

**IRF-3 (phospho Ser385) Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP67812****Specification****IRF-3 (phospho Ser385) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | WB, IHC-P, IF          |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q14653</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human                  |
| Host              | Rabbit                 |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal             |

**IRF-3 (phospho Ser385) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3661**Other Names**

IRF3; Interferon regulatory factor 3; IRF-3

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IHC-P~~N/A

IF~~1:50~200

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**IRF-3 (phospho Ser385) Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** IRF3 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9803267, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:6118}**Function**

Key transcriptional regulator of type I interferon (IFN)- dependent immune responses which plays a critical role in the innate immune response against DNA and RNA viruses (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22394562" target="\_blank">22394562</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24049179" target="\_blank">24049179</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25636800" target="\_blank">25636800</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27302953" target="\_blank">27302953</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31340999" target="\_blank">31340999</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36603579" target="\_blank">36603579</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8524823" target="\_blank">8524823</a>). Regulates the transcription of type I IFN genes (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta) and IFN-stimulated genes (ISG) by binding to an interferon-stimulated response element (ISRE) in their promoters (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11846977" target="\_blank">11846977</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16846591" target="\_blank">16846591</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16846591" target="\_blank">16846591</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16846591" target="\_blank">16846591</a>).

[16979567](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16979567), PubMed: [20049431](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20049431), PubMed: [32972995](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32972995), PubMed: [36603579](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36603579), PubMed: [8524823](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8524823)). Acts as a more potent activator of the IFN-beta (IFNB) gene than the IFN-alpha (IFNA) gene and plays a critical role in both the early and late phases of the IFNA/B gene induction (PubMed: [16846591](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16846591), PubMed: [16979567](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16979567), PubMed: [20049431](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20049431), PubMed: [36603579](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36603579)). Found in an inactive form in the cytoplasm of uninfected cells and following viral infection, double-stranded RNA (dsRNA), or toll-like receptor (TLR) signaling, is phosphorylated by IKBKE and TBK1 kinases (PubMed: [22394562](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22394562), PubMed: [25636800](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25636800), PubMed: [27302953](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27302953), PubMed: [36603579](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36603579)). This induces a conformational change, leading to its dimerization and nuclear localization and association with CREB binding protein (CREBBP) to form dsRNA-activated factor 1 (DRAF1), a complex which activates the transcription of the type I IFN and ISG genes (PubMed: [16154084](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16154084), PubMed: [27302953](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27302953), PubMed: [33440148](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33440148), PubMed: [36603579](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36603579)). Can activate distinct gene expression programs in macrophages and can induce significant apoptosis in primary macrophages (PubMed: [16846591](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16846591)). In response to Sendai virus infection, is recruited by TOMM70:HSP90AA1 to mitochondrion and forms an apoptosis complex TOMM70:HSP90AA1:IRF3:BAX inducing apoptosis (PubMed: [25609812](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25609812)). Key transcription factor regulating the IFN response during SARS-CoV-2 infection (PubMed: [33440148](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33440148)).

### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus Mitochondrion. Note=Shuttles between cytoplasmic and nuclear compartments, with export being the prevailing effect (PubMed:10805757, PubMed:35922005). When activated, IRF3 interaction with CREBBP prevents its export to the cytoplasm (PubMed:10805757). Recruited to mitochondria via TOMM70:HSP90AA1 upon Sendai virus infection (PubMed:25609812).

### Tissue Location

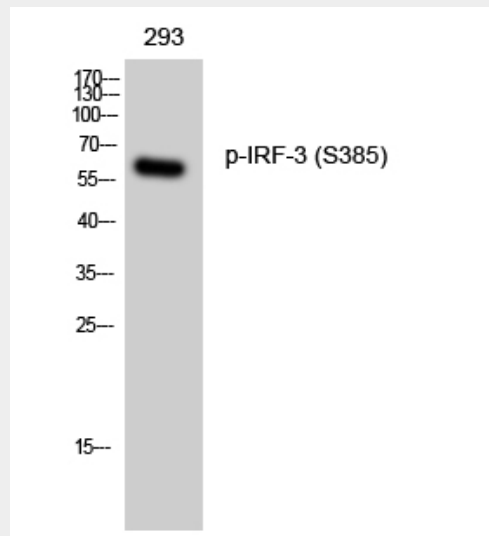
Expressed constitutively in a variety of tissues.

## IRF-3 (phospho Ser385) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### IRF-3 (phospho Ser385) Polyclonal Antibody - Images



### IRF-3 (phospho Ser385) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Key transcriptional regulator of type I interferon (IFN)-dependent immune responses which plays a critical role in the innate immune response against DNA and RNA viruses. Regulates the transcription of type I IFN genes (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta) and IFN-stimulated genes (ISG) by binding to an interferon-stimulated response element (ISRE) in their promoters. Acts as a more potent activator of the IFN-beta (IFNB) gene than the IFN-alpha (IFNA) gene and plays a critical role in both the early and late phases of the IFNA/B gene induction. Found in an inactive form in the cytoplasm of uninfected cells and following viral infection, double-stranded RNA (dsRNA), or toll-like receptor (TLR) signaling, is phosphorylated by IKKε and TBK1 kinases. This induces a conformational change, leading to its dimerization and nuclear localization and association with CREB binding protein (CREBBP) to form dsRNA-activated factor 1 (DRAF1), a complex which activates the transcription of the type I IFN and ISG genes. Can activate distinct gene expression programs in macrophages and can induce significant apoptosis in primary macrophages.