

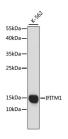
Tel:240-252-7368(USA) Fax: 240-252-7376(USA) techsupport@elabscience.com Website: www.elabscience.com

# **IFITM1 Polyclonal Antibody**

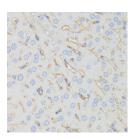
Catalog No.E-AB-65471ReactivityH,MStorageStore at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.HostRabbitApplicationsWB,IHCIsotypeIgG

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

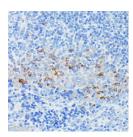
## **Images**



Western blot analysis of extracts of K-562 cells using IFITM1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Mouse liver using IFITM1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Mouse spleen using IFITM1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

## **Immunogen Information**

Immunogen A synthetic peptide of human IFITM1

(NP\_003632.3).

**GeneID** 8519 **Swissprot** P13164

Synonyms IFITM1,9-27,CD225,DSPA2a,IFI17,LEU13

#### **Product Information**

**Calculated MW** 13kDa **Observed MW** 17kDa

**Buffer** PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Purify** Affinity purification

**Dilution** WB 1:200-1:2000 IHC 1:50-1:200

## **Background**

Interferons (IFNs) are potential antitumor agents, as they exhibit antiproliferative and differentiating properties, in addition to functioning in the defense against microbial infections. IFN exposure induces the regulation of expression levels of cellular proteins that mediate the pleiotropic effects of interferons. These effects may be mediated by soluble factors or by cell-cell interactions involving specific membrane proteins. The IFITM family of proteins are transmembrane proteins so named because their expression is IFN-inducible. IFITM proteins have been found upregulated in human colorectal carcinomas. Both mouse IFITM1 (also known as CD225) and IFITM3 demonstrate expression on the cell surfaces of primordial germ cells in a developmentally-regulated manner. They presumably modulate cell adhesion and influence cell differentiation. IFITM1 activity is required for primordial germ cell transit, and IFITM1 acts as a repulsive molecule by repelling non-IFITM1-expressing primordial germ cells from the mesoderm into the endoderm.

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