产品名称：ADAR1 (16R16) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
产品货号：AMRe06603

产品概述（Summary）

产品名称（Production Name）	ADAR1 (16R16) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
描述（Description）	Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody
宿主（Host）	Rabbit
应用（Application）	WB,IHC,FC,IF-P
种属反应性（Reactivity）	Human

产品性能（Performance）

偶联物（Conjugation）	Unconjugated
修饰（Modification）	Unmodified
同种型（Isotype）	IgG
克隆（Clonality）	Monoclonal
形式（Form）	Liquid
存放说明（Storage）	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液（Buffer）	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
纯化方式（Purification）	Affinity purification

免疫原信息（Immunogen）

基因名（Gene Name）	ADAR
别名（Alternative Names）	ADAR; Adar1; AGS6; DRADA; Dsh; Dsrad; IFI4; P136;
基因 ID（Gene ID）	103.0
蛋白 ID（SwissProt ID）	P55265.

产品应用（Application）

稀释比（Dilution Ratio）	WB 1:1000-1:5000,IHC 1:50-1:100,FC 1:10-1:100,IF-P 1:50-1:100
蛋白分子量（Molecular Weight）	136kDa

研究背景（Background）

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Converts multiple adenosines to inosines and creates I/U mismatched base pairs in double-helical RNA substrates without apparent sequence specificity. Catalyzes the hydrolytic deamination of adenosine to inosine in double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) referred to as A-to-I RNA editing (PubMed:7972084, PubMed:7565688, PubMed:12618436). 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. Can enhance viral replication of HDV via A-to-I editing at a site designated as amber/W, thereby changing an UAG amber stop codon to an UIG tryptophan (W) codon that permits synthesis of the large delta antigen (L-HDAg) which has a key role in the assembly of viral particles. However, high levels of ADAR1 inhibit HDV replication.

研究领域（Research Area）

Microbiology

图片（Image Data）

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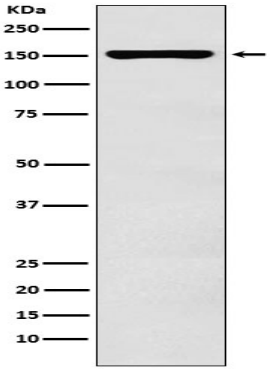

Western blot analysis of ADAR1 expression in Ramos cell lysate.

注意事项（Note）

For research use only .