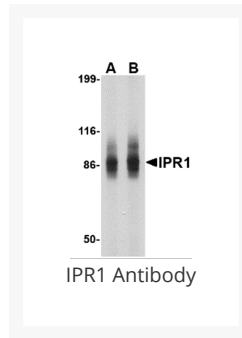




# IPR1 Antibody

Cat. No.: 4409



## Ψ Specifications

<b>HOST SPECIES:</b>	Rabbit
<b>SPECIES REACTIVITY:</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>IMMUNOGEN:</b>	IPR1 antibody was raised against a 16 amino acid synthetic peptide near the amino terminus of the human IPR1.  The immunogen is located within amino acids 70 - 120 of IPR1.
<b>TESTED APPLICATIONS:</b>	ELISA, WB
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>	Ipr1 antibody can be used for detection of Ipr1 by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL.  Antibody validated: Western Blot in human samples. All other applications and species not yet tested.
<b>POSITIVE CONTROL:</b>	1) Cat. No. 1221 - SW480 Cell Lysate

## Ψ Properties

<b>PURIFICATION:</b>	IPR1 Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
<b>CLONALITY:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>ISOTYPE:</b>	IgG

<b>CONJUGATE:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>PHYSICAL STATE:</b>	Liquid
<b>BUFFER:</b>	IPR1 Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>CONCENTRATION:</b>	1 mg/mL
<b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b>	IPR1 antibody can be stored at 4 °C for three months and -20 °C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

## Additional Info

<b>OFFICIAL SYMBOL:</b>	SP110
<b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b>	IPR1 Antibody: IPR1, VODI, IFI41, IFI75, Sp110 nuclear body protein, Speckled 110 kDa
<b>ACCESSION NO.:</b>	NP_004501
<b>PROTEIN GI NO.:</b>	190343008
<b>GENE ID:</b>	3431
<b>USER NOTE:</b>	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

## Background and References

<b>BACKGROUND:</b>	<p>IPR1 Antibody: Susceptibility to tuberculosis (TB) in mice has recently been attributed to the IPR1 gene. IPR1 is a member of the SP100/SP140 family of nuclear body proteins and encodes a leukocyte-specific nuclear body component. The protein can function as an activator of gene transcription and may serve as a nuclear hormone receptor coactivator. Alternative splicing has been observed for this gene and three transcript variants, encoding distinct isoforms, have been identified. SP110 is the closest homolog of the IPR1 protein in humans. The IPR1/Sp110 gene product might play a role in integrating signals generated by intracellular pathogens with mechanisms controlling innate immunity, cell death, and pathogenesis. IPR1/Sp110 is up-regulated after infection with <i>M. tuberculosis</i> and required by <i>Anaplasma phagocytophilum</i> for infection of human promyelocytic cells. Defects in Sp110 are a cause of severely impaired resistance to infection by <i>M. tuberculosis</i>.</p>
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	<p>1) Pan H, Yan BS, Rojas M, et al. Ipr1 gene mediates innate immunity to tuberculosis. <i>Nature</i> 2005; 434:767-72.</p> <p>2) Bloch DB, Nakajima A, Gulick T, et al. Sp110 localizes to the PML-Sp100 nuclear body and may function as a nuclear hormone receptor transcriptional coactivator. <i>Mol. Cell Biol.</i> 2000; 20:6138-46.</p> <p>3) De la Fuente J, Manzano-Roman R, Blouin EF, et al. Sp110 transcription is induced and required by <i>Anaplasma phagocytophilum</i> for infection of human promyelocytic cells. <i>BMC Infect. Dis.</i> 2007; 7:110.</p> <p>4) Tosh K, Campbell SJ, Fielding K, et al. Variants in the SP110 gene are associated with genetic susceptibility to tuberculosis in West Africa. <i>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.</i> 2006; 103:10364-8.</p>

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