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Interferon-inducible protein (IFITM3) Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1153a

Product Information

Application	IHC-P-Leica, WB, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q01628
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	14632
Antigen Region	1-30

Additional Information

Gene ID	10410
Other Names	Interferon-induced transmembrane protein 3, Dispanin subfamily A member 2b, DSPA2b, Interferon-inducible protein 1-8U, IFITM3
Target/Specificity	This Interferon-inducible protein (IFITM3) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human Interferon-inducible protein (IFITM3).
Dilution	IHC-P-Leica~~1:100 WB~~1:1000 IF~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Interferon-inducible protein (IFITM3) Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	IFITM3 (HGNC:5414)
Function	IFN-induced antiviral protein which disrupts intracellular cholesterol homeostasis. Inhibits the entry of viruses to the host cell cytoplasm by preventing viral fusion with cholesterol depleted endosomes. May inactivate

new enveloped viruses which buds out of the infected cell, by letting them go out with a cholesterol depleted membrane. Active against multiple viruses, including influenza A virus, SARS coronaviruses (SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2), Marburg virus (MARV), Ebola virus (EBOV), Dengue virus (DNV), West Nile virus (WNV), human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1), hepatitis C virus (HCV) and vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) (PubMed:26354436, PubMed:33239446, PubMed:33270927). Can inhibit: influenza virus hemagglutinin protein-mediated viral entry, MARV and EBOV GP1,2-mediated viral entry, SARS- CoV and SARS-CoV-2 S protein-mediated viral entry and VSV G protein- mediated viral entry (PubMed:33270927). Plays a critical role in the structural stability and function of vacuolar ATPase (v-ATPase). Establishes physical contact with the v-ATPase of endosomes which is critical for proper clathrin localization and is also required for the function of the v-ATPase to lower the pH in phagocytic endosomes thus establishing an antiviral state. In hepatocytes, IFITM proteins act in a coordinated manner to restrict HCV infection by targeting the endocytosed HCV virion for lysosomal degradation (PubMed:26354436). IFITM2 and IFITM3 display anti-HCV activity that may complement the anti-HCV activity of IFITM1 by inhibiting the late stages of HCV entry, possibly in a coordinated manner by trapping the virion in the endosomal pathway and targeting it for degradation at the lysosome (PubMed:26354436). Exerts opposing activities on SARS-CoV-2, including amphipathicity-dependent restriction of virus at endosomes and amphipathicity-independent enhancement of infection at the plasma membrane (PubMed:33270927).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Late endosome membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Early endosome membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein Lysosome membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Note=Co-localizes with BRI3 isoform 1 at the perinuclear region.

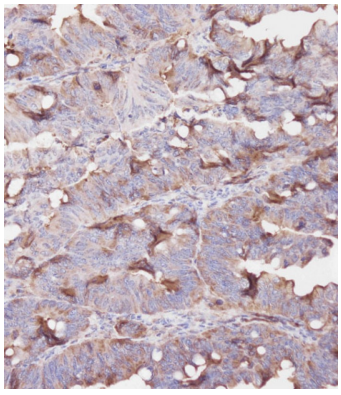
Background

The family of interferon-induced transmembrane protein (Ifitm/mil/fragilis) cell surface proteins may modulate cell adhesion and influence cell differentiation.

References

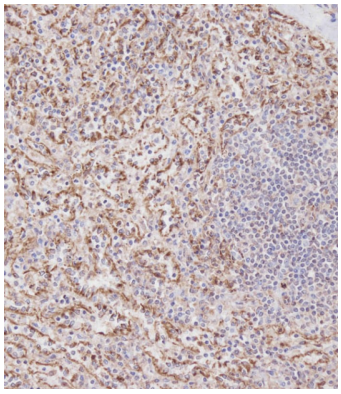
Tanaka,S.S., Dev. Cell 9 (6), 745-756 (2005)

Images

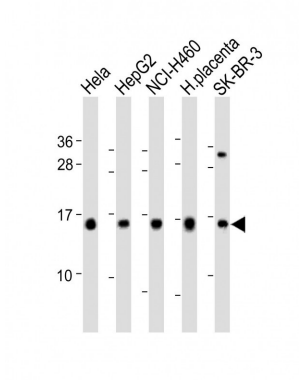


Immunohistochemical analysis of AP1153a on paraffin-embedded Human colon carcinoma tissue was performed on the Leica® BOND RXm. Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde at room temperature. Heat induced epitope retrieval was performed by EDTA buffer (pH9. 0). Samples were incubated with primary antibody(1:100) for 15min at room temperature. Leica Bond Polymer Refine Detection was used as the secondary antibody.

Immunohistochemical analysis of AP1153a on



paraffin-embedded Human spleen tissue was performed on the Leica® BOND RXm. Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde at room temperature. Heat induced epitope retrieval was performed by EDTA buffer (pH9. 0). Samples were incubated with primary antibody(1:100) for 15min at room temperature. Leica Bond Polymer Refine Detection was used as the secondary antibody.



All lanes : Anti-IFITM3 Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: Hela whole cell lysate Lane 2: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 3: NCI-H460 whole cell lysate Lane 4: Human placenta lysate Lane 5: SK-BR-3 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 15 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Citations

- Single-cell analysis of arthritogenic alphavirus-infected human synovial fibroblasts links low abundance of viral RNA to induction of innate immunity and arthralgia-associated gene expression
- Sulforaphane alters the acidification of the yeast vacuole
- Interferon-induced transmembrane protein 3 blocks fusion of sensitive but not resistant viruses by partitioning into virus-carrying endosomes.
- Interferon-induced Transmembrane Protein 1 restricts replication of virus that enter cells via the plasma membrane.
- The IFITMs Inhibit Zika Virus Replication.
- RIG-I Signaling Is Essential For Influenza B Virus-Induced Rapid Interferon Gene Expression.
- The CD225 domain of IFITM3 is required for both IFITM protein association and inhibition of influenza A virus and dengue virus replication.
- IFITM3 restricts the morbidity and mortality associated with influenza.
- IFITM3 inhibits influenza A virus infection by preventing cytosolic entry.
- The IFITM proteins mediate cellular resistance to influenza A H1N1 virus, West Nile virus, and dengue virus.