

Datasheet for ABIN873865

anti-ADAR antibody (AA 151-250) (AbBy Fluor® 488)[Go to Product page](#)

Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	ADAR
Binding Specificity:	AA 151-250
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This ADAR antibody is conjugated to AbBy Fluor® 488
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p))

Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ADAR1
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

Target Details

Target:	ADAR
Alternative Name:	Adar1 (ADAR Products)
Background:	Synonyms: DSH, AGS6, G1P1, IFI4, P136, ADAR1, DRADA, DSRAD, IFI-4, K88DSRBP, Double-

Target Details

stranded RNA-specific adenosine deaminase, 136 kDa double-stranded RNA-binding protein, Interferon-inducible protein 4, ADAR

Background: 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 serotonin (HTR2C) and GABA receptor (GABRA3). Site-specific RNA editing of transcripts encoding these proteins results in amino acid substitutions which consequently alters their functional activities. Exhibits low-level editing at the GRIA2 Q/R site, but edits efficiently at the R/G site and HOTSPOT1. Its viral RNA substrates include: hepatitis C virus (HCV), vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV), measles virus (MV), hepatitis delta virus (HDV), and human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1). Exhibits either a proviral (HDV, MV, VSV and HIV-1) or an antiviral effect (HCV) and this can be editing-dependent (HDV and HCV), editing-independent (VSV and MV) or both (HIV-1). Impairs HCV replication via RNA editing at multiple sites. Enhances the replication of MV, VSV and HIV-1 through an editing-independent mechanism via suppression of EIF2AK2/PKR activation and function. Stimulates both the release and infectivity of HIV-1 viral particles by an editing-dependent mechanism where it associates with viral RNAs and edits adenosines in the 5'UTR and the Rev and Tat coding sequence.

Gene ID:	103
UniProt:	P55265
Pathways:	Protein targeting to Nucleus

Application Details

Application Notes:	IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200 IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200 IF(ICC) 1:50-200
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 µg/µL
Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing 0.01M TBS (pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.03 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C. Aliquot into multiple vials to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months