

Product datasheet for **MR212435L4V**

Oas2 (NM_145227) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Oas2 (NM_145227) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Oas2
Synonyms:	Oasl11
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_145227
ORF Size:	2226 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR212435).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_145227.3 , NP_660262.2
RefSeq Size:	3873 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2229 bp
Locus ID:	246728
UniProt ID:	E9Q9A9
Cytogenetics:	5 60.64 cM


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Gene Summary:

Interferon-induced, dsRNA-activated antiviral enzyme which plays a critical role in cellular innate antiviral response (PubMed:12396720, PubMed:29117179). Activated by detection of double stranded RNA (dsRNA); polymerizes higher oligomers of 2'-5'-oligoadenylates (2-5A) from ATP which then bind to the inactive monomeric form of ribonuclease L (RNASEL) leading to its dimerization and subsequent activation (PubMed:29117179). Activation of RNASEL leads to degradation of cellular as well as viral RNA, resulting in the inhibition of protein synthesis, thus terminating viral replication (PubMed:21142819). Can mediate the antiviral effect via the classical RNASEL-dependent pathway or an alternative antiviral pathway independent of RNASEL (PubMed:21142819). In addition, it may also play a role in other cellular processes such as apoptosis, cell growth, differentiation and gene regulation (PubMed:21142819). May act as a negative regulator of lactation, stopping lactation in virally infected mammary gland lobules, thereby preventing transmission of viruses to neonates (PubMed:29117179). Non-infected lobules would not be affected, allowing efficient pup feeding during infection (PubMed:29117179).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]