MDA5 (Phospho Ser828) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP1797

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications
- WB

MW
- 113kD (Calculated)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human MDA5 ser828
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of MDA5 ser828 at Human, Mouse,Rat.The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):DEsTY

Target Information

Gene name IFIH1 MDA5 RH116

Protein Name MDA5 ser828

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	64135;	Q9BYX4;
Mouse	71586;	Q8R5F7;

Cellular Localization Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Mitochondrion . Upon viral RNA stimulation and ISGylation, translocates from cytosol to mitochondrion. May be found in the nucleus, during apoptosis.

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.

Function Disease:Genetic variation in IFIH1 is associated with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus 19 (IDDM19) [MIM:610155].,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.,induction:By IFN-beta and TNF-alpha.,miscellaneous:In HIV-1 infected HeLa-CD4 cells, overexpression of IFIH1 results in a great increase in the level of secreted viral p24 protein.,PTM: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.,sequence Caution:Contaminating sequence. Potential poly-A sequence.,similarity:Belongs to the helicase family.,similarity:Contains 1 helicase ATP-binding domain.,similarity:Contains 1 helicase C-terminal domain.,similarity:Contains 2 CARD domains.,subcellular location:May be found in the nucleus, during apoptosis.,subunit:Interacts with MAVS. Interacts with V protein of Simian virus 5, Human parainfluenza virus 2, Mumps virus, Sendai virus and Hendra virus. Binding to paramyxoviruses V proteins prevents IFN-beta induction, and the further establishment of an antiviral state.,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.,

Validation Data

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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