10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

OASL Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6230a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q15646
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	59226
Antigen Region	484-514

Additional Information

Gene ID	8638
Other Names	2'-5'-oligoadenylate synthase-like protein, 2'-5'-OAS-related protein, 2'-5'-OAS-RP, 59 kDa 2'-5'-oligoadenylate synthase-like protein, Thyroid receptor-interacting protein 14, TR-interacting protein 14, TRIP-14, p59 OASL, p59OASL, OASL, TRIP14
Target/Specificity	This OASL antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 484-514 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human OASL.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	OASL Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	OASL
Synonyms	TRIP14
Function	Does not have 2'-5'-OAS activity, but can bind double- stranded RNA.

	Displays antiviral activity against encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) via an alternative antiviral pathway independent of RNase L.
Cellular Location	[Isoform p56]: Nucleus, nucleolus. Cytoplasm.
Tissue Location	Expressed in most tissues, with the highest levels in primary blood Leukocytes and other hematopoietic system tissues, colon, stomach and to some extent in testis

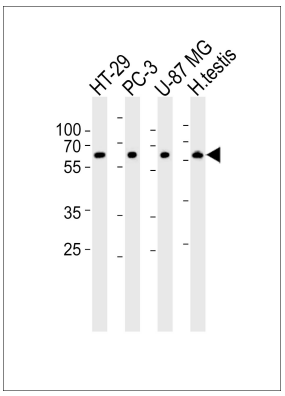
Background

2-prime,5-prime oligoadenylates (2-5As) bind to and activate RNase L, leading to degradation of RNA and inhibition of protein synthesis. 2-5As are produced by 2-5A synthetases (OASs), a highly-conserved family of interferon-induced enzymes. The predicted 514-amino acid human p59OASL (2-5A synthetases-like) protein shares a highly conserved N-terminal domain with other OASs. The C-terminal portion of p59OASL contains 2 ubiquitin-like domains. p59OASL is expressed in most tissues, with the highest levels in hematopoietic tissues, colon, and stomach.

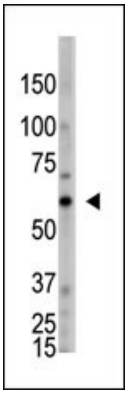
References

Hovnanian, A., et al., Genomics 56(3):362-363 (1999).
Rebouillat, D., et al., Eur. J. Biochem. 257(2):319-330 (1998).
Hartmann, R., et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 26(18):4121-4128 (1998).
Lee, J.W., et al., Mol. Endocrinol. 9(2):243-254 (1995).
Mackay, V., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 251(12):3716-3719 (1976).

Images

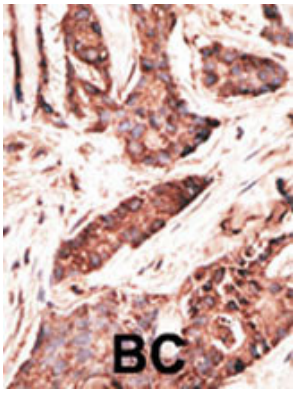


Western blot analysis of lysates from HT-29, PC-3, U-87 MG cell line and human testis tissue lysate(from left to right), using OASL Antibody T499(Cat. #AP6230a). AP6230a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.



The anti-OASL C-term Antibody (Cat.#AP6230a) is used in Western blot to detect OASL in HL60 lysate.

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer



tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

Citations

- 2',5'-Oligoadenylate synthetase-like gene highly induced by hepatitis C virus infection in human liver is inhibitory to viral replication in vitro.
- Simian virus 40 large T antigen induces IFN-stimulated genes through ATR kinase.
- Role of IRF4 in IFN-stimulated gene induction and maintenance of Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus latency in primary effusion lymphoma cells.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.