

Product datasheet

info@arigobio.com

ARG59496 anti-MAVS antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes MAVS

Tested Reactivity Hu, Ms, Rat

Tested Application ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB

Host Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Target Name MAVS

Species Human

Immunogen Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 1-65 of Human MAVS (NP_065797.2).

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names IPS1; IPS-1; Mitochondrial antiviral-signaling protein; Virus-induced-signaling adapter; VISA; CARDIF;

Cardif; Interferon beta promoter stimulator protein 1; MAVS; Putative NF-kappa-B-activating protein

031N; CARD adapter inducing interferon beta

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	Mouse liver and MCF7	
Observed Size	70 kDa	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw

cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol MAVS

Gene Full Name mitochondrial antiviral signaling protein

Background This gene encodes an intermediary protein necessary in the virus-triggered beta interferon signaling

pathways. It is required for activation of transcription factors which regulate expression of beta interferon and contributes to antiviral immunity. Multiple transcript variants encoding different

isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2011]

Function Required for innate immune defense against viruses. Acts downstream of DDX58/RIG-I and

IFIH1/MDA5, which detect intracellular dsRNA produced during viral replication, to coordinate pathways leading to the activation of NF-kappa-B, IRF3 and IRF7, and to the subsequent induction of antiviral cytokines such as IFN-beta and RANTES (CCL5). Peroxisomal and mitochondrial MAVS act sequentially to create an antiviral cellular state. Upon viral infection, peroxisomal MAVS induces the rapid interferon-independent expression of defense factors that provide short-term protection, whereas mitochondrial MAVS activates an interferon-dependent signaling pathway with delayed kinetics, which amplifies and stabilizes the antiviral response. May activate the same pathways following detection of extracellular dsRNA by TLR3. May protect cells from apoptosis. [UniProt]

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Calculated Mw 57 kDa

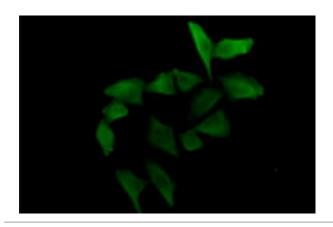
PTM Ubiquitinated (PubMed:19881509, PubMed:23087404). Undergoes 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination

catalyzed by ITCH; ITCH-dependent polyubiquitination is mediated by the interaction with PCBP2 and leads to MAVS/IPS1 proteasomal degradation (PubMed:19881509). Ubiquitinated by RNF125, leading to its degradation by the proteasome (PubMed:17460044). Undergoes 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitination

catalyzed by SMURF1 (PubMed:23087404). [UniProt]

Cellular Localization Mitochondrion outer membrane. Mitochondrion. Peroxisome. [UniProt]

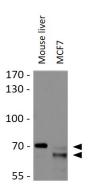
Images



ARG59496 anti-MAVS antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: U2OS cells stained with ARG59496 anti-MAVS antibody (green).

ARG59496 anti-MAVS antibody WB image



Western blot: 25 μg of Mouse liver and MCF7 cell lysate stained with ARG59496 anti-MAVS antibody at 1:1000 dilution.