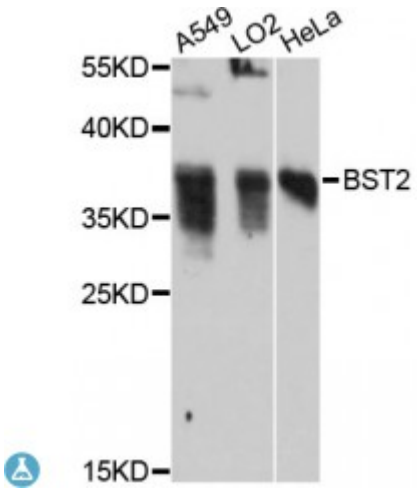
Anti-BST2 Antibody



Description	Bone marrow stromal cells are involved in the growth and development of B-cells. The specific function of the protein encoded by the bone marrow stromal cell antigen 2 is undetermined; however, this protein may play a role in pre-B-cell growth and in rheumatoid arthritis.

Model	STJ114200
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 49-161 of human BST2 (NP_004326.1).
Gene ID	684
Gene Symbol	BST2
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Predominantly expressed in liver, lung, heart and placenta, Lower levels in pancreas, kidney, skeletal muscle and brain, Overexpressed in multiple myeloma cells, Highly expressed during B-cell development, from pro-B precursors to plasma cells, Highly expressed on T-cells, monocytes, NK cells and dendritic cells (at protein level)
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Bone marrow stromal antigen 2 BST-2 HM1.24 antigen Tetherin CD antigen CD317

Molecular Weight	19.769 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:1119OMIM:600534Reactome:R-HSA-6798695
Alternative Names	Bone marrow stromal antigen 2 BST-2 HM1.24 antigen Tetherin CD antigen CD317
Function	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: kaposis 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 ,
Cellular Localization	Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network, Cell membrane,
Post-translational Modifications	Monoubiquitinated by KSHV E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase K5, leading to its targeting to late endosomes and degradation,