



# ADAR1 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-01518
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	IHC;IF;WB;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	ADAR
<b>Protein Name</b>	Double-stranded RNA-specific adenosine deaminase
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ADAR1. AA range:1172-1221
<b>Specificity</b>	ADAR1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ADAR1 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000 IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	ADAR; ADAR1; DSRAD; G1P1; IFI4; Double-stranded RNA-specific adenosine deaminase; DRADA; 136 kDa double-stranded RNA-binding protein; p136; Interferon-inducible protein 4; IFI-4; K88DSRBP
<b>Observed Band</b>	135kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	[Isoform 1]: Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Shuttles between the cytoplasm and nucleus (PubMed:7565688, PubMed:24753571). Nuclear import is mediated by TNPO1 (PubMed:24753571). .; [Isoform 5]: Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Nucleus, nucleolus . Predominantly nuclear but can shuttle between nucleus and cytoplasm. TNPO1 can mediate its nuclear import whereas XPO5 can mediate its nuclear export. .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Ubiquitously expressed, highest levels were found in brain and lung (PubMed:7972084). Isoform 5 is expressed at higher levels in astrocytomas as compared to normal brain tissue and expression increases strikingly with the severity of the tumor, being higher in the most aggressive tumors.
<b>Function</b>	caution:The N-terminus of isoform 4 has been derived from EST and genomic sequences.,disease:Defects in ADAR are a cause of dyschromatosis symmetrical hereditaria (DSH) [MIM:127400]; also known as reticulate acropigmentation of

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Dohi. DSH is a pigmentary genodermatosis of autosomal dominant inheritance characterized by a mixture of hyperpigmented and hypopigmented macules distributed on the dorsal parts of the hands and feet. function: Converts multiple adenosines to inosines and creates I/U mismatched base pairs in double-helical RNA substrates without apparent sequence specificity. Has been found to modify more frequently adenosines in AU-rich regions, probably due to the relative ease of melting A/U base pairs as compared to G/C pairs. Functions to modify viral RNA genomes and may be responsible for hypermutation of certain negative-stranded viruses. Edits the messenger RNAs for glutama

**Background**

adenosine deaminase, RNA specific(ADAR) Homo sapiens This gene encodes the enzyme responsible for RNA editing by site-specific deamination of adenosines. This enzyme destabilizes double-stranded RNA through conversion of adenosine to inosine. Mutations in this gene have been associated with dyschromatosis symmetrica hereditaria. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2010],

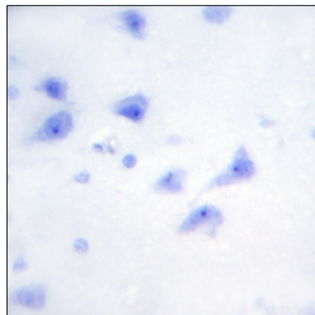
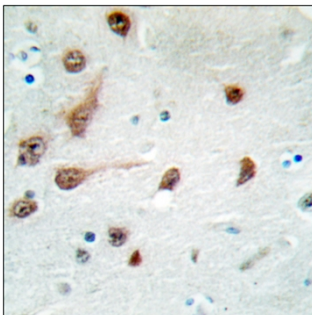
**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

**Products Images**



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using ADAR1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.