

Product datasheet for TP501461

Bst2 (NM_198095) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse bone marrow stromal cell antigen 2 (Bst2), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR201461 protein sequence Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s) MAPSFYHYLPVPMDEMGGKQGWGSHRQWLGAAILVLFVTLVILTIYFAVTANSVACRDGLRAQAECR N TTHLLQRQLTRTQDSLLQAETQANSCNLTWVTLQESLEKKVSQALEQQARIKELENEVTCLNQELENLRI QKETSSTVQVNSGSSMVVSSLLVLKVSLLF TR TRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	19.2 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C after receiving vials.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_932763
Locus ID:	69550
UniProt ID:	Q8R2Q8
RefSeq Size:	866


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Cytogenetics:	8 B3.3
RefSeq ORF:	516
Synonyms:	2310015I10Rik; Bst-2; C87040; CD317; DAMP-1; GREG
Summary:	<p>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), mouse mammary tumor virus (MMTV) and murine leukemia virus (MLV), filoviridae: ebola virus (EBOV), arenaviridae: lassa virus (LASV), and rhabdoviridae: vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV). 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.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]</p>