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Anti-ADAR1 Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO14718

Specification

Anti-ADAR1 Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC, IF, ICC, FC**
Primary Accession	P55265
Host	**Rabbit**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Reactivity	**Human**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Format	**Liquid**

Description
Anti-ADAR1 Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

Anti-ADAR1 Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 103

Other Names
Double-stranded RNA-specific adenosine deaminase, DRADA, 3.5.4.37, 136 kDa double-stranded RNA-binding protein, p136, Interferon-inducible protein 4, IFI-4, K88DSRBP, ADAR, ADAR1, DSRAD, G1P1, IFI4

Calculated MW
150 kDa KDa

Application Details
WB 1:500-1:2000
IHC 1:50-1:200
ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
FC 1:50

Contents
Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen
A synthesized peptide derived from human ADAR1 Converts multiple adenosines to inosines and creates I/U mismatched base pairs in double-helical RNA substrates without apparent sequence specificity.

Purification
Affinity-chromatography

Storage	**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

Anti-ADAR1 Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name ADAR

Synonyms ADAR1, DSRAD, G1P1, IFI4

Function
Catalyzes the hydrolytic deamination of adenosine to inosine in double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) referred to as A-to-I RNA editing (PubMed:12618436, PubMed:7565688, PubMed:7972084). 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 since the translational machinery read the inosine as a guanosine; 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.

Cellular Location
[Isoform 1]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Shuttles between the cytoplasm and nucleus (PubMed:24753571, PubMed:7565688). Nuclear import is mediated by TNPO1 (PubMed:24753571).

Tissue Location
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.

Anti-ADAR1 Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence

- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-ADAR1 Monoclonal Antibody - Images

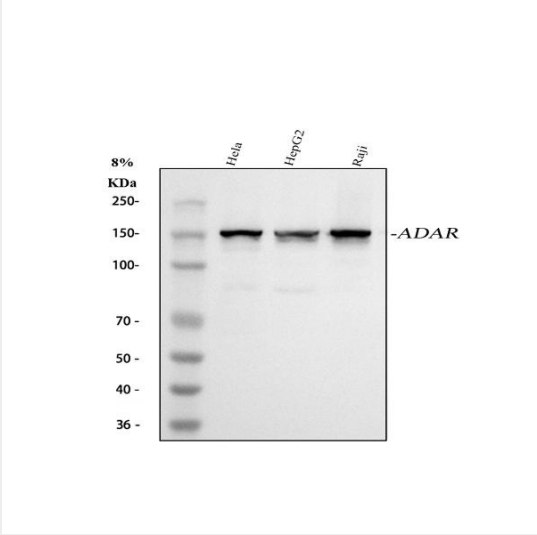

Figure 1. Western blot analysis of ADAR using anti-ADAR antibody (M00869).
Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.
Lane 1: human Hela whole cell lysates,
Lane 2: human HepG2 whole cell lysates,
Lane 3: human Raji whole cell lysates.
After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-ADAR antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M00869) at 1:1000 overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:5000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1002) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for ADAR at approximately 150 kDa. The expected band size for ADAR is at 150 kDa.

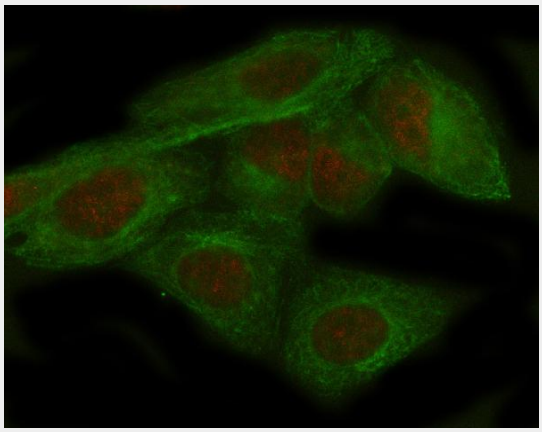

Figure 2. IF analysis of ADAR using anti-ADAR antibody (M00869) and anti-Beta Tubulin antibody (M01857-3).
ADAR was detected in immunocytochemical section of Hela cell. Enzyme antigen retrieval was

performed using IHC enzyme antigen retrieval reagent (AR0022) for 15 mins. The cells were blocked with 10% goat serum. And then incubated at 1:100 with rabbit anti-ADAR Antibody (M00869) and mouse anti-Beta Tubulin antibody (M01857-3) overnight at 4°C. Cy3 Conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (BA1032) and DyLight®488 Conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (BA1126) were used as secondary antibody at 1:500 dilution and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. Visualize using a fluorescence microscope and filter sets appropriate for the label used.