abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-MDA5 antibody ab4544

3 References 2 Images

Overview

Product name Anti-MDA5 antibody

Description Goat polyclonal to MDA5

Host species Goat

Tested applications Suitable for: IHC-P, Flow Cyt

Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Immunogen Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human MDA5 aa 2-14 (N terminal).

Sequence:

SNGYSTDENFRYL-C

(Peptide available as ab23050)

Run BLAST with
Run BLAST with

Positive control IHC-P: Human pancreas tissue. Flow Cyt: K562 cells.

General notes

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years.

Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets

your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be

found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw

cycles.

Storage buffer pH: 7.3

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide

Constituents: Tris buffered saline, 0.5% BSA

Purity Immunogen affinity purified

Purification notes Purified from goat serum by ammonium sulphate precipitation followed by antigen affinity

chromatography using the immunizing peptide.

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Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab4544 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P		Use a concentration of 10 µg/ml. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval via the microwave method before commencing with IHC staining protocol.
Flow Cyt		Use a concentration of 10 µg/ml.

Target

Function

RNA helicase that, through its ATP-dependent unwinding of RNA, may function to promote message degradation by specific RNases. Seems to have growth suppressive properties. Involved in innate immune defense against viruses. Upon interaction with intracellular dsRNA produced during viral replication, triggers a transduction cascade involving MAVS/IPS1, which results in the activation of NF-kappa-B, IRF3 and IRF7 and the induction of the expression of antiviral cytokines such as IFN-beta and RANTES (CCL5). ATPase activity is specifically induced by dsRNA. Essential for the production of interferons in response to picornaviruses.

Tissue specificity

Widely expressed, at a low level. Expression is detected at slightly highest levels in placenta, pancreas and spleen and at barely levels in detectable brain, testis and lung.

Involvement in disease

Genetic variation in IFIH1 is associated with diabetes mellitus insulin-dependent type 19 (IDDM19) [MIM:610155]. A multifactorial disorder of glucose homeostasis that is characterized by susceptibility to ketoacidosis in the absence of insulin therapy. Clinical fetaures are polydipsia, polyphagia and polyuria which result from hyperglycemia-induced osmotic diuresis and secondary thirst. These derangements result in long-term complications that affect the eyes, kidneys, nerves, and blood vessels.

Note=IFIH1 is the CADM-140 autoantigen, involved in clinically amyopathic dermatomyositis (CADM). This is a chronic inflammatory disorder that shows typical skin manifestations of dermatomyositis but has no or little evidence of clinical myositis. Anti-CADM-140 antibodies appear to be specific to dermatomyositis, especially CADM. Patients with anti-CADM-140 antibodies frequently develop life-threatening acute progressive interstitial lung disease (ILD).

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the helicase family. Contains 2 CARD domains.

Contains 1 helicase ATP-binding domain.

Contains 1 helicase C-terminal domain.

Post-translational modifications

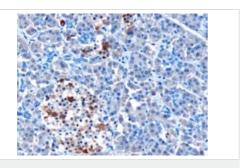
During apoptosis, processed into 3 cleavage products. The helicase-containing fragment, once liberated from the CARD domains, translocate from the cytoplasm to the nucleus. The processed

protein significantly sensitizes cells to DNA degradation.

Cellular localization

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. May be found in the nucleus, during apoptosis.

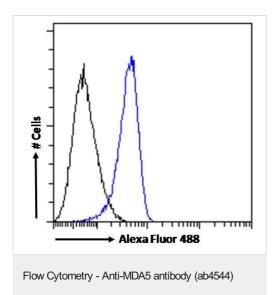
Images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Anti-MDA5 antibody (ab4544)

ab4544 (10ug/ml) staining human MDA5 in human pancreas by immunohistochemistry using paraffin embedded tissue. Microwaved antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH9, HRP-staining.

ab4544 shows strong cytoplasmic staining of some cells in the islets of Langerhans.



Flow cytometric analysis of paraformaldehyde fixed K562 cells (blue line), permeabilized with 0.5% Triton. Primary incubation 1hr (10 μ g/ml) followed by Alexa Fluor 488[®] secondary antibody (1 μ g/ml).

IgG control: Non-immunized goat IgG (black line) followed by Alexa Fluor 488[®] secondary antibody.

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