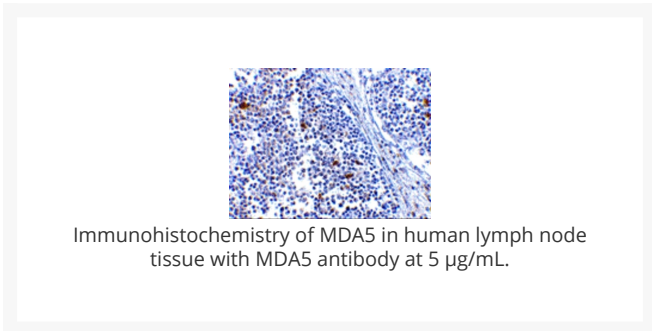
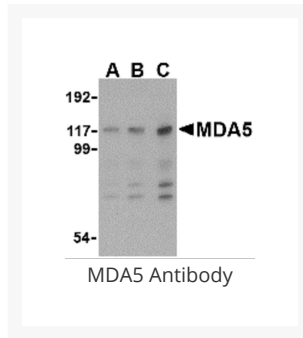




MDA5 Antibody

Cat. No.: 4039



Ψ Specifications

HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit
SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse
IMMUNOGEN:	MDA5 antibody was raised against a 16 amino acid synthetic peptide from near the center of human MDA5. The immunogen is located within amino acids 330 - 380 of MDA5.
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, IF, IHC-P, WB

APPLICATIONS:	MDA5 antibody can be used for detection of MDA5 by Western blot at 1 - 4 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL. Antibody validated: Western Blot in human samples; Immunohistochemistry in human samples and Immunofluorescence in human samples. All other applications and species not yet tested.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. 1224 - Daudi Cell Lysate
	2) Cat. No. 1369 - Human Lymph node Tissue Lysate
	3) Cat. No. 11-521 - Human Lymphoid Tissue Tissue Slide

Ψ Properties

PURIFICATION:	MDA5 Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	MDA5 Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	MDA5 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.

Ψ Additional Info

OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	IFIH1
ALTERNATE NAMES:	MDA5 Antibody: Hlcd, MDA5, MDA-5, RLR-2, IDDM19, RH116, Interferon-induced helicase C domain-containing protein 1, Clinically amyopathic dermatomyositis autoantigen 140 kDa, CADM-140 autoantigen
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_071451
PROTEIN GI NO.:	27886568
GENE ID:	64135
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

Ψ Background and References

BACKGROUND:	MDA5 Antibody: The innate immune system detects viral infection by recognizing various viral components and triggers antiviral responses. Like the toll-like receptor 3 (TLR3), the melanoma differentiation-associated protein 5 (MDA5) recognizes double-stranded (ds) RNA, a molecular pattern associated with viral infection. MDA5, a member of the DEAD/DEAH-box RNA helicase family, consists of an amino-terminal caspase recruitment domain (CARD) and a carboxyl-terminal RNA helicase domain similar to that of the related protein RIG-1. When stimulated by dsRNA, MDA5 recruits the adaptor protein VISA and ultimately causes the activation of IRF-3 and NF-κB. MDA5 and RIG-1 recognize different types of dsRNA, with MDA5 recognizing poly (I:C). MDA5-null mice were highly susceptible to infection with picornaviruses, which possess such sequences, demonstrating the importance of MDA5 in innate immunity.
REFERENCES:	1) Akira S, Uematsu S, and Takeuchi O. Pathogen recognition and innate immunity. Cell 2006; 124:783-801.
	2) Hiscott J, Nguyen T-LA, Arguello M, et al. Manipulation of the nuclear factor-kappaB pathway and the innate immune response by viruses. Oncogene 2006; 25:6844-67.
	3) Kang D, Gopalrishnan RV, Lin L, et al. Expression analysis and genomic characterization of human melanoma differentiation associated gene-5, mda-5: a novel type I interferon-responsive apoptosis-inducing gene. Oncogene 2004; 23:1789-800.
	4) Andrejeva J, Childs KS, Young DF, et al. The V proteins of the paramyxoviruses bind the IFN-inducible RNA helicase, mda-5, and inhibit its activation of the IFN-beta promoter. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 2004; 101:17264-9.

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