

产品名称: RSAD2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号: AP Rab17401



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	RSAD2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human,Rat,Mouse

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Unmodified
同种型 (Isotype)	IgG
克隆 (Clonality)	Polyclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name)	RSAD2 RSAD2; CIG5; Radical S-adenosyl methionine domain-containing protein 2;
别名 (Alternative Names)	Cytomegalovirus-induced gene 5 protein; Viperin; Virus inhibitory protein, endoplasmic reticulum-associated, interferon-inducible
基因 ID (Gene ID)	91543.0
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	Q8WXG1.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the N-terminal region of human RSAD2. AA range:21-70

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	42kDa

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研究背景 (Background)

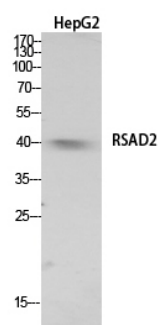
cofactor: Binds 1 4Fe-4S cluster. The cluster is coordinated with 3 cysteines and an exchangeable S-adenosyl-L-methionine., function: Involved in antiviral defense. May impair virus budding by disrupting lipid rafts at the plasma membrane, a feature which is essential for the budding process of many 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., 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.,

研究领域 (Research Area)

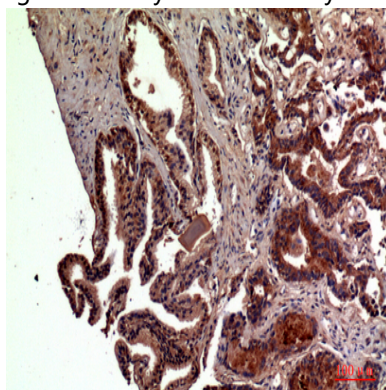
Microbiology; Interspecies Interaction; Host Virus Interaction; Immunology; Immune System Diseases; Antiviral Signaling

图片 (Image Data)

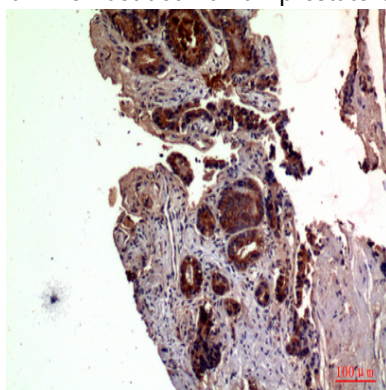
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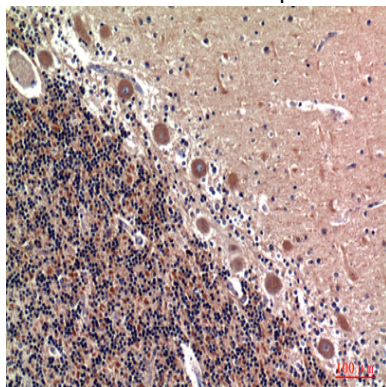
Western Blot analysis of HepG2 cells using RSAD2 Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-prostate-cancer, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-prostate-cancer, antibody was diluted at 1:100



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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .