

INAVA RABBIT PAB

Cat.#: S218400

Product Name: Anti-INAVA Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Synonyms: Clorf106

UNIPROT ID: Q3KP66 (Gene Accession - BC106877)

Background: Expressed in peripheral macrophages and intestinal myeloid-derived cells, is required for optimal PRR (pattern recognition receptor)-induced signaling, cytokine secretion, and bacterial clearance. Upon stimulation of a broad range of PRRs (pattern recognition receptor) such as NOD2 or TLR2, TLR3, TLR4, TLR5, TLR7 and TLR9, associates with YWHAQ/14-3-3T, which in turn leads to the recruitment and activation of MAP kinases and NF-kappa-B signaling complexes that amplifies PRR-induced downstream signals and cytokine secretion (PubMed:28436939). In the intestine, regulates adherens junction stability by regulating the degradation of CYTH1 and CYTH2, probably acting as substrate cofactor for SCF E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complexes. Stabilizes adherens junctions by limiting CYTH1-dependent ARF6 activation (PubMed:29420262).

Immunogen: Fusion protein of human INAVA

Applications: ELISA, IHC

Recommended Dilutions: IHC: 50-300; ELISA: 5000-10000

Host Species: Rabbit

Clonality: Rabbit Polyclonal

Isotype: Immunogen-specific rabbit IgG

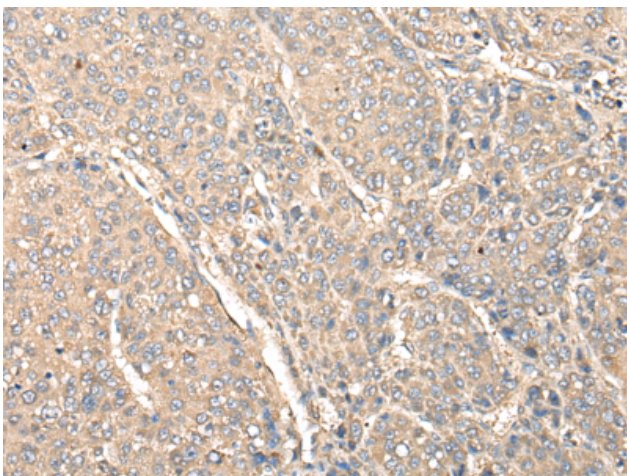
Purification: Antigen affinity purification

Species Reactivity: Human, Mouse

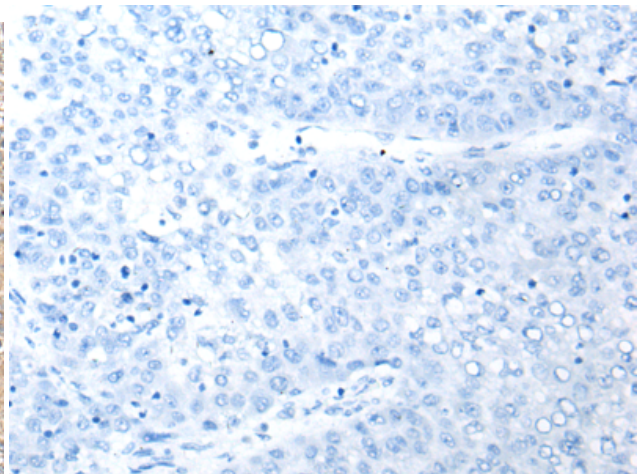
Constituents: PBS (without Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺), pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.05% Sodium Azide and 40% glycerol

Research Areas: Cell Biology

Storage & Shipping: Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin embedded Human liver cancer tissue using 218400 (INAVA Antibody) at a dilution of 1/80 (Cytoplasm and Cell membrane).



In comparison with the IHC on the left, the same paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue is first treated with the fusion protein and then with 218400 (Anti-INAVA Antibody) at dilution 1/80.

