Datasheet for ABIN7581822

anti-ADORA1 antibody (Extracellular)

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Overview

Quantity:	50 µL
Target:	ADORA1
Binding Specificity:	AA 153-168, Extracellular
Reactivity:	Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This ADORA1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Flow Cytometry (FACS), Live Cell Imaging (LCI)

Product Details

Purpose:	A Rabbit Polyclonal antibody to Adenosine A1 Receptor (extracellular)
Immunogen:	(C)EQDWRANGSVGEPVIK, corresponding to amino acid residues 153 - 168 of rat Adenosine A1 Receptor
Sequence:	(C)EQDWRANGSV GEPVIK
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	Extracellular, 2nd loop.
Predicted Reactivity:	Mouse - 14 out of 16 amino acid residues identical Not recommended for human samples
Characteristics:	Anti-Adenosine A1 Receptor (extracellular) Antibody (ABIN7581822) is a highly specific antibody directed against an extracellular epitope of the rat protein. The antibody can be used in

Product Details

	western blot, immunohistochemistry and flow cytometry applications. It has been designed to recognize Adenosine A1 Receptor from mouse and rat samples. This antibody is not recommended for human samples.
Purification:	Affinity purified on immobilized antigen.

Target Details

Target:	ADORA1
Alternative Name:	ADORA1 (ADORA1 Products)
Background:	Adenosine Receptor A1, Adenosine A1R, ADORA1,Adenosine is an endogenous nucleoside generated locally in tissues under conditions of hypoxia, ischemia, or inflammation. It modulates a variety of physiological functions in many tissues including the brain and heart.1,2 Adenosine exerts its actions via four specific adenosine receptors (also named P1 purinergic receptors): Adenosine A1 Receptor (A1AR), Adenosine A2A Receptor (A2AAR), Adenosine A2B Receptor (A2BAR), and Adenosine A3 Receptor (A3AR). All are integral membrane proteins and are members of the G protein-coupled receptor superfamily. They share a common structure of seven putative transmembrane domains, an extracellular amino terminus, a cytoplasmic carboxyl terminus, and a third intracellular loop that is important for binding G proteins.1-3 The adenosine receptors can be distinguished on the basis of their differential selectivity for adenosine analogs.1-3A1AR is widely distributed and has been well characterized. High expression of A1AR is found in the brain (mainly in the cortex, cerebellum, and hippocampus), dorsal horn of the spinal cord, adrenal gland, and atria, and to a lower extent in several other tissues including adipose tissue, the colon, and kidney.2,4A1AR modulates the activity of several ion channels. Activation of A1AR (by adenosine, its major agonist) inhibits N-type Ca2+ channels via a voltage-dependent, pertussis toxin (PTX)-sensitive pathway in neurons of the rat major pelvic ganglia (MPG).5Since A1AR is the most prominent adenosine receptor in adipocytes, it has become a natural target for research on obesity, which is a major health problem.6,7 A possible role in cell proliferation and carcinogenesis has also been suggested for A1AR.8,9
Gene ID:	29290
UniProt:	P25099
Pathways:	EGFR Signaling Pathway, Negative Regulation of Hormone Secretion, Synaptic Membrane

Application Details

Application Notes:	Antigen preadsorption control: 1 µg peptide per 1 µg antibody Application Dilutions Immunohistochemistry paraffin embedded sections ihc: 1:200 Application Dilutions Western blot wb: 1:200-1:400
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	0.2 mL double distilled water (DDW).
Concentration:	1 mg/mL
Buffer:	PBS pH 7.4
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Storage before reconstitution: The antibody ships as a lyophilized powder at room temperature. Upon arrival, it should be stored at -20°C. Storage after reconstitution: The reconstituted solution can be stored at 4°C for up to 1 week. For longer periods, small aliquots should be stored at -20°C. Avoid multiple freezing and thawing. Centrifuge all antibody preparations before use (10000 x g 5 min).