

DHX58 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP98936

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q96C10
Other Accession	Q96C10
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	76613
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human DHX58
Epitope Specificity	581-678/678
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the helicase family. Contains 1 helicase ATP-binding domain. Contains 1 helicase C-terminal domain.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	DHX58, is a 678 amino acid protein belonging to the helicase family. LGP2 acts as a negative regulator of host innate immune defense against viruses by binding dsRNA produced during viral replication. The repressor domain of LGP2 binds to RIG-I, a signaling protein involved in host defenses against hepatitis C virus (HCV). By preventing RIG-I multimerization, LGP2 negatively regulates RIG-I-mediated signaling. Localized to the cytoplasm, LGP2 contains one helicase ATP-binding domain and one helicase C-terminal domain.

Additional Information

Gene ID	79132
Other Names	D11LGP2; D11lgp2e; LGP2; RLR-3; B430001I08Rik; LPG2; RGD1310093; DHX58_HUMAN; DHX58; ATP-dependent helicase LGP2; Protein D11Lgp2 homolog; RIG-I-like receptor 3 (RLR-3); RIG-I-like receptor LGP2 (RLR); 3.6.4.13; DHX58_MOUSE; Protein D11Lgp2; DEXH-box helicase 58; DEXH (Asp-Glu-X-His) box polypeptide 58; RNA helicase LGP2
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	DHX58 (HGNC:29517)
Synonyms	D11LGP2E, LGP2
Function	Acts as a regulator of RIGI and IFIH1/MDA5 mediated antiviral signaling. Cannot initiate antiviral signaling as it lacks the CARD domain required for activating MAVS/IPS1-dependent signaling events. Can have both negative and positive regulatory functions related to RIGI and IFIH1/MDA5 signaling and this role in regulating signaling may be complex and could probably depend on characteristics of the infecting virus or target cells, or both. Its inhibitory action on RIG- I signaling may involve the following mechanisms: competition with RIGI for binding to the viral RNA, binding to RIGI and inhibiting its dimerization and interaction with MAVS/IPS1, competing with IKBKE in its binding to MAVS/IPS1 thereby inhibiting activation of interferon regulatory factor 3 (IRF3). Its positive regulatory role may involve unwinding or stripping nucleoproteins of viral RNA thereby facilitating their recognition by RIGI and IFIH1/MDA5. Involved in the innate immune response to various RNA viruses and some DNA viruses such as poxviruses and coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, and also to the bacterial pathogen <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> (PubMed:31256877). Can bind both ssRNA and dsRNA, with a higher affinity for dsRNA. Shows a preference to 5'-triphosphorylated RNA, although it can recognize RNA lacking a 5'-triphosphate.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm.
Tissue Location	Expressed in testis, nerve and spleen. Also expressed in the brain.

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