



ADAR1 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-01518
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	ADAR
Protein Name	Double-stranded RNA-specific adenosine deaminase
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ADAR1. AA range:1172-1221
Specificity	ADAR1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ADAR1 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	ADAR; ADAR1; DSRAD; G1P1; IFI4; Double-stranded RNA-specific adenosine deaminase; DRADA; 136 kDa double-stranded RNA-binding protein; p136; Interferon-inducible protein 4; IFI-4; K88DSRBP
Observed Band	135kD
Cell Pathway	[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. .
Tissue Specificity	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.
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

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],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images