abcam

ab284864

Anti-OAS1 antibody [EPR24824-162] - BSA and Azide free

Recombinant | RabMAb | KO Validated

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Carrier free	Yes
Clone number	EPR24824-162
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	1.036 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ICC/IF

Not recommended

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-

Notes	-

IP

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information OAS1

Function

Interferon-induced, dsRNA-activated antiviral enzyme which plays a critical role in cellular innate antiviral response (PubMed:34581622). In addition, it may also play a role in other cellular processes such as apoptosis, cell growth, differentiation and gene regulation. Synthesizes higher oligomers of 2'-5'-oligoadenylates (2-5A) from ATP which then bind to the inactive monomeric form of ribonuclease L (RNase L) leading to its dimerization and subsequent activation. Activation of RNase L leads to degradation of cellular as well as viral RNA, resulting in the inhibition of protein synthesis, thus terminating viral replication (PubMed:34145065, PubMed:34581622, PubMed:40010341). Involved in intercellular immune signaling that limits local spread of RNA virus infection and protects against tumorigenesis (PubMed:40010341). Can generate high levels of 2',5'-oligoadenylates in transformed cells, targeting them to innate and adaptive immunesurveillance mechanisms (PubMed:40010341). Can mediate the antiviral effect via the classical RNase L-dependent pathway or an alternative antiviral pathway independent of RNase L. The secreted form displays antiviral effect against vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV), herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2), and encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV) and stimulates the alternative antiviral pathway independent of RNase L. Isoform p46. When prenylated at C-terminal, acts as a double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) sensor specifically targeted to membranous replicative organelles in SARS coronavirus-2/SARS-CoV-2 infected cells where it binds to dsRNA structures in the SARS-CoV-2 5'-UTR and initiates a potent block to SARS-CoV-2 replication. Recognizes short stretches of dsRNA and activates RNase L. The binding is remarkably specific, with two conserved stem loops in the SARS-CoV-2 5'-untranslated region (UTR) constituting the principal viral target (PubMed:34581622). The same mechanism is necessary to initiate a block to cardiovirus EMCV (PubMed:34581622). Isoform p42. Not prenylated at C-terminal,

is diffusely localized and unable to initiate a detectable block to SARS-CoV-2 replication.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C

Notes

ab284864 is the carrier-free version of ab272492.

Patented technology

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?

This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Conjugation ready

Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our conjugation kits for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with 1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

Compatibility

This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar® is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	The OAS1 protein also known as 2'-5'-oligoadenylate synthetase 1 plays an important role in the antiviral response of the body. It has a molecular mass of

	approximately 42 kDa. This protein is expressed in various tissues including the liver lungs and heart. OAS1 is part of a family of interferon-induced enzymes that synthesize 2'-5'-linked oligoadenylates which are important for cellular defense mechanisms against viral infections.
Biological function summary	The creation of 2'-5'-linked oligoadenylates by OAS1 is essential in activating RNase L an enzyme that degrades viral and cellular RNA to impede viral replication. OAS1 does not operate as part of a larger protein complex but functions independently to mediate antiviral activities. It has been observed that upon viral infection the levels of OAS1 increase enhancing the interferon response and cytokine signaling.
Pathways	OAS1 plays a significant role in the interferon signaling pathway and innate immune response pathways. Within these pathways OAS1 interacts with other proteins such as RNase L and is also associated with STAT1 a critical mediator of the cellular response to interferons. The function of OAS1 within these pathways highlights its importance in modulating immune responses to pathogens.
Associated diseases and disorders	OAS1 has been linked to conditions such as viral infections and autoimmune diseases. Its role in viral infections involves the detection and degradation of viral RNA thereby limiting viral proliferation. The interaction of OAS1 with RNase L is important in this process. In autoimmune disorders certain variants of OAS1 can alter immune function potentially contributing to abnormal immune responses and disease progression.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

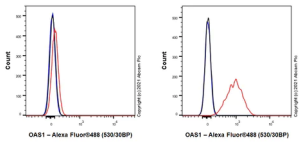
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:

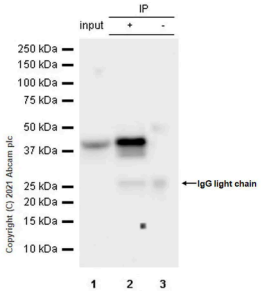
4 product images



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-OAS1 antibody [EPR24824-162] - BSA and Azide free (ab284864)

OAS1 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-OAS1 antibody

This data was developed using ab272492, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.Flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde fixed 90% methanol permeabilized 293T (Human embryonic kidney epithelial cell, left) / Daudi (Human Burkitt's lymphoma lymphoblast, right) cells labelling OAS1 with ab272492 at 1/50 dilution (1ug)/ red (Red) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) (Black) isotype control and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (Blue). A Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150081) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Negative control: 293T(PMID: 19923450).



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-OAS1 antibody [EPR24824-162] - BSA and Azide free (ab284864)

This data was developed using ab272492, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
OAS1 was immunoprecipitated from 0.35 mg NCI-H460 (human Large Cell Lung Cancer epithelial cell) whole cell lysate 10 ug with ab272492 at 1/30 dilution (2ug in 0.35mg lysates). Western blot was performed on the immunoprecipitate using ab272492 at 1/1000 dilution. VeriBlot for IP secondary antibody(HRP)(ab131366) was used at 1/5000 dilution.

Lane 1: NCI-H460 (human Large Cell Lung Cancer epithelial cell) whole cell lysate 10 ug

Lane 2: ab272492 IP in NCI-H460 whole cell lysate

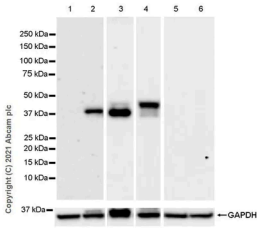
Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) instead of ab272492 in NCI-H460 whole cell lysate

Blocking and dilution buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Exposure time: 32 seconds

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-OAS1 antibody [EPR24824-162] (ab272492)

Predicted band size: 46 kDa



Western blot - Anti-OAS1 antibody [EPR24824-162] - BSA and Azide free (ab284864)

OAS1 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-OAS1 antibody

This data was developed using ab272492, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Blocking and diluting buffer and concentration: The molecular weight observed is consistent with what has been described in the literature (PMID: 25205466).

Negative control: LNCaP, 293T (PMID: 26997919).

Lane 1-2: 3 minutes Lane 3-6: 37 seconds

Exposure time:
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-OAS1 antibody [EPR24824-162] (ab272492) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Untreated HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate

Lane 2:
HeLa treated with /ml IFN alpha 1 for 16 hours, whole cell lysate 20

Lane 3:
NCI-H460 (human Large Cell Lu Cancer epithelial cell) whole cell lysate 20

Lane 4:
Daudi (human Burkitts lymphoma lymphoblast) whole cell lysate

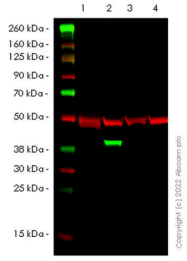
Lane 5:
LNCaP (human prostate carcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate

Lane 6:
293T (human embryonic kidney epithelial cell) whole cell lysate

Secondary

All lanes:
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ab97051) at 1/100000 dilution

Predicted band size: 46 kDa



Western blot - Anti-OAS1 antibody [EPR24824-162] - BSA and Azide free (ab284864)

OAS1 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-OAS1 antibody

Blocking buffer and concentration : Intercept® (TBS) Blocking Buffer diluted with an equal volume of 0.1% TBS Diluting buffer and concentration : Intercept® (TBS) Blocking Buffer diluted with an equal volume of 0.1% TBST Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Performed under reducing conditions. False colour image of Western blot: Anti-OAS1antibody [EPR24824-162] (ab272492) staining at 1/1000 dilution, shown in green; Mouse anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] (ab7291) loading control staining at 1/20000 dilution, shown in red. In Western blot, ab272492 was shown to bind specifically to OAS1. A band was observed at 42 kDa in wild-type HeLa cell lysates with no signal observed at this size in OAS1 knockout cell lysates (ab259009) (knockout cell line ab265578). To generate this image, wild-type and OAS1 knockout HeLa cell lysates were analyzed. First, samples were run on an SDS-PAGE gel then transferred onto an immobilon-FL PVDF membrane. Membranes were blocked in Intercept® (TBS) Blocking Buffer diluted with an equal volume of 0.1% TBS before incubation with primary antibodies overnight at 4 °C. Blots were washed four times in TBS-T, incubated with secondary antibodies for 1 h at room temperature, washed again four times then imaged. Secondary antibodies used were Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preabsorbed (ab216773) and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preabsorbed (ab216776) at 1/10000 dilution. This data was developed using ab272492, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Lanes 1 - 4:
Western blot - Anti-OAS1 antibody [EPR24824-162] - BSA and Azide free (ab284864) at 1/1000 dilution

Lanes 1 - 4:

Western blot - Anti-OAS1 antibody [EPR24824-162] (ab272492) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Wild-type HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
Wild-type HeLa treated with 1000 U/ml IFN beta for 28 hours, whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 3:
OAS1 knockout HeLa whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 4:
OAS1 knockout HeLa treated with 1000 U/ml IFN beta for 28 hours, whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

Lanes 1 - 4:
Western blot - Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preadsorbed (ab216776) at 1/10000 dilution

Lanes 1 - 4:
Western blot - Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preadsorbed (ab216773) at 1/10000 dilution

Predicted band size: 46 kDa

Observed band size: 42 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.