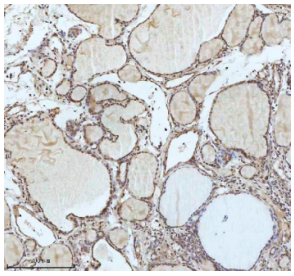
IRF2BPL Antibody / Interferon regulatory factor 2 binding protein-like (FY12129)

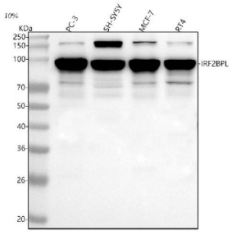
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY12129	Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 ug/ml	100 ug

Bulk quote request

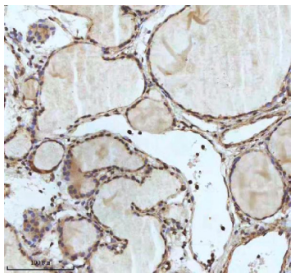
Availability	1-2 days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Lyophilized
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Buffer	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
UniProt	Q9H1B7
Applications	Western Blot : 0.25-0.5ug/ml Immunocytochemistry : 5ug/ml Immunohistochemistry : 2-5ug/ml Immunofluorescence : 5ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/million cells ELISA : 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This IRF2BPL antibody is available for research use only.



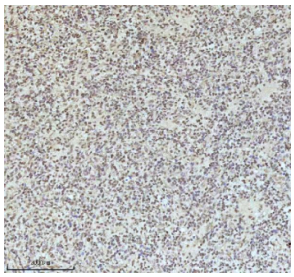
IHC analysis of IRF2BPL using anti-IRF2BPL antibody. IRF2BPL was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of follicles of human thyroid cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH 8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 ug/ml rabbit anti-IRF2BPL antibody overnight at 4oC. Peroxidase Conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37oC. The tissue section was developed using an HRP secondary and DAB substrate.



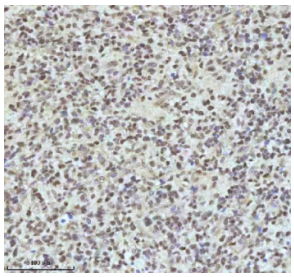
Western blot analysis of IRF2BPL using anti-IRF2BPL antibody. Lane 1: human PC-3 whole cell lysates, Lane 2: human SH-SY5Y whole cell lysates, Lane 3: human MCF-7whole cell lysates, Lane 4: human RT4 whole cell lysates. After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-IRF2BPL antibody at 0.25 ug/ml overnight at 4oC, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:5000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal was developed using enhanced chemiluminescent. The expected band size for IRF2BPL is at 83 kDa and is commonly observed at 83-93 kDa due to anomalous SDS-PAGE mobility from its composition



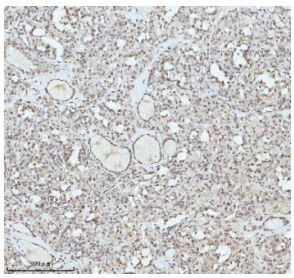
IHC analysis of IRF2BPL using anti-IRF2BPL antibody. IRF2BPL was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of follicles of human thyroid cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH 8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 ug/ml rabbit anti-IRF2BPL antibody overnight at 4oC. Peroxidase Conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37oC. The tissue section was developed using an HRP secondary and DAB substrate.



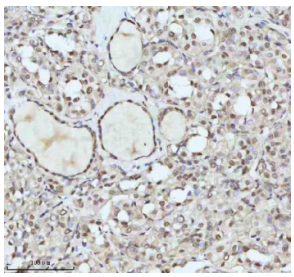
IHC analysis of IRF2BPL using anti-IRF2BPL antibody. IRF2BPL was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of follicles of human glioma tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH 8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 ug/ml rabbit anti-IRF2BPL antibody overnight at 4oC. Peroxidase Conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37oC. The tissue section was developed using an HRP secondary and DAB substrate.



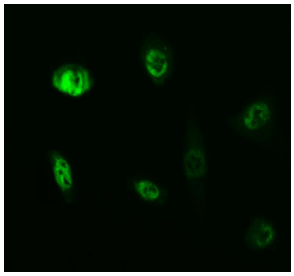
IHC analysis of IRF2BPL using anti-IRF2BPL antibody. IRF2BPL was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of follicles of human glioma tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH 8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 ug/ml rabbit anti-IRF2BPL antibody overnight at 4oC. Peroxidase Conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37oC. The tissue section was developed using an HRP secondary and DAB substrate.



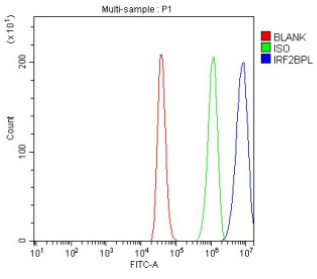
IHC analysis of IRF2BPL using anti-IRF2BPL antibody. IRF2BPL was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of follicles of human thyroid cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH 8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 ug/ml rabbit anti-IRF2BPL antibody overnight at 4oC. Peroxidase Conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37oC. The tissue section was developed using an HRP secondary and DAB substrate.



IHC analysis of IRF2BPL using anti-IRF2BPL antibody. IRF2BPL was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of follicles of human thyroid cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH 8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 ug/ml rabbit anti-IRF2BPL antibody overnight at 4oC. Peroxidase Conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37oC. The tissue section was developed using an HRP secondary and DAB substrate.



IF analysis of IRF2BPL using anti-IRF2BPL antibody (green). IRF2BPL was detected in an immunocytochemical section of TPC1 cells. Enzyme antigen retrieval was performed using IHC enzyme antigen retrieval reagent for 15 mins. The cells were blocked with 10% goat serum. And then incubated with 5 ug/ml rabbit anti-IRF2BPL antibody overnight at 4oC. DyLight 488 Conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody at 1:500 dilution and incubated for 30 minutes at 37oC. Visualize using a fluorescence microscope and filter sets appropriate for the label used.



Flow Cytometry analysis of HEL cells using anti-IRF2BPL antibody. Overlay histogram showing HEL cells stained with (Blue line). To facilitate intracellular staining, cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with permeabilization buffer. The cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum. And then incubated with rabbit anti-IRF2BPL antibody (1 ug/million cells) for 30 min at 20oC. DyLight 488 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (5-10 ug/million cells) was used as secondary antibody for 30 minutes at 20oC. Isotype control antibody (Green line) was rabbit IgG (1 ug/million cells) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Red line) was used as a blank control.

Description

IRF2BPL antibody detects Interferon regulatory factor 2 binding protein-like, encoded by the IRF2BPL gene on chromosome 14q24.23. IRF2BPL antibody is widely used to investigate this nuclear protein, which has roles in transcriptional regulation, neurodevelopment, and protein stability. IRF2BPL was originally identified due to similarity with IRF2BP family members, functioning as a transcriptional regulator through its C-terminal RING finger-like domain. Unlike IRF2BP1 and IRF2BP2, IRF2BPL is not limited to interferon signaling but participates in broader cellular pathways. The protein has been implicated in neuronal maintenance and synaptic integrity, and mutations in IRF2BPL are directly linked to neurological disorders including neurodevelopmental regression syndromes.

Structurally, IRF2BPL contains a coiled-coil N-terminal region for protein-protein interactions and a C-terminal RING-like zinc finger domain associated with ubiquitin ligase activity. These features suggest that IRF2BPL may act as a transcriptional repressor as well as a regulator of protein degradation pathways. Its ability to interact with transcription factors and chromatin remodelers positions it as a versatile nuclear protein. Animal studies demonstrate that loss of IRF2BPL impairs neuronal survival, while overexpression is toxic, highlighting the importance of tightly regulated protein levels.

Clinically, heterozygous mutations in IRF2BPL cause a progressive neurological disorder known as NEDAMSS (neurodevelopmental disorder with regression, abnormal movements, loss of speech, and seizures). Patients present with developmental regression, epilepsy, ataxia, and movement disorders. These phenotypes confirm the essential role of IRF2BPL in maintaining neuronal health. Beyond rare genetic disorders, IRF2BPL dysregulation may contribute to neurodegenerative diseases and cancer. Transcriptomic studies suggest altered expression in breast cancer and colorectal cancer, where its potential tumor suppressor role is being investigated. IRF2BPL antibody provides a key reagent to explore both developmental neurobiology and oncogenesis.

Experimentally, IRF2BPL antibody is applied in western blotting to detect its ~95 kDa band, in immunofluorescence to visualize nuclear localization, and in immunohistochemistry to analyze expression in brain and tumor tissue. Researchers use it to track protein levels in patient-derived cells, study subcellular distribution, and identify binding partners. NSJ Bioreagents offers IRF2BPL antibody as a validated tool to support investigations into neurogenetics, transcriptional control, and disease mechanisms.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the IRF2BPL antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

E.coli-derived human IRF2BPL recombinant protein (Position: R472-R721) was used as the immunogen for the IRF2BPL antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the IRF2BPL antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.