

RSAD2 rabbit pAb antibody

Catalog No :	Source:	Concentration :	Mol.Wt. (Da):
Applications A21070	WB,IHC,ELISA Rabbit	1 mg/ml	42170
Reactivity	Human		
Dilution	WB: 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100-1:300. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications.		
Storage	-20°C/1 year		
Specificity	RSAD2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of RSAD2 protein.		
Source / Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.		
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the N-terminal region of human RSAD2. AA range:21-70		
Uniprot No	Q8WVG1		
Alternative names	RSAD2; CIG5; Radical S-adenosyl methionine domain-containing protein 2; Cytomegalovirus-induced gene 5 protein; Viperin; Virus inhibitory protein, endoplasmic reticulum-associated, interferon-inducible		
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.		
Clonality	Polyclonal		
Isotype	IgG		
Conjugation			
Background	<p>cofactor: Binds 1 4Fe-4S cluster. The cluster is coordinated with 3 cysteines and an exchangeable S-adenosyl-L-methionine. function: Involved in antiviral defense. May impair virus budding by disrupting lipid rafts at the plasma membrane, a feature which is essential for the budding process of many viruses. Acts through binding with and inactivating FPPS, an enzyme involved in synthesis of cholesterol, farnesylated and geranylated proteins, ubiquinones dolichol and heme. Plays a major role in the cell antiviral state induced by type I and type II interferon. Displays antiviral effect against HIV-1 virus, hepatitis C virus, human cytomegalovirus, and aphaviruses, but not vesiculovirus. induction: By interferon type I, type II and LPS. Little or no induction by interferon gamma is observed in monocytic cell lines. Induced by infection with human cytomegalovirus (HCMV), hepatitis C virus, yellow fever virus and Sendai virus, presumably through type I interferon pathway. miscellaneous: Up-regulated in atherosclerosis. Latent viruses like HCMV may be involved in atherogenesis by initiating local inflammation. This may induce up-regulation of antiviral gene RSAD2, which modulates lipids synthesis, and thus could play a role in abnormal lipid accumulation leading to atherosclerosis. similarity: Belongs to the RSAD2 family. subcellular location: Probably associates with the cytosolic side of the endoplasmic reticulum. Infection with human cytomegalovirus (HCMV) causes relocation to the Golgi apparatus and to cytoplasmic vacuoles which also contain HCMV proteins glycoprotein B and pp28. subunit: Interacts with FPPS.</p>		

Product Images:**Application Key:**

WB-Western IP-Immunoprecipitation IHC-Immunohistochemistry ChIP-Chromatin Immunoprecipitation

IF-Immunofluorescence F-Flow Cytometry E-P-ELISA-Peptide

Species Cross-Reactivity Key:

H-Human M-Mouse R-Rat Hm-Hamster Mk-Monkey Vir-Virus Mi-Mink C-Chicken Dm-D. melanogaster

X-Xenopus Z-Zebrafish B-Bovine Dg-Dog Pg-Pig Sc-S. cerevisiae Ce-C. elegans Hr-Horse All-All

Species Expected

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