Datasheet for ABIN6257927

anti-RED1 antibody (Internal Region)

3 Images

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	RED1 (ADARB1)
Binding Specificity:	Internal Region
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This RED1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunocytochemistry (ICC)

Product Details

Immunogen:	A synthesized peptide derived from human ADARB1, corresponding to a region within the internal amino acids.
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	ADARB1 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total ADARB1.
Predicted Reactivity:	Pig,Bovine,Horse,Sheep,Rabbit,Dog,Chicken,Xenopus
Purification:	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink™ Coupling Resin (Thermo Fisher Scientific).

Target Details

Target:	RED1 (ADARB1)

Target Details

Alternative Name:	ADARB1 (ADARB1 Products)
Background:	Description: Catalyzes the hydrolytic deamination of adenosine to inosine in double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) referred to as A-to-I RNA editing. This may affect gene expression and function in a number of ways that include mRNA translation by changing codons and hence the amino acid sequence of proteins, pre-mRNA splicing by altering splice site recognition sequences, RNA stability by changing sequences involved in nuclease recognition, genetic stability in the case of RNA virus genomes by changing sequences during viral RNA replication, and RNA structure-dependent activities such as microRNA production or targeting or protein-RNA interactions. Can edit both viral and cellular RNAs and can edit RNAs at multiple sites (hyper-editing) or at specific sites (site-specific editing). Its cellular RNA substrates include: bladder cancer-associated protein (BLCAP), neurotransmitter receptors for glutamate (GRIA2 and GRIK2) and serotonin (HTR2C), GABA receptor (GABRA3) and potassium voltage-gated channel (KCNA1). Site-specific RNA editing of transcripts encoding these proteins results in amino acid substitutions which consequently alter their functional activities. Edits GRIA2 at both the Q/R and R/G sites efficiently but converts the adenosine in hotspot1 much less efficiently. Can exert a proviral effect towards human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) and enhances its replication via both an editing-dependent and editing-independent mechanism. The former involves editing of adenosines in the 5'UTR while the latter occurs via suppression of EIF2AK2/PKR activation and function. Can inhibit cell proliferation and migration and can stimulate exocytosis. Gene: ADARB1
Molecular Weight:	80 kDa
Gene ID:	104
UniProt:	P78563

Application Details

Application Notes:	WB 1:500-1:1000, IF/ICC 1:100-1:500, IHC 1:50-1:200, ELISA(peptide) 1:20000-1:40000
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

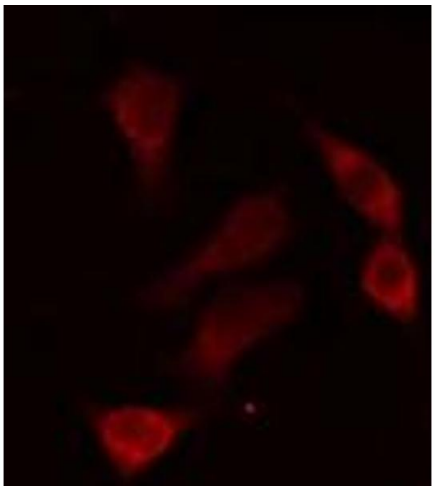
Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 mg/mL

Handling

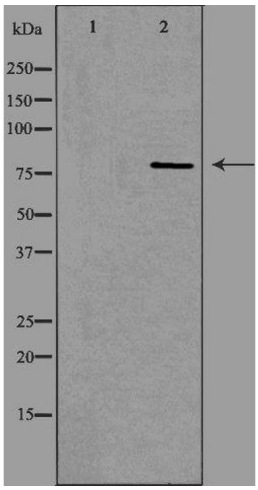
Buffer:	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.02 % sodium azide and 50 % glycerol.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Images



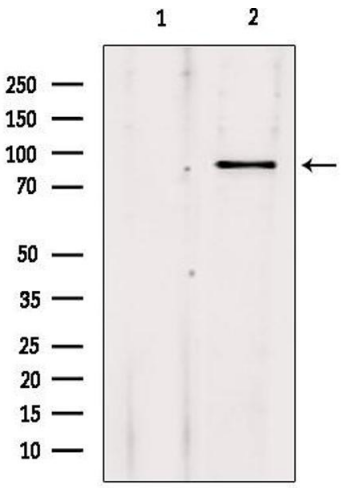
Immunofluorescence (fixed cells)

Image 1. ABIN6274304 staining HepG2 cells by IF/ICC. The sample were fixed with PFA and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100,then blocked in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 25°C. The primary antibody was diluted at 1/200 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37°C. An Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) antibody(Cat.# S0006), diluted at 1/600, was used as secondary antibody.



Western Blotting

Image 2. Western blot analysis of extracts from HepG2 cells, using ADARB1 antibody.The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.



Western Blotting

Image 3. Western blot analysis of extracts from 293, using ADARB1 Antibody. Lane 1 was treated with the blocking peptide.

