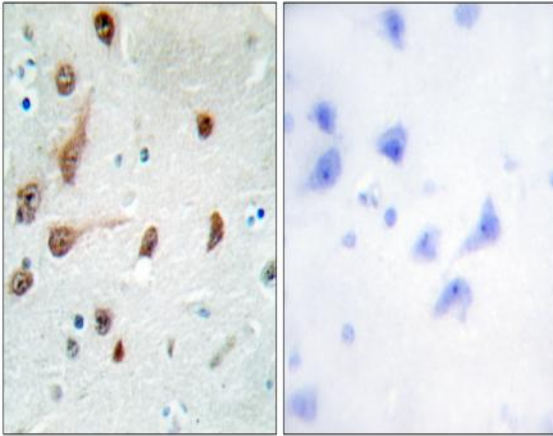


ADAR1 Polyclonal Antibody

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| 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 |

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| 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. |

Products Images



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