

ILF3 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00003609-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human ILF3 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human ILF3 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human ILF3 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — ILF3

Entrez GeneID	3609
GeneBank Accession#	ILF3
Gene Name	ILF3
Gene Alias	CBTF, DRBF, DRBP76, MMP4, MPHOSPH4, MPP4, NF-AT-90, NF110, NF90, NFAR, NFAR-1, NFAR2, TCP110, TCP80
Gene Description	interleukin enhancer binding factor 3, 90kDa
Omim ID	603182
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene encodes a double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) binding protein that complexes with other proteins, dsRNAs, small noncoding RNAs, and mRNAs to regulate gene expression and stabilize mRNAs. This protein was first discovered to be a subunit of the nuclear factor of activated T-cells (NFAT); a transcription factor required for T-cell expression of interleukin 2. NFAT is a heterodimer of 45 kDa and 90 kDa proteins, the larger of which is the product of this gene. These proteins have been shown to affect the redistribution of nuclear mRNA to the cytoplasm. Knockdown of NF45 or NF90 protein retards cell growth; possibly by inhibition of mRNA stabilization. In contrast, an isoform (NF110) of this gene that is predominantly restricted to the nucleus has only minor effects on cell growth when its levels are reduced. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms
Other Designations	M-phase phosphoprotein 4 double-stranded RNA-binding protein, 76 kD dsRNA binding protein NFAR-2/MPP4 interleukin enhancer binding factor 3 nuclear factor associated with dsRNA nuclear factor of activated T-cells, 90 kD translational control protein 80

Disease

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