

OAS2 (aa357-371) Antibody (internal region)
Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody
Catalog # AF4077a**Specification**

OAS2 (aa357-371) Antibody (internal region) - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P29728
Other Accession	NP_058197.2 , NP_002526.2 , 4939
Reactivity	Human
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	82431

OAS2 (aa357-371) Antibody (internal region) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 4939**Other Names**

2'-5'-oligoadenylate synthase 2, (2-5')oligo(A) synthase 2, 2-5A synthase 2, 2.7.7.84, p69 OAS / p71 OAS, p69OAS / p71OAS, OAS2

Format

0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

OAS2 (aa357-371) Antibody (internal region) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

OAS2 (aa357-371) Antibody (internal region) - Protein Information**Name** OAS2 ([HGNC:8087](#))**Function**

Interferon-induced, dsRNA-activated antiviral enzyme which plays a critical role in cellular innate antiviral response (PubMed:10464285, PubMed:9880569). Activated by detection of double stranded RNA (dsRNA): polymerizes higher oligomers of 2'-5'- oligoadenylates (2-5A) from ATP which then bind to the inactive monomeric form of ribonuclease L (RNASEL) leading to its dimerization and subsequent activation (PubMed:10464285)

target="_blank">10464285, PubMed:9880569, PubMed:11682059). Activation of RNASEL leads to degradation of cellular as well as viral RNA, resulting in the inhibition of protein synthesis, thus terminating viral replication (PubMed:10464285, PubMed:9880569). Can mediate the antiviral effect via the classical RNASEL-dependent pathway or an alternative antiviral pathway independent of RNASEL (PubMed:21142819). In addition, it may also play a role in other cellular processes such as apoptosis, cell growth, differentiation and gene regulation (PubMed:21142819). May act as a negative regulator of lactation, stopping lactation in virally infected mammary gland lobules, thereby preventing transmission of viruses to neonates (By similarity). Non-infected lobules would not be affected, allowing efficient pup feeding during infection (By similarity).

Cellular Location

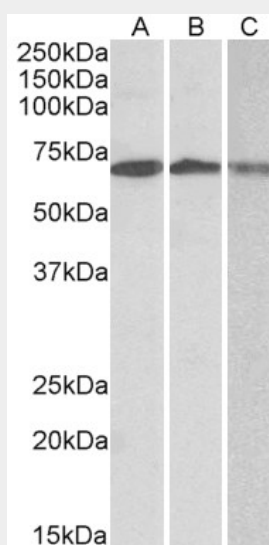
Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region

OAS2 (aa357-371) Antibody (internal region) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

OAS2 (aa357-371) Antibody (internal region) - Images



AF4077a (0.3 µg/ml) staining of Daudi (A), Jurkat (B) and K562 (C) lysates (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

OAS2 (aa357-371) Antibody (internal region) - Background

This antibody is expected to recognize reported isoform 1 (NP_058197.2) and isoform 2 (NP_002526.2).

OAS2 (aa357-371) Antibody (internal region) - References

Nucleotide oligomerization domain-2 interacts with 2'-5'-oligoadenylate synthetase type 2 and enhances RNase-L function in THP-1 cells. Dugan JW, Albor A, David L, Fowlkes J, Blackledge MT, Martin TM, Planck SR, Rosenzweig HL, Rosenbaum JT, Davey MP. Molecular immunology 2009 Dec 47 (2-3): 560-6. PMID: 19853919