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# IRF1 Protein (AA 1-325) (Strep Tag)



**Image** 



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#### Overview

Quantity:	1 mg
Target:	IRF1
Protein Characteristics:	AA 1-325
Origin:	Human
Source:	Tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum)
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This IRF1 protein is labelled with Strep Tag.
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), SDS-PAGE (SDS), ELISA

#### **Product Details**

#### Sequence:

MPITRMRMRP WLEMQINSNQ IPGLIWINKE EMIFQIPWKH AAKHGWDINK DACLFRSWAI
HTGRYKAGEK EPDPKTWKAN FRCAMNSLPD IEEVKDQSRN KGSSAVRVYR MLPPLTKNQR
KERKSKSSRD AKSKAKRKSC GDSSPDTFSD GLSSSTLPDD HSSYTVPGYM QDLEVEQALT
PALSPCAVSS TLPDWHIPVE VVPDSTSDLY NFQVSPMPST SEATTDEDEE GKLPEDIMKL
LEQSEWQPTN VDGKGYLLNE PGVQPTSVYG DFSCKEEPEI DSPGGDIGLS LQRVFTDLKN
MDATWLDSLL TPVRLPSIOA IPCAP

Sequence without tag. The proposed Strep-Tag is based on experience s with the expression system, a different complexity of the protein could make another tag necessary. In case you have a special request, please contact us.

#### Characteristics:

Key Benefits:

- Made in Germany from design to production by highly experienced protein experts.
- · Protein expressed with ALiCE® and purified by multi-step, protein-specific process to ensure

correct folding and modification.

- These proteins are normally active (enzymatically functional) as our customers have reported (not tested by us and not guaranteed).
- State-of-the-art algorithm used for plasmid design (Gene synthesis).

This protein is a **made-to-order protein** and will be made for the first time for your order. Our experts in the lab will ensure that you receive a correctly folded protein.

The big advantage of ordering our **made-to-order proteins** in comparison to ordering custom made proteins from other companies is that there is no financial obligation in case the protein cannot be expressed or purified.

#### Expression System:

- ALiCE®, our Almost Living Cell-Free Expression System is based on a lysate obtained from Nicotiana tabacum c.v.. This contains all the protein expression machinery needed to produce even the most difficult-to-express proteins, including those that require posttranslational modifications.
- During lysate production, the cell wall and other cellular components that are not required for
  protein production are removed, leaving only the protein production machinery and the
  mitochondria to drive the reaction. During our lysate completion steps, the additional
  components needed for protein production (amino acids, cofactors, etc.) are added to
  produce something that functions like a cell, but without the constraints of a living system all that's needed is the DNA that codes for the desired protein!

#### Concentration:

- The concentration of our recombinant proteins is measured using the absorbance at 280nm.
- The protein's absorbance will be measured in several dilutions and is measured against its specific reference buffer.
- We use the Expasy's ProtParam tool to determine the absorption coefficient of each protein.

#### Purification:

Two step purification of proteins expressed in Almost Living Cell-Free Expression System (ALiCE®):

- 1. In a first purification step, the protein is purified from the cleared cell lysate using StrepTag capture material. Eluate fractions are analyzed by SDS-PAGE.
- Protein containing fractions of the best purification are subjected to second purification step through size exclusion chromatography. Eluate fractions are analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western blot.

Purity:

>80 % as determined by SDS PAGE, Size Exclusion Chromatography and Western Blot.

#### **Product Details**

Endotoxin Level:	Low Endotoxin less than 1 EU/mg (< 0.1 ng/mg)
Grade:	Crystallography grade

#### **Target Details**

Target:	IRF1

Alternative Name: IRF1 (IRF1 Products)

Background:

Interferon regulatory factor 1 (IRF-1), FUNCTION: Transcriptional regulator which displays a remarkable functional diversity in the regulation of cellular responses (PubMed:15226432, PubMed:15509808, PubMed:17516545, PubMed:17942705, PubMed:18497060, PubMed:19404407, PubMed:19851330, PubMed:22367195, PubMed:32385160). Regulates transcription of IFN and IFN-inducible genes, host response to viral and bacterial infections, regulation of many genes expressed during hematopoiesis, inflammation, immune responses and cell proliferation and differentiation, regulation of the cell cycle and induction of growth arrest and programmed cell death following DNA damage (PubMed:15226432, PubMed:15509808, PubMed:17516545, PubMed:17942705, PubMed:18497060, PubMed:19404407, PubMed:19851330, PubMed:22367195). Stimulates both innate and acquired immune responses through the activation of specific target genes and can act as a transcriptional activator and repressor regulating target genes by binding to an interferonstimulated response element (ISRE) in their promoters (PubMed:15226432, PubMed:15509808, PubMed:17516545, PubMed:17942705, PubMed:18497060, PubMed:19404407, PubMed:19851330, PubMed:21389130, PubMed:22367195). Competes with the transcriptional repressor ZBED2 for binding to a common consensus sequence in gene promoters (PubMed:32385160). Its target genes for transcriptional activation activity include: genes involved in anti-viral response, such as IFN-alpha/beta, RIGI, TNFSF10/TRAIL, ZBP1, OAS1/2, PIAS1/GBP, EIF2AK2/PKR and RSAD2/viperin, antibacterial response, such as GBP2, GBP5 and NOS2/INOS, anti-proliferative response, such as p53/TP53, LOX and CDKN1A, apoptosis, such as BBC3/PUMA, CASP1, CASP7 and CASP8, immune response, such as IL7, IL12A/B and IL15, PTGS2/COX2 and CYBB, DNA damage responses and DNA repair, such as POLQ/POLH, MHC class I expression, such as TAP1, PSMB9/LMP2, PSME1/PA28A, PSME2/PA28B and B2M and MHC class II expression, such as CIITA, metabolic enzymes, such as ACOD1/IRG1 (PubMed:15226432, PubMed:15509808, PubMed:17516545, PubMed:17942705, PubMed:18497060, PubMed:19404407, PubMed:19851330, PubMed:22367195). Represses genes involved in anti-proliferative response, such as BIRC5/survivin, CCNB1, CCNE1, CDK1, CDK2 and CDK4 and in immune response, such as FOXP3, IL4, ANXA2 and TLR4

(PubMed:18641303, PubMed:22200613). Stimulates p53/TP53-dependent transcription through enhanced recruitment of EP300 leading to increased acetylation of p53/TP53 (PubMed:15509808, PubMed:18084608). Plays an important role in immune response directly affecting NK maturation and activity, macrophage production of IL12, Th1 development and maturation of CD8+ T-cells (PubMed:11244049, PubMed:11846971, PubMed:11846974, PubMed:16932750). Also implicated in the differentiation and maturation of dendritic cells and in the suppression of regulatory T (Treg) cells development (PubMed:11244049, PubMed:11846971, PubMed:11846974, PubMed:16932750). Acts as a tumor suppressor and plays a role not only in antagonism of tumor cell growth but also in stimulating an immune response against tumor cells (PubMed:20049431). {ECO:0000269|PubMed:15226432, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15509808, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17516545, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17942705, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18084608, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18497060, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18641303, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19404407, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19851330, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21389130, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22200613, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22367195, ECO:0000269|PubMed:32385160, ECO:0000303|PubMed:11244049, ECO:0000303|PubMed:11846971, ECO:0000303|PubMed:11846974, ECO:0000303|PubMed:16932750, ECO:0000303|PubMed:20049431}.

Molecular Weight:

36.5 kDa

UniProt:

P10914

Pathways:

Interferon-gamma Pathway, Response to Growth Hormone Stimulus, Positive Regulation of Immune Effector Process, Hepatitis C, Autophagy

### **Application Details**

Application Notes:

In addition to the applications listed above we expect the protein to work for functional studies as well. As the protein has not been tested for functional studies yet we cannot offer a guarantee though.

Comment:

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During lysate production, the cell wall and other cellular components that are not required for protein production are removed, leaving only the protein production machinery and the

## **Application Details**

mitochondria to drive the reaction. During our lysate completion steps, the additional components needed for protein production (amino acids, cofactors, etc.) are added to produce something that functions like a cell, but without the constraints of a living system - all that's needed is the DNA that codes for the desired protein!

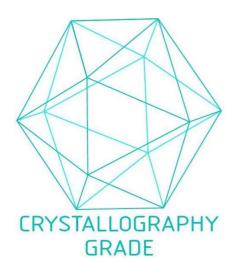
Restrictions:

For Research Use only

# Handling

Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	The buffer composition is at the discretion of the manufacturer. If you have a special request, please contact us.
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -80°C.
Expiry Date:	Unlimited (if stored properly)

## **Images**



**Image 1.** "Crystallography Grade" protein due to multi-step, protein-specific purification process