

Product datasheet

Anti-ILF1 antibody ab52795

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-ILF1 antibody
Description	Mouse polyclonal to ILF1
Host species	Mouse
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human Predicted to work with: Mouse 
Immunogen	Vector coding for a partial recombinant fusion protein, corresponding to internal sequence amino acids 158-257 of Human ILF1. Target sequence used to make the antibody:SSEKREKQEA SESPVKAVQP HISPLTINIP DTMAHLISPL PSPTGTISAA NSCPSSPRGA GSSGYKVGRV MPSDLNLMAD NSQPENEKEA SGGDSPKDDDS. Run BLAST with ExPASy Run BLAST with NCBI

General notes

This antibody was raised by a genetic immunization technique. Genetic immunization can be used to generate antibodies by directly delivering antigen-coding DNA into the animal, rather than injecting a protein or peptide (Tang et al. PubMed: 1545867; Chambers and Johnston PubMed 12910245; Barry and Johnston PubMed: 9234514). The animal's cells produce the protein, which stimulates the animal's immune system to produce antibodies against that particular protein. A vector coding for a partial fusion protein was used for genetic immunisation of a mouse and the resulting serum was tested in Western blot against an *E.coli* lysate containing that partial fusion protein. Genetic immunization offers enormous advantages over the traditional protein-based immunization method. DNA is faster, cheaper and easier to produce and can be produced by standard techniques readily amenable to automation. Furthermore, the antibodies generated by genetic immunization are usually of superior quality with regard to specificity, affinity and recognizing the native protein.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	Constituents: 50% Glycerol, Whole serum
Purity	Whole antiserum
Primary antibody notes	This antibody was raised by a genetic immunization technique. Genetic immunization can be

used to generate antibodies by directly delivering antigen-coding DNA into the animal, rather than injecting a protein or peptide (Tang et al. PubMed: 1545867; Chambers and Johnston PubMed 12910245; Barry and Johnston PubMed: 9234514). The animal's cells produce the protein, which stimulates the animal's immune system to produce antibodies against that particular protein. A vector coding for a partial fusion protein was used for genetic immunisation of a mouse and the resulting serum was tested in Western blot against an *E.coli* lysate containing that partial fusion protein. Genetic immunization offers enormous advantages over the traditional protein-based immunization method. DNA is faster, cheaper and easier to produce and can be produced by standard techniques readily amenable to automation. Furthermore, the antibodies generated by genetic immunization are usually of superior quality with regard to specificity, affinity and recognizing the native protein.

Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab52795 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
WB		1/1000. Predicted molecular weight: 69 kDa. This antibody has been tested in Western blot against an <i>E.coli</i> lysate containing the partial recombinant fusion protein used as an immunogen. We have no data on detection of endogenous protein.

Target

Function Recognizes the core sequence 5'-TAAACA-3'. Binds to NFAT-like motifs (purine-rich) in the IL2 promoter. Also binds to HIV-1 long terminal repeat. May be involved in both positive and negative regulation of important viral and cellular promoter elements.

Tissue specificity Expressed in both lymphoid and non-lymphoid cells.

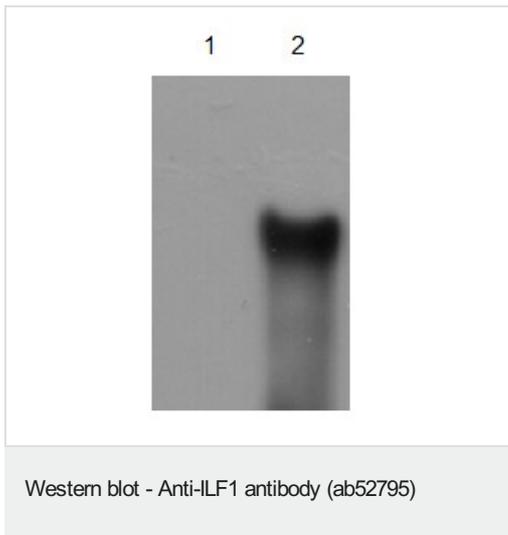
Sequence similarities Contains 1 FHA domain.
Contains 1 fork-head DNA-binding domain.

Domain The C-terminal part of the DNA-binding domain may contribute to DNA recognition specificity.

Post-translational modifications Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.

Cellular localization Nucleus.

Images



All lanes : Anti-ILF1 antibody (ab52795) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1 : a total protein extract from E coli with 50ng to 100 ng of a tagged fusion protein of an irrelevant antigen

Lane 2 : a total protein extract from E coli with 50ng to 500ng of the antigen (tagged fusion protein)

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.

Secondary

All lanes : Rabbit anti-mouse IgG + IgM, (H+L) horseradish peroxidase conjugated, at 1/5000 dilution

Predicted band size: 69 kDa

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