# Anti-Phospho-IRF3 (S386) Antibody [SU03-28] ET1608-22

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|---|---|
| **Product Type:** | Recombinant Rabbit monoclonal IgG, primary antibodies |
| **Species reactivity:** | Human, Mouse |
| **Applications:** | WB, IF-Cell, IF-Tissue |
| **Molecular Wt:** | Predicted band size: 47 kDa |
| **Clone number:** | SU03-28 |

**Description:** Interferon regulatory factor 3, also known as IRF3, is an interferon regulatory factor. IRF3 is a member of the interferon regulatory transcription factor (IRF) family. IRF3 was originally discovered as a homolog of IRF1 and IRF2. IRF3 has been further characterized and shown to contain several functional domains including a nuclear export signal, a DNA-binding domain, a C-terminal IRF association domain and several regulatory phosphorylation sites. IRF3 is found in an inactive cytoplasmic form that upon serine/threonine phosphorylation forms a complex with CREBBP. The complex translocates into the nucleus for the transcriptional activation of interferons alpha and beta, and further interferon-induced genes.

**Immunogen:** Synthetic phospho-peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser386 of human IRF3.

**Positive control:** MCF7 treated with 100nM Calyculin A for 30 minutes whole cell lysate, NIH/3T3 treated with 100nM Calyculin A for 30 minutes cell lysate, MCF-7.

**Subcellular location:** Cytoplasm, Nucleus, Mitochondrion.

**Database links:** SwissProt: Q14653 Human | P70671 Mouse

**Recommended Dilutions:**

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| **WB** | 1:1,000 |
| **IF-Cell** | 1:50-1:200 |
| **IF-Tissue** | 1:50-1:200 |

**Storage Buffer:** 1*TBS (pH7.4), 0.05% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

**Storage Instruction:** Store at +4℃ after thawing. Aliquot store at -20℃ or -80℃. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

**Purity:** Protein A affinity purified.

## Images

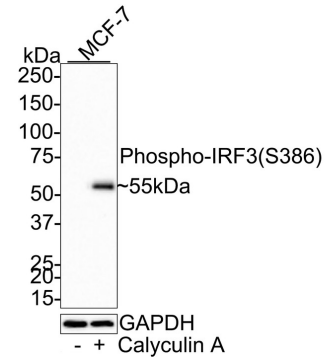


**Fig1:** Western blot analysis of Phospho-IRF3 (S386) on different lysates with Rabbit anti-Phospho-IRF3 (S386) antibody (ET1608-22) at 1/1,000 dilution.

Lane 1: MCF7 whole cell lysate
Lane 2: MCF7 treated with 100nM Calyculin A for 30 minutes whole cell lysate

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg/Lane.

Predicted band size: 47 kDa
Observed band size: 55 kDa

Exposure time: 5 minutes;

4-20% SDS-PAGE gel.

Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% NFDM/TBST for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (ET1608-22) at 1/1,000 dilution was used in 5% NFDM/TBST at room temperature for 2 hours. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1:200,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

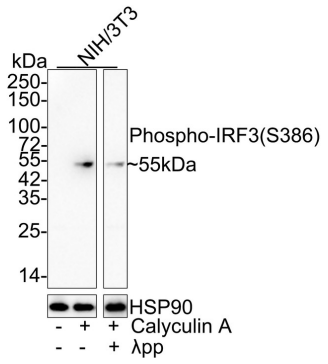


**Fig2:** Western blot analysis of Phospho-IRF3 (S386) on different lysates with Rabbit anti-Phospho-IRF3 (S386) antibody (ET1608-22) at 1/1,000 dilution.

Lane 1: NIH/3T3 cell lysate
Lane 2: NIH/3T3 treated with 100nM Calyculin A for 30 minutes cell lysate
Lane 3: NIH/3T3 treated with 100nM Calyculin A for 30 minutes cell lysate, then the membrane treated with λpp for 1 hour

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg/Lane.

Predicted band size: 47 kDa
Observed band size: 55 kDa

Exposure time: 1 minute 21 seconds;
4-20% SDS-PAGE gel.

Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% NFDM/TBST for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (ET1608-22) at 1/1,000 dilution was used in 5% NFDM/TBST at 4℃ overnight. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1/50,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

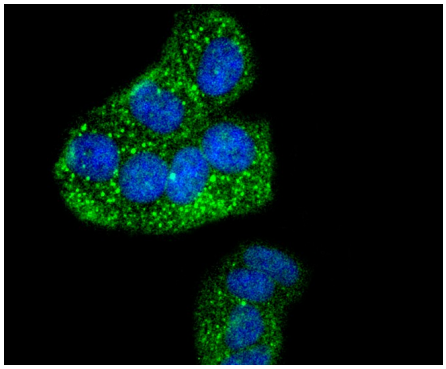

**Fig3:** ICC staining of Phospho-IRF3 (S386) in MCF-7 cells (green). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 1% Blocker BSA for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody (ET1608-22, 1/50) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).



## Background References

1. Al Hamrashdi M et al. Regulation of IRF3 activation in human antiviral signaling pathways. Biochem Pharmacol. 2022 Jun
2. Yan S et al. IRF3 reduces adipose thermogenesis via ISG15-mediated reprogramming of glycolysis. J Clin Invest. 2021 Apr