
Product Name: RSAD2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab17401**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Rat,Mouse
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	42kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	RSAD2 RSAD2; CIG5; Radical S-adenosyl methionine domain-containing protein 2;
Alternative Names	Cytomegalovirus-induced gene 5 protein; Viperin; Virus inhibitory protein, endoplasmic reticulum-associated, interferon-inducible
Gene ID	91543.0
SwissProt ID	Q8WYG1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the N-terminal region of human RSAD2. AA range:21-70

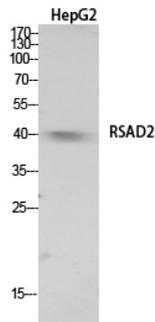
Background

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.,

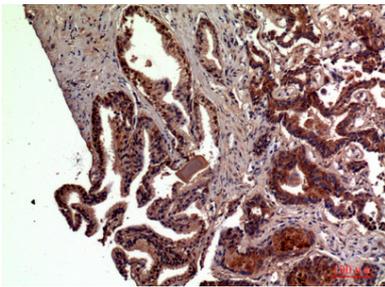
Research Area

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

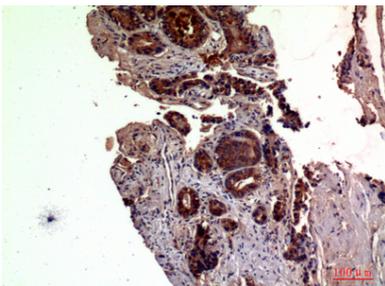
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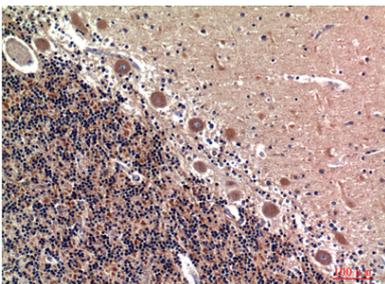
Western Blot analysis of HepG2 cells using RSAD2 Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



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



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