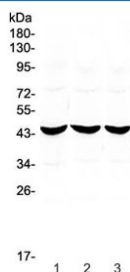


ADA Antibody / Adenosine deaminase (RQ4048)

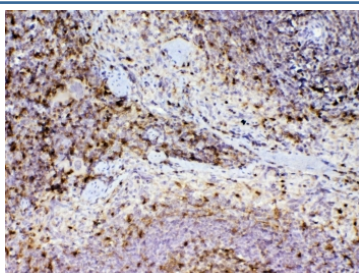
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ4048	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

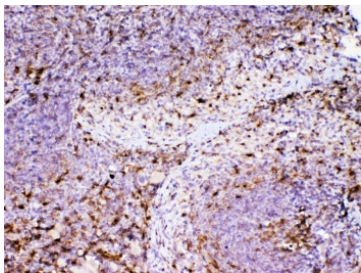
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose and 0.005% sodium azide
UniProt	P03958
Localization	Membrane, cytoplasm
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml Direct ELISA : 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This ADA antibody is available for research use only.



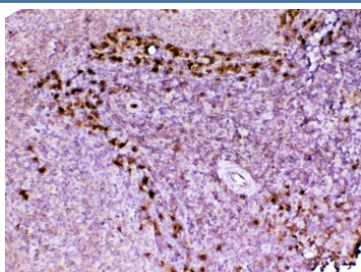
Western blot testing of 1) rat stomach, 2) rat kidney and 3) mouse small intestine lysate with ADA antibody at 0.5ug/ml. Predicted molecular weight ~41 kDa.



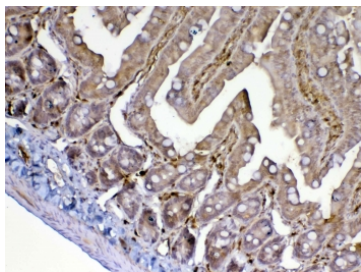
IHC testing of FFPE mouse spleen tissue with ADA antibody at 1ug/ml. Required HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min and allow to cool prior to testing.



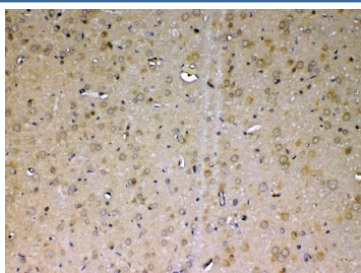
IHC testing of FFPE mouse spleen tissue with ADA antibody at 1ug/ml. Required HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min and allow to cool prior to testing.



IHC testing of FFPE rat spleen tissue with ADA antibody at 1ug/ml. Required HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min and allow to cool prior to testing.



IHC testing of FFPE rat small intestine tissue with ADA antibody at 1ug/ml. Required HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min and allow to cool prior to testing.



IHC testing of FFPE rat brain tissue with ADA antibody at 1ug/ml. Required HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min and allow to cool prior to testing.

Description

Adenosine Deaminase (also known as Adenosine aminohydrolase, or ADA) is an enzyme involved in purine metabolism. Primarily, ADA in humans is involved in the development and maintenance of the immune system. However, ADA association has also been observed with epithelial cell differentiation, neurotransmission, and gestation maintenance. It has also been proposed that ADA, in addition to adenosine breakdown, stimulates release of excitatory amino acids and is necessary to the coupling of A1 adenosine receptors and heterotrimeric G proteins. Adenosine deaminase deficiency leads to pulmonary fibrosis, suggesting that chronic exposure to high levels of adenosine can exacerbate inflammation responses rather than suppressing them. It has also been recognized that adenosine deaminase protein and activity is upregulated in mouse hearts that overexpress HIF-1 alpha, which in part explains the attenuated levels of adenosine in HIF-1 alpha expressing hearts during ischemic stress.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the ADA antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant mouse partial protein corresponding to amino acids A2-H238 was used as the immunogen for the ADA antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the ADA antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4°C. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.