e at -20C	Viperin (D5T2X) Rabbit mAb	H.	Cell Signaling
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Applications: WB, IP	Reactivity: H	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 42	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #Q8WXG1	Entrez-Gene Id: 91543		
Product Usage Information	Ap We Imi	plication estern Blotting munoprecipitation			Dilution 1:1000 1:100			
Storage	Sup 0.02	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.						
Specificity / Sensitivity		Viperin (D5T2X) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total viperin protein.						
Source / Purification		Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Val270 of human viperin protein.						
Background		The antiviral protein viperin (RSAD2) is induced by viral infection, lipopolysaccharides (LPS), polyriboinosinic polyribocytidylic acid [poly(I:C)], and interferons (1,2). Viperin protein localizes to the ER and redistributes to the Golgi and then to lipid droplets following viral infection (1,3). Viruses are known to use lipid droplets for replication, and the localization of the antiviral viperin protein to these lipid droplets is likely part of a cellular mechanism to inhibit these pathogens (4). Research studies indicate that induction of viperin by HIV in human macrophages inhibits virus production, and that siRNA targeting viperin reduced the inhibition of HIV replication observed in poly(I:C) treated astrocytes (5,6). Additional research suggests that human cytomegalovirus (HCMV) co-opts viperin protein function, resulting in an interaction between viperin and the viral protein vMIA. This association leads to relocalization of viperin to mitochondria, resulting in disruption of ATP generation and the actin cytoskeleton, and increased viral infection (7). The viperin protein also contributes to innate immune signaling by recruiting IRAK1 ant TRAF6 to lipid droplets, which results in activation of IRF7 and induction of type I interferon (8).						
Background Refer	rences 1. C 2. S 3. H 4. H 5. N 6. R 7. S 8. S	hin, K.C. and Cressw evera, M. et al. (2006 linson, E.R. and Cress linson, E.R. and Cress lasr, N. et al. (2012) <i>E</i> livieccio, M.A. et al. (2 eo, J.Y. et al. (2011) aitoh, T. et al. (2011)	vell, P. (2001) Pr 5) J Biol Chem 2 sswell, P. (2009) sswell, P. (2009) 8lood 120, 778-8 2006) J Immuno Science 332, 10 Immunity 34, 35	oc Natl Acad Sci U S A 81, 26188-95. J Biol Chem 284, 4705- Proc Natl Acad Sci U S 88. I 177, 4735-41. 93-7. 52-63.	98, 15125-30. 12. A 106, 20452-7.			
Species Reactivity		Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).						
Western Blot Buff	er IMP0 0.1%	IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.						
Applications Key	WB	WB: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation						
Cross-Reactivity Key		H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected						
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information.

Viperin (D5T2X) Rabbit mAb (#13996) Datasheet Without Images Cell Signaling Technology

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