

OAS2 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP73719**Specification****OAS2 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P29728
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

OAS2 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 4939**Other Names**

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

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-1:300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IHC-P~~N/A

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

OAS2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** OAS2 ([HGNC:8087](#))**Function**

Interferon-induced, dsRNA-activated antiviral enzyme which plays a critical role in cellular innate antiviral response (PubMed:<[a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10464285" target="_blank">10464285a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9880569" target="_blank">9880569a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10464285" target="_blank">10464285a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11682059" target="_blank">11682059a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9880569" target="_blank">9880569a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10464285" target="_blank">10464285a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9880569" target="_blank">9880569](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10464285)

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

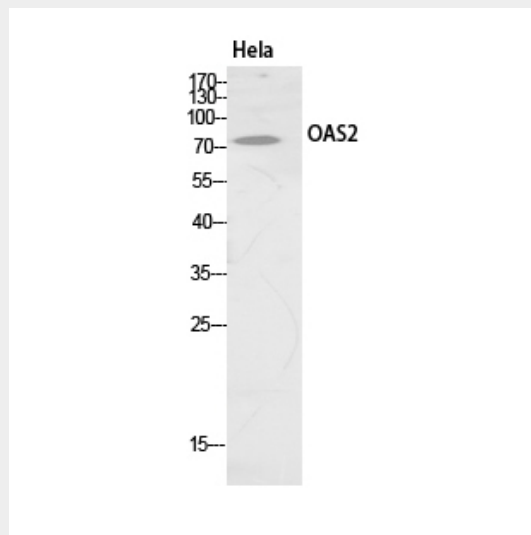
Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region

OAS2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

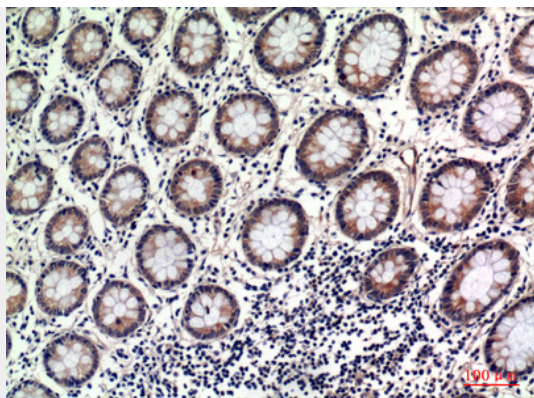
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

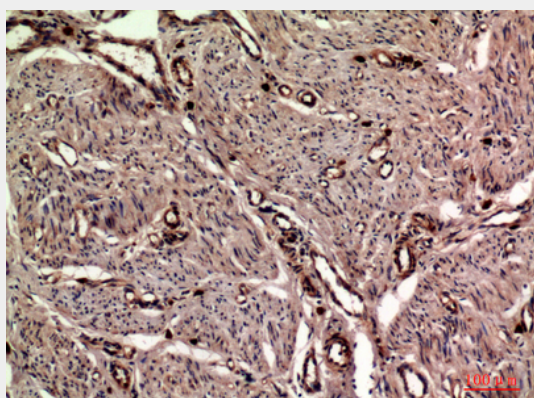
OAS2 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



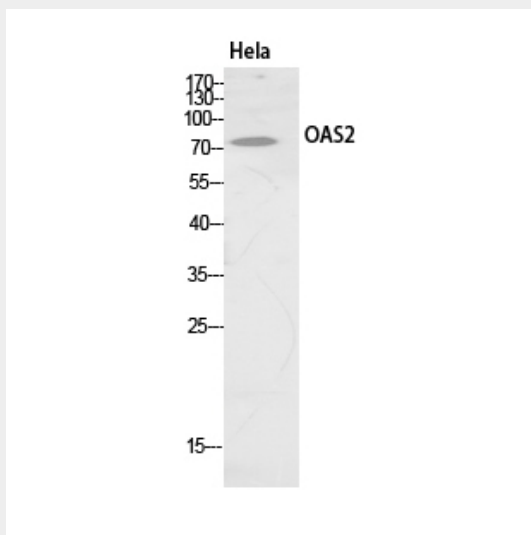
Western Blot analysis of HeLa cells using OAS2 Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



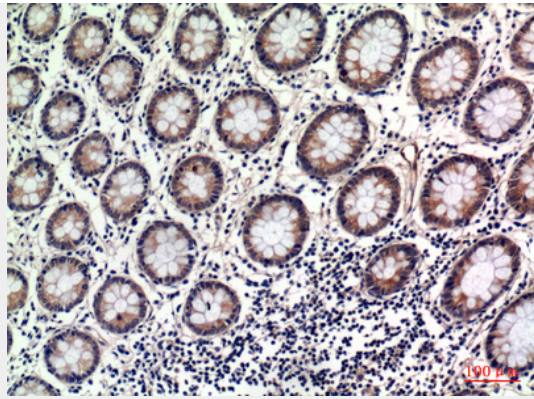
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-uterus, antibody was diluted at 1:100



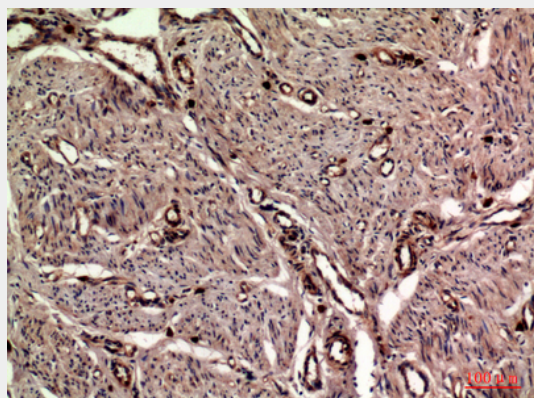
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-uterus, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Western Blot analysis of HeLa cells using OAS2 Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



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



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

OAS2 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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, 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).