

IFI35 Antibody (N-term R30) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP11125a**Specification**

IFI35 Antibody (N-term R30) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P80217](#)**IFI35 Antibody (N-term R30) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 3430

Other Names

Interferon-induced 35 kDa protein, IFP 35, Ifi-35, IFI35, IFP35

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IFI35 Antibody (N-term R30) Blocking peptide - Protein InformationName IFI35 ([HGNC:5399](#))**Function**

Acts as a signaling pathway regulator involved in innate immune system response (PubMed: [26342464](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26342464), PubMed: [29038465](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29038465), PubMed: [29350881](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29350881)). In response to interferon IFN-alpha, associates in a complex with signaling pathway regulator NMI to regulate immune response; the complex formation prevents proteasome-mediated degradation of IFI35 and correlates with IFI35 dephosphorylation (PubMed: [10779520](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10779520), PubMed: [10950963](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10950963)). In complex with NMI, inhibits virus-triggered type I interferon/IFN-beta production (PubMed: [26342464](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26342464)). In complex with NMI, negatively regulates nuclear factor NF-kappa-B signaling by inhibiting the nuclear translocation, activation and transcription of the NF-kappa-B subunit p65/RELA, resulting in the inhibition of endothelial cell proliferation, migration and re-endothelialization of injured arteries (PubMed: [29350881](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29350881)). Beside its role as an intracellular signaling pathway regulator, also functions extracellularly as damage-associated molecular patterns (DAMPs) to promote inflammation when actively released by macrophage to the extracellular space during cell injury and pathogen invasion (PubMed:

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29038465" target="_blank">29038465). Macrophage-secreted IFI35 activates NF-kappa-B signaling in adjacent macrophages through Toll-like receptor 4/TLR4 activation, thereby inducing NF-kappa-B translocation from the cytoplasm into the nucleus which promotes the release of pro-inflammatory cytokines (PubMed:29038465).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Secreted Note=Cytoplasmic IFI35 localizes in punctate granular structures (PubMed:10950963). Nuclear localization increased is stimulated by IFN- alpha (PubMed:10950963, PubMed:8288566). Extracelullar following secretion by macrophage (PubMed:29038465)

Tissue Location

Expressed in a wide range of cell types, including fibroblasts, macrophages, and epithelial cells

IFI35 Antibody (N-term R30) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

IFI35 Antibody (N-term R30) Blocking peptide - Images

IFI35 Antibody (N-term R30) Blocking peptide - Background

Inhibins and activins inhibit and activate, respectively, the secretion of follitropin by the pituitary gland. Inhibins/activins are involved in regulating a number of diverse functions such as hypothalamic and pituitary hormone secretion, gonadal hormone secretion, germ cell development and maturation, erythroid differentiation, insulin secretion, nerve cell survival, embryonic axial development or bone growth, depending on their subunit composition. Inhibins appear to oppose the functions of activins.

IFI35 Antibody (N-term R30) Blocking peptide - References

Johnatty, S.E., et al. PLoS Genet. 6 (7), E1001016 (2010) :Wang, J., et al. J. Proteome Res. 7(9):3879-3889(2008)Tan, J., et al. J. Virol. 82(9):4275-4283(2008)Zhang, L., et al. Cell. Signal. 19(5):932-944(2007)Oh, J.H., et al. Mamm. Genome 16(12):942-954(2005)