

## anti- BST2 antibody

### Product Information

Catalog No.:	FNab00970
Size:	100µg
Form:	liquid
Purification:	Immunogen affinity purified
Purity:	≥95% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	polyclonal
Clone ID:	None
IsoType:	IgG
Storage:	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol pH 7.3, -20°C for 12 months (Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.)

### Background

IFN-induced antiviral host restriction factor which efficiently blocks the release of diverse mammalian enveloped viruses by directly tethering nascent virions to the membranes of infected cells. Acts as a direct physical tether, holding virions to the cell membrane and linking virions to each other. The tethered virions can be internalized by endocytosis and subsequently degraded or they can remain on the cell surface. In either case, their spread as cell-free virions is restricted. Its target viruses belong to diverse families, including retroviridae: human immunodeficiency virus type 1(HIV-1), human immunodeficiency virus type 2(HIV-2), simian immunodeficiency viruses(SIVs), equine infectious anemia virus(EIAV), feline immunodeficiency virus(FIV), prototype foamy virus(PFV), Mason-Pfizer monkey virus(MPMV), human T-cell leukemia virus type 1(HTLV-1), Rous sarcoma virus(RSV) and murine leukemia virus(MLV), flaviviridae: hepatitis C virus(HCV), filoviridae: ebola virus(EBOV) and marburg virus(MARV), arenaviridae: lassa virus(LASV) and machupo virus(MACV), herpesviridae: kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus(KSHV), rhabdoviridae: vesicular stomatitis virus(VSV), orthomyxoviridae: influenza A virus, and paramyxoviridae: nipah virus. Can inhibit cell surface proteolytic activity of MMP14 causing decreased activation of MMP15 which results in inhibition of cell growth and migration. Can stimulate signaling by LILRA4/ILT7 and consequently provide negative feedback to the production of IFN by plasmacytoid dendritic cells in response to viral infection. Plays a role in the organization of the subapical actin cytoskeleton in polarized epithelial cells. Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are both effective viral restriction factors but have differing antiviral and signaling activities. Isoform 2 is resistant to HIV-1 Vpu-mediated degradation and restricts

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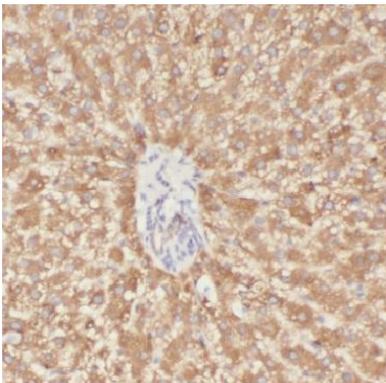
HIV-1 viral budding in the presence of Vpu. Isoform 1 acts as an activator of NF-kappa-B and this activity is inhibited by isoform 2.

### Immunogen information

Immunogen: bone marrow stromal cell antigen 2  
Synonyms: None  
Observed MW: 30-36 kDa  
UniprotID : Q10589

### Application

Reactivity: Human  
Tested Application: ELISA, WB, IHC, IF, FC  
Recommended dilution: WB: 1:500-1:2000; IHC: 1:20-1:200; IF: 1:20-1:200  
Image:



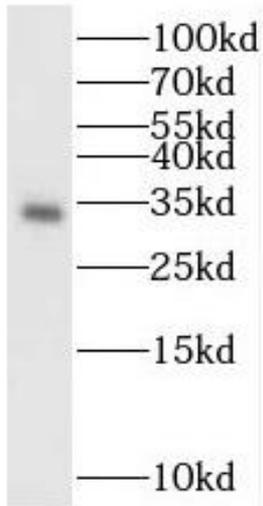
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human liver using FNab00970(BST2 antibody) at dilution of 1:50

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human heart tissue were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with FNab00970(BST2 antibody) at dilution of 1:1000