Immunoway
Best Tools for immunology Research

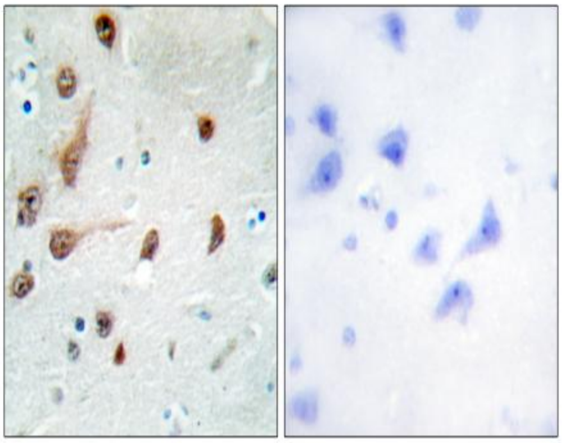
ADAR1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT0118
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	IHC;IF;WB;ELISA
Target :	ADAR1
Fields :	>>Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway;>>Measles;>>Influenza A;>>Coronavirus disease - COVID-19
Gene Name :	ADAR
Protein Name :	Double-stranded RNA-specific adenosine deaminase
Human Gene Id :	103
Human Swiss Prot No :	P55265
Mouse Gene Id :	56417
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q99MU3
Rat Gene Id :	81635
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P55266
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ADAR1. AA range:1172-1221
Specificity :	ADAR1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ADAR1 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000 IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200

Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	135kD
Cell Pathway :	Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway;
Background :	adenosine deaminase, RNA specific(ADAR) Homo sapiens This gene encodes the enzyme responsible for RNA editing by site-specific deamination of adenosines. This enzyme destabilizes double-stranded RNA through conversion of adenosine to inosine. Mutations in this gene have been associated with dyschromatosis symmetrica hereditaria. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2010],
Function :	caution:The N-terminus of isoform 4 has been derived from EST and genomic sequences.,disease:Defects in ADAR are a cause of dyschromatosis symmetrical hereditaria (DSH) [MIM:127400]; also known as reticulate acropigmentation of Dohi. DSH is a pigmentary genodermatosis of autosomal dominant inheritance characterized by a mixture of hyperpigmented and hypopigmented macules distributed on the dorsal parts of the hands and feet.,function:Converts multiple adenosines to inosines and creates I/U mismatched base pairs in double-helical RNA substrates without apparent sequence specificity. Has been found to modify more frequently adenosines in AU-rich regions, probably due to the relative ease of melting A/U base pairs as compared to G/C pairs. Functions to modify viral RNA genomes and may be responsible for hypermutation of certain negative-stranded viruses. Edits the messenger RNAs for glutama
Subcellular Location :	[Isoform 1]: Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Shuttles between the cytoplasm and nucleus (PubMed:7565688, PubMed:24753571). Nuclear import is mediated by TNPO1 (PubMed:24753571). .; [Isoform 5]: Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Nucleus, nucleolus . Predominantly nuclear but can shuttle between nucleus and cytoplasm. TNPO1 can mediate its nuclear import whereas XPO5 can mediate its nuclear export. .
Expression :	Ubiquitously expressed, highest levels were found in brain and lung (PubMed:7972084). Isoform 5 is expressed at higher levels in astrocytomas as compared to normal brain tissue and expression increases strikingly with the severity of the tumor, being higher in the most aggressive tumors.
Tag :	hot
Sort :	1737

No4 : 1

Products Images



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using ADAR1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.