

## Product datasheet

# Human DDX58 peptide ab23038

### 概述

**产品名称** 人DDX58多肽

### 描述

**性质** Synthetic

### 氨基酸序列

**种属** Human

**序列** TLSVVGPHPKPCIL

**氨基酸** 97 to 110

### 技术指标

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab23038** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

**应用** Blocking

**形式** Liquid

### 制备和贮存

**稳定性和存储** Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

### 常规信息

**功能** Involved in innate immune defense against viruses. Upon interaction with intracellular dsRNA produced during viral replication, triggers a transduction cascade involving MAVS/IPS1, which results in the activation of NF-kappa-B, IRF3 and IRF7 and the induction of the expression of antiviral cytokines such as IFN-beta and RANTES (CCL5). Detects dsRNA produced from non-self dsDNA by RNA polymerase III, such as Epstein-Barr virus-encoded RNAs (EBERs). Essential for the production of interferons in response to RNA viruses including paramyxoviruses, influenza viruses, Japanese encephalitis virus and HCV.

**组织特异性** Present in vascular smooth cells (at protein level).

<b>序列相似性</b>	<p>Belongs to the helicase family.</p> <p>Contains 2 CARD domains.</p> <p>Contains 1 helicase ATP-binding domain.</p> <p>Contains 1 helicase C-terminal domain.</p>
<b>结构域</b>	<p>The repressor domain controls homomultimerization and interaction with MAVS.</p> <p>The helicase domain is responsible for dsRNA recognition.</p> <p>The 2 CARD domains are responsible for interaction with and signaling through MAVS.</p> <p>The second CARD domain is the primary site for 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination.</p>
<b>翻译后修饰</b>	<p>Isgylated. Conjugated to ubiquitin-like protein ISG15 upon IFN-beta stimulation.</p> <p>Ubiquitinated. Undergoes 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination. Lys-172 is the critical site for TRIM25-mediated ubiquitination, for MAVS binding and to induce anti-viral signal transduction. Lys-154, Lys-164 and Lys-172 are critical sites for RNF135-mediated ubiquitination. Deubiquitinated by CYLD, a protease that selectively cleaves 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitin chains.</p>
<b>细胞定位</b>	<p>Cytoplasm. Colocalized with TRIM25 at cytoplasmic perinuclear bodies.</p>

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