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[Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-Viperin antibody

Catalog Number: SL8718R

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	Viperin
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Viperin/RSAD2: 265-361/361
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 ICC/IF=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 ELISA=1:5000-10000 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	(predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep)
Predicted MW.:	42kDa
Subcellular Location:	cytoplasmic The cell membrane
Background:	RSAD2 is a 361 amino acid protein that is involved in antiviral defense against pathogens such as Hep C, Cytomegalovirus and HIV-1. Localized to the cytosolic side of the endoplasmic reticulum and relocated to the Golgi apparatus upon viral infection, RSAD2 is thought to prevent viral budding by disrupting lipid rafts at the plasma membrane and supporting the Interferon-induced antiviral state of the cell. Additionally, RSAD2 can bind to and inactivate FDPS (an enzyme that is crucial for the synthesis of cholesterol and geranylated and farnesylated proteins), thereby playing a role in lipid synthesis. Overexpression of RSAD2 leads to abnormal lipid accumulation

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	that is associated with atherosclerosis, a chronic inflammatory disease characterized by hardened arteries. **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. **Subunit:** Homodimer. Interacts with IRAK1 and TRAF6 (By similarity). Interacts with FPPS. Interacts with human cytomegalovirus/HHV-5 protein vMIA/UL37; this interaction results in RSAD2/viperin relocalization from the endoplasmic reticulum to the mitochondria. Interacts with HADHB. Interacts (via C-terminus) with VAPA/VAP33 (via C-terminus) and inhibits its interaction with hepatitis virus C (HCV) protein NS5A. **Subcellular Location:** Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Golgi apparatus. 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. **Similarity:** Belongs to the radical SAM superfamily. RSAD2 family. **Database links:** UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: Q8WXG1.1

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