

Rabbit anti-Human MAVS Polyclonal Antibody | anti-MAVS antibody

Anti-MAVS Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

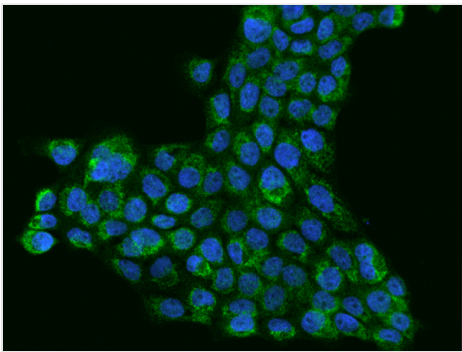
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA256022	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Immunohistochemistry

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

MAVS; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-MAVS Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; MAVS Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; mitochondrial antiviral signaling protein; Anti-CARDIF Antibody; Anti-IPS-1 Antibody; Anti-IPS1 Antibody; Anti-VISA Antibody; anti-MAVS antibody

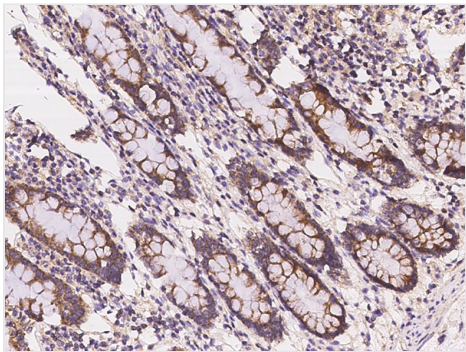
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human MAVS
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-MAVS antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human MAVS fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human MAVS fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



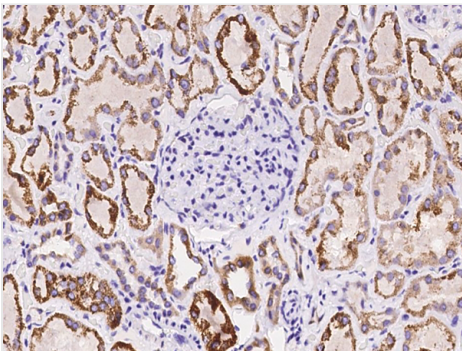
IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence staining of MAVS in A431 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human MAVS polyclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:100) at 4 degree C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Positive staining was localized to Cytoplasm.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human MAVS in human rectum with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human MAVS in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-MAVS antibody	MAVS, as a signal molecule, performs an essential function in the development of antiviral immune response. The molecule of MAVS consists of two domains: the N-terminal domain and the C-terminal domain. The N-terminal end of MAVS contains the caspase activation and recruitment domain (CARD). CARD is responsible for MAVS interaction with RIG-I and MDA-5, which act as cytosolic sensors detecting foreign viral genetic material in the host cell. After binding to viral RNA, RIG-I or MDA-5 activates MAVS and transmits the signal of IFN type I gene expression. The C-terminal transmembrane domain (TM) of MAVS anchors the protein to the outer mitochondrial membrane. MAVS localizes in the membrane of mitochondria and peroxisomes and mitochondrial-associated endoplasmic reticulum membranes. Structural and functional studies have revealed that MAVS activity relies on the formation of functional high molecular weight prion-like aggregates.
References	Zamorano Cuervo N, et al. (2018) Virus infection triggers mavs polymers of distinct molecular weight. Viruses 10 (2): 56.Wyzewski Z, et al. (2016) [mavs protein and its interactions with hepatitis a, b and c viruses]. Postepy Hig Med Dosw (Online) 70 14-24.Dai T, et al. (2018) Faf1 regulates antiviral immunity by inhibiting mavs but is antagonized by phosphorylation upon viral infection. Cell Host Microbe 24 (6): 776-790.e775.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.