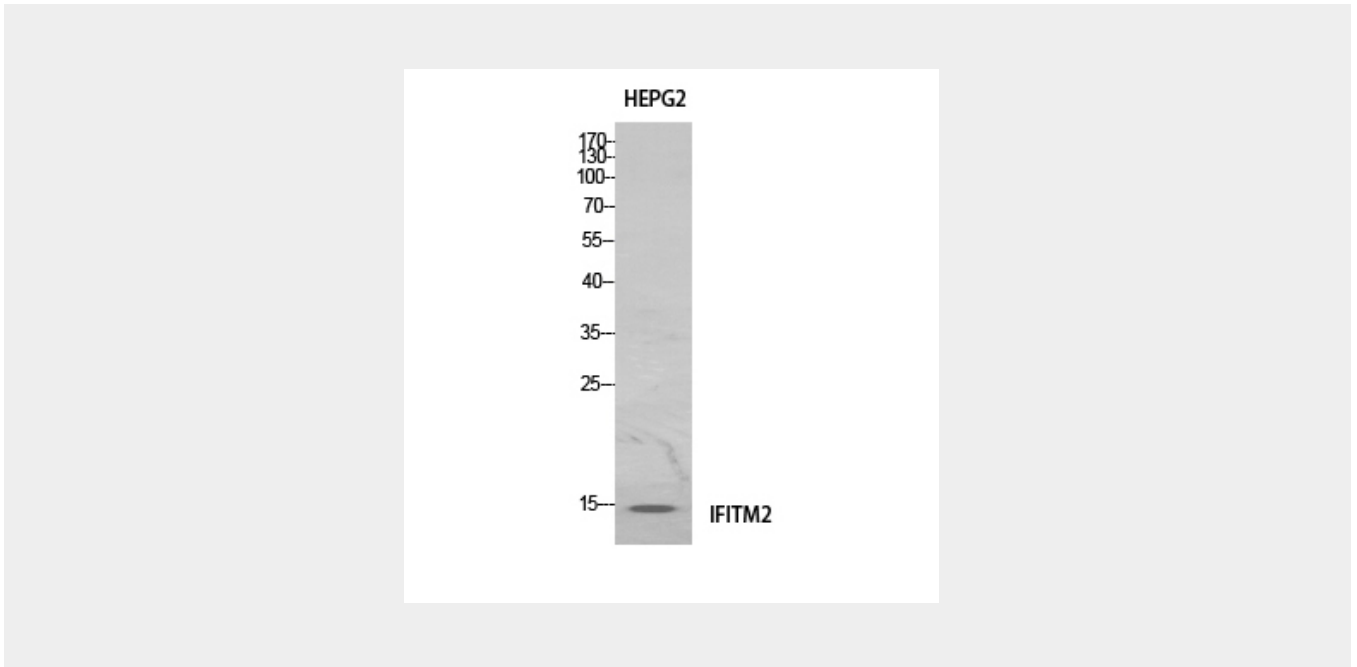
Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Lysosome membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Late endosome membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein

### IFITM2 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](#)

### IFITM2 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



### IFITM2 Polyclonal Antibody - 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 coronavirus (SARS-CoV), Marburg virus (MARV), Ebola virus (EBOV), Dengue virus (DENV), West Nile virus (WNV), human

immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) and vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV). Can inhibit: influenza virus hemagglutinin protein-mediated viral entry, MARV and EBOV GP1,2-mediated viral entry, SARS-CoV S protein-mediated viral entry and VSV G protein-mediated viral entry. Induces cell cycle arrest and mediates apoptosis by caspase activation and in p53-independent manner.