

OAS1 Human

Description: OAS1 Human Recombinant fused with 20 amino acid His tag at N-terminus produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 384 amino acids (1-364 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 43.9kDa. The OAS1 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: ENPS-452

For research use only.

Synonyms: 2'-5'-oligoadenylate synthetase 1, (2-5')oligo(A) synthetase 1, 2-5A synthetase 1, p46/p42 OAS, E18/E16, OAS1, OIAS, IFI-4, OIASI.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MMDLRNTPAK SLDFIEDYL
LPDTCFRMQI NHAIDIICGF LKERCFRGSS YPVCVSKVVK GGSSGKGTTL RGRSDADLVV
FLSPLTTFQD QLNRRGEFIQ EIRRQLEACQ RERAFSVKFE VQAPRWGNPR ALSFVLSLQ
LGEGVEFDVL PAFDALGQLT GSYKPNPQIY VKLIEECTDL QKEGEFSTCF TELQRDFLKQ
RPTKLKSLIR LV

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The OAS1 solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 10% glycerol and 1mM DTT.

Stability:

OAS1 although stable 4°C for 4 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

OAS1 enzyme is a member of the 2,5-oligoadenylate synthetase family. OAS1 is induced by interferons and uses adenosine triphosphate in 2-specific nucleotidyl transfer reactions to synthesize 2,5-oligoadenylates (2-5As). These molecules in turn activate latent RNase L resulting in viral RNA degradation and the inhibition of viral replication. OAS1 may have a role in mediating resistance to virus infection, control of cell growth, differentiation, and apoptosis. OAS1 binds double-stranded RNA and polymerizes ATP into PPP (A2'P5'A)N oligomers, which activate the latent RNase L that, once activated, cleaves single-stranded RNAs. OAS1 gene mutations are linked to host susceptibility to viral infection. OAS1 gene polymorphisms are linked to the outcome of hepatitis C virus infection. Furthermore, OAS1 gene polymorphisms are linked to the susceptibility to severe acute respiratory syndrome.

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