

IRF-2 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-112233

BACKGROUND

Interferon regulatory factor-1 (IRF-1) and IRF-2 have been identified as novel DNA-binding factors that function as regulators of both type I interferon (interferon- α and - β) and interferon-inducible genes. The two factors are structurally related, particularly in their N-terminal regions, which confer DNA binding specificity. In addition, both bind to the same sequence within the promoters of interferon- α and interferon- β genes. IRF-1 functions as an activator of interferon transcription, while IRF-2 binds to the same *cis* elements and represses IRF-1 action. IRF-1 and IRF-2 have been reported to act in a mutually antagonistic manner in regulating cell growth; overexpression of the repressor IRF-2 leads to cell transformation while concomitant overexpression of IRF-1 causes reversion. IRF-1 and IRF-2 are members of a larger family of DNA binding proteins that includes IRF-3, IRF-4, IRF-5, IRF-6, IRF-7, ISGF-3 γ p48 (a component of the ISGF-3 complex) and IFN consensus sequence-binding protein (ICSBP).

REFERENCES

1. Fujita, T., et al. 1988. Evidence for a nuclear factor(s), IRF-1, mediating induction and silencing properties to human IFN- β gene regulatory elements. *EMBO J.* 7: 3397-3405.
2. Harada, H., et al. 1989. Structurally similar but functionally distinct factors, IRF-1 and IRF-2, bind to the same regulatory elements of IFN and IFN-inducible genes. *Cell* 58: 729-739.
3. Tanaka, N., et al. 1993. Recognition DNA sequence of interferon regulatory factor 1 (IRF-1) and IRF-2, regulators of cell growth and the interferon system. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 13: 4531-4538.
4. Yamamoto, H., et al. 1994. The oncogenic transcription factor IRF-2 possesses a transcriptional repression and latent activation domain. *Oncogene* 9: 1423-1428.
5. Tanaka, N., et al. 1994. Cellular commitment to oncogene-induced transformation or apoptosis is dependent on the transcription factor IRF-1. *Cell* 77: 829-839.
6. Darnell, J.E., Jr., et al. 1994. JAK-Stat pathways and transcriptional activation in response to IFNs and other extracellular signaling proteins. *Science* 264: 1415-1421.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: IRF2 (human) mapping to 4q35.1.

PRODUCT

IRF-2 (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human IRF-2 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

IRF-2 (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive IRF-2 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l per lane.

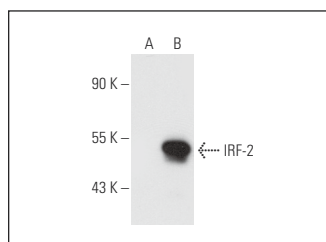
Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

IRF-2 (TQ-5): sc-101069 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced human IRF-2 expression in IRF-2 transfected 293T cells (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000).

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended:
1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

DATA



IRF-2 (TQ-5): sc-101069. Western blot analysis of IRF-2 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and human IRF-2 transfected: sc-112233 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.