OAS1 mouse mAb

Catalog No	BYmab-18107
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	WB
Gene Name	OAS1 OIAS
Protein Name	2'-5'-oligoadenylate synthase 1 ((2-5')oligo(A) synthase 1) (2-5A synthase 1) (EC 2.7.7.-) (E18/E16) (p46/p42 OAS)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human OAS1
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of OAS1 at Human
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	44kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Mitochondrion . Nucleus . Microsome . Endoplasmic reticulum . Secreted . Associated with different subcellular fractions such as mitochondrial, nuclear, and rough/smooth microsomal fractions. .; [Isoform p46]: (Microbial infection) In SARS coronavirus-2/SARS-CoV-2 infected cells, prenylated form localizes to membranous perinuclear structures reminiscent of the endoplasmic reticulum rich in viral dsRNA which are SARS-CoV-2 replicative organelles. .; [Isoform p42]: (Microbial infection) In SARS coronavirus-2/SARS-CoV-2 infected cells, since its not prenylated, is diffusely localized and unable to initiate a detectable block to SARS-CoV-2 replication. .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in lungs.
Function	Interferon-induced, dsRNA-activated antiviral enzyme which plays a critical role in cellular innate antiviral response . In addition, it may also play a role in other cellular processes such as apoptosis, cell growth, differentiation and gene regulation. Synthesizes higher oligomers of 2'-5'-oligoadenylates (2-5A) from ATP

	which then bind to the inactive monomeric form of ribonuclease L (RNase L) leading to its dimerization and subsequent activation. Activation of RNase L leads to degradation of cellular as well as viral RNA, resulting in the inhibition of protein synthesis, thus terminating viral replication . Can mediate the antiviral effect via the classical RNase L-dependent pathway or an alternative antiviral pathway independent of RNase L. The secreted form displays antiviral effect against vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV), herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2), and encephalomyocard
Background	
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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