IRF-6 Antibody



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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications: WB, IP	Reactivity: H	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 58, 60	Source: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #O14896	Entrez-Gene Id: 3664
Product Usage Information	Application			Dilution		
	Western Blotting			1:1000		
	Immunoprecipitation			1:100		

Storage Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at –

20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Specificity / Sensitivity IRF-6 Antibody recognizes endogenous levels of total IRF-6 protein.

Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology:

Monkey, Bovine, Dog

Source / Purification

Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Gly121 of human IRF-6 protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Background

Interferon regulatory factors (IRFs) comprise a family of transcription factors that function within the Jak/Stat pathway to regulate interferon (IFN) and IFN-inducible gene expression in response to viral infection (1). IRFs play an important role in pathogen defense, autoimmunity, lymphocyte development, cell growth, and susceptibility to transformation. The IRF family includes nine members: IRF-1, IRF-2, IRF-9/ISGF3Y, IRF-3, IRF-4 (Pip/LSIRF/ICSAT), IRF-5, IRF-6, IRF-7, and IRF-8/ICSBP. All IRF proteins share homology in their amino-terminal DNA-binding domains. IRF family members regulate transcription through interactions with proteins that share similar DNA-binding motifs, such as IFN-stimulated response elements (ISRE), IFN consensus sequences (ICS), and IFN regulatory elements (IRF-E) (2).

While IRF family members generally function in innate immune responses, IRF-6 has not been associated in that role. Original studies of IRF-6 found that mutation of the *IRF-6* gene caused Van der Woude Syndrome, an autosomal dominant disorder resulting in mouth abnormalities including cleft lip and palate (3). IRF-6 knockouts show a hyperproliferative epidermis that fails to undergo keratinocyte differentiation (4). IRF-6 has also been found to interact with the mammary tumor suppressor maspin, and like maspin is expressed in normal mammary epithelial but reduced or absent in breast carcinoma (5). Cellular proliferation may promote IRF-6 phosphorylation leading to its proteasomal dependent degradation (6).

Background References

- 1. Taniguchi, T. et al. (2001) Annu Rev Immunol 19, 623-55.
- 2. Honda, K. and Taniguchi, T. (2006) Nat Rev Immunol 6, 644-58.
- 3. Kondo, S. et al. (2002) Nat Genet 32, 285-9.
- 4. Richardson, R.J. et al. (2006) Nat Genet 38, 1329-34.
- 5. Bailey, C.M. et al. (2005) J Biol Chem 280, 34210-7.
- 6. Bailey, C.M. et al. (2008) Mol Cell Biol 28, 2235-43.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

WB: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation

3/23/24, 1:22 PM

Cross-Reactivity Key

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Limited Uses

IRF-6 Antibody (#6948) Datasheet Without Images Cell Signaling Technology

H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected

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