

**ADAR1 Antibody**  
**Rabbit mAb**  
**Catalog # AP91966****Specification****ADAR1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P55265</a>
Clonality	Monoclonal
<b>Other Names</b>	
ADAR; Adar1; AGS6; DRADA; Dsh; Dsrad; IFI4; P136;	
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	136066 Da

**ADAR1 Antibody - Additional Information**

Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 ICC~~N/A
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human ADAR1
Description	Converts multiple adenosines to inosines and creates I/U mismatched base pairs in double-helical RNA substrates without apparent sequence specificity.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

**ADAR1 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12618436" target="\_blank">12618436</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7565688" target="\_blank">7565688</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7972084" target="\_blank">7972084</a>). 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**

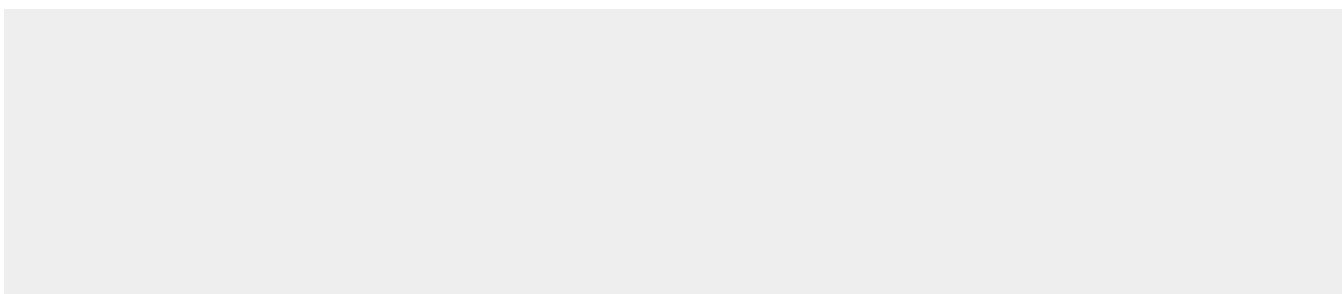
Ubiquitously expressed, highest levels were found in brain and lung (PubMed:7972084). Isoform 5 is expressed at higher levels in astrocytomas as compared to normal brain tissue and expression increases strikingly with the severity of the tumor, being higher in the most aggressive tumors.

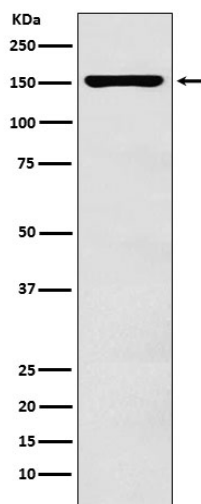
### **ADAR1 Antibody - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **ADAR1 Antibody - Images**





Western blot analysis of ADAR1 expression in Ramos cell lysate.