ELK Biotechnology

NF90 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES3766

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	NF90 rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NF90. AA range:302-351
Specificity	NF90 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NF90 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Interleukin enhancer-binding factor 3
Gene Name	ILF3
Cellular localization	Nucleus, nucleolus . Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Localizes in the cytoplasm in response to viral infection. The unphosphorylated form is retained in the nucleus by ILF2. Phosphorylation at Thr-188 and Thr-315 causes the dissociation of ILF2 from the ILF2-ILF3 complex resulting in a cytoplasmic sequestration of ILF3. Localized in cytoplasmic mRNP granules containing untranslated mRNAs. .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	95kD
Human Gene ID	3609
Human Swiss-Prot Number	Q12906
Alternative Names	ILF3; DRBF; MPHOSPH4; NF90; Interleukin

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enhancer-binding factor 3; Double-stranded RNA-binding protein 76; DRBP76; M-phase phosphoprotein 4; MPP4;Nuclear factor associated with dsRNA; NFAR; Nuclear factor of activated T-cells 90 kDa; NF-AT-90; Translation

Background

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 (NF90, ILF3) forms a heterodimer with a 45 kDa transcription factor (NF45, ILF2) required for T-cell expression of interleukin 2. This complex has 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.[provided by RefSeq, Dec 2014],