Datasheet for ABIN7600784

anti-RED1 antibody (AA 234-714)

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	RED1 (ADARB1)
Binding Specificity:	AA 234-714
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This RED1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Flow Cytometry (FACS)

Product Details

Purpose:	Anti-RED1/ADARB1 Antibody Picoband®
Immunogen:	E.coli-derived human RED1/ADARB1 recombinant protein (Position: K234-R714).
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	No cross-reactivity with other proteins.
Characteristics:	Anti-RED1/ADARB1 Antibody Picoband® (ABIN7600784). Tested in ELISA, Flow Cytometry, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat. The brand Picoband indicates this is a premium antibody that guarantees superior quality, high affinity, and strong signals with minimal background in Western blot applications. Only our best-performing antibodies are designated as Picoband, ensuring unmatched performance.
Purification:	Immunogen affinity purified.

Target Details

Target:	RED1 (ADARB1)
Alternative Name:	ADARB1 (ADARB1 Products)
Background:	Synonyms: Glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 1, GluN1, Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit zeta-1, N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subunit NR1, NMD-R1, GRIN1, NMDAR1 Tissue Specificity: Widely expressed, with strongest expression in placenta (at protein level). Secreted by synovial fibroblasts. Up- regulated in osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis synovial fluids and cartilage as compared with non-arthritic (at protein level). Background: Double-stranded RNA-specific editase 1 is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the ADARB1 gene. This gene encodes the enzyme responsible for pre-mRNA editing of the glutamate receptor subunit B by site-specific deamination of adenosines. Studies in rat found that this enzyme acted on its own pre-mRNA molecules to convert an AA dinucleotide to an AI dinucleotide which resulted in a new splice site. Alternative splicing of this gene results in several transcript variants, some of which have been characterized by the presence or absence of an ALU cassette insert and a short or long C-terminal region.
Molecular Weight:	90 kDa
Gene ID:	104
UniProt:	P78563

Application Details

Application Notes:	Western blot, 0.25-0.5 µg/mL, Human, Mouse, Rat Flow Cytometry (Fixed), 1-3 µg/1x10^6 cells, Human ELISA, 0.1-0.5 µg/mL, - 1. Higuchi, M., Maas, S., Single, F. N., Hartner, J., Rozov, A., Burnashev, N., Feldmeyer, D., Sprengel, R., Seeburg, P. H. Point mutation in an AMPA receptor gene rescues lethality in mice deficient in the RNA-editing enzyme ADAR2. Nature 406: 78-81, 2000. 2. Lai, F., Chen, C.-X., Carter, K. C., Nishikura, K. Editing of glutamate receptor B subunit ion channel RNAs by four alternatively spliced DRADA2 double-stranded RNA adenosine deaminases. Molec. Cell. Biol. 17: 2413-2424, 1997. 3. Macbeth, M. R., Schubert, H. L., VanDemark, A. P., Lingam, A. T., Hill, C. P., Bass, B. L. Inositol hexakisphosphate is bound in the ADAR2 core and required for RNA editing. Science 309: 1534-1539, 2005.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Adding 0.2 mL of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 µg/mL.
Concentration:	500 µg/mL
Buffer:	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for six months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.