

Code No. 28137

**Anti-Human
RIG-I (CTD) Rabbit IgG Affinity Purify**Volume : 50 µg

Introduction : RIG-I (retinoic acid inducible gene-I) is one of cytoplasmic viral sensors which has a RNA helicase domain and it is believed to recognize virus-derived double-stranded RNA (dsRNA). It is considered that RIG-I normally exist as inactive form in cytoplasm and turns to active form when it recognizes dsRNA produced as a by-product of viral replication. And it is thought that active form of RIG-I exposes a signaling domain called CARD (caspase recruitment domain) which had been hidden by the steric hindrance and the downstream signaling is activated by interaction of the CARD with IPS-1 expressed on a mitochondria, eventually induces the activation of interferon gene. Thus, RIG-I is believed to play an important role in viral infection-induced signaling.

This antibody recognizes CTD (C terminal domain) of RIG-I and is able to detect RIG-I localized in avSGs (antiviral stress granules) that are genesis-induced in virus-infected cells.

Antigen : Synthetic peptide of CTD domain of human RIG-I (SQEKPKPVPDKENKKLLC)

Purification : Purified with antigen peptide

Form : Lyophilized product from PBS containing 1 % BSA and 0.05 % NaN₃

How to use : 0.5 mL deionized water will be added to the product (the conc. comes up 100 µg /mL)

Stability : Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 – 8 °C
: Solution, 2 years at –20 °C

Application : This antibody can be used for immunocytochemistry. The recommended concentration is about 1 µg/mL, however, the concentration should be optimized by each laboratory.
: This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of about 1 µg /mL.

Specificity : Cross-reacts with mouse.

Reference : 1. Onomoto K, Jogi M, Yoo JS, Narita R, Morimoto S, Takemura A, Sambhara S, Kawaguchi A, Osari S, Nagata K, Matsumiya T, Namiki H, Yoneyama M, Fujita T. Critical role of an antiviral stress granule containing RIG-I and PKR in viral detection and innate immunity. PLoS One. 2012;7(8):e43031.

Code No. 28137

**Anti-Human
RIG-I (CTD) Rabbit IgG Affinity Purify**Volume : 5 µg

Introduction : RIG-I (retinoic acid inducible gene-I) is one of cytoplasmic viral sensors which has a RNA helicase domain and it is believed to recognize virus-derived double-stranded RNA (dsRNA). It is considered that RIG-I normally exist as inactive form in cytoplasm and turns to active form when it recognizes dsRNA produced as a by-product of viral replication. And it is thought that active form of RIG-I exposes a signaling domain called CARD (caspase recruitment domain) which had been hidden by the steric hindrance and the downstream signaling is activated by interaction of the CARD with IPS-1 expressed on a mitochondria, eventually induces the activation of interferon gene. Thus, RIG-I is believed to play an important role in viral infection-induced signaling.

This antibody recognizes CTD (C terminal domain) of RIG-I and is able to detect RIG-I localized in avSGs (antiviral stress granules) that are genesis-induced in virus-infected cells.

Antigen : Synthetic peptide of CTD domain of human RIG-I (SQEKPKPVPDKENKKLLC)

Purification : Purified with antigen peptide

Form : Lyophilized product from PBS containing 1 % BSA and 0.05 % NaN₃

How to use : 50 µL deionized water will be added to the product (the conc. comes up 100 µg /mL)

Stability : Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 – 8 °C
: Solution, 2 years at –20 °C

Application : This antibody can be used for immunocytochemistry. The recommended concentration is about 1 µg/mL, however, the concentration should be optimized by each laboratory.
: This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of about 1 µg /mL.

Specificity : Cross-reacts with mouse.

Reference : 1. Onomoto K, Jogi M, Yoo JS, Narita R, Morimoto S, Takemura A, Sambhara S, Kawaguchi A, Osari S, Nagata K, Matsumiya T, Namiki H, Yoneyama M, Fujita T. Critical role of an antiviral stress granule containing RIG-I and PKR in viral detection and innate immunity. PLoS One. 2012;7(8):e43031.