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ADA Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AW5246

Specification

ADA Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB, FC,E**
Primary Accession	P00813
Other Accession	NP_000013.2
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**H=41;M=40 KDa**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Antigen Source	**HUMAN**

ADA Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 100

Antigen Region
287-314

Other Names
ADA; ADA1; Adenosine deaminase; Adenosine aminohydrolase

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
FC~~1:10~50

Target/Specificity
This ADA antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 287-314 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ADA.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
ADA Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ADA Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name ADA

Synonyms ADA1

Function
Catalyzes the hydrolytic deamination of adenosine and 2- deoxyadenosine (PubMed:16670267, PubMed:23193172, PubMed:26166670, PubMed:8452534, PubMed:9361033). Plays an important role in purine metabolism and in adenosine homeostasis. Modulates signaling by extracellular adenosine, and so contributes indirectly to cellular signaling events. Acts as a positive regulator of T-cell coactivation, by binding DPP4 (PubMed:20959412). Its interaction with DPP4 regulates lymphocyte-epithelial cell adhesion (PubMed:11772392). Enhances dendritic cell immunogenicity by affecting dendritic cell costimulatory molecule expression and cytokines and chemokines secretion (By similarity). Enhances CD4+ T-cell differentiation and proliferation (PubMed:20959412). Acts as a positive modulator of adenosine receptors ADORA1 and ADORA2A, by enhancing their ligand affinity via conformational change (PubMed:23193172). Stimulates plasminogen activation (PubMed:15016824). Plays a role in male fertility (PubMed:21919946, PubMed:26166670). Plays a protective role in early postimplantation embryonic development (By similarity). Also responsible for the deamination of cordycepin (3'-deoxyadenosine), a fungal natural product that shows antitumor, antibacterial, antifungal, antivirus, and immune regulation properties (PubMed:26038697).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Extracellular side. Cell junction. Cytoplasmic vesicle lumen {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P03958}. Cytoplasm. Lysosome. Note=Colocalized with DPP4 at the cell surface.

Tissue Location
Found in all tissues, occurs in large amounts in T- lymphocytes (PubMed:20959412). Expressed at the time of weaning in gastrointestinal tissues.

ADA Antibody (C-term) - 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

ADA Antibody (C-term) - Images

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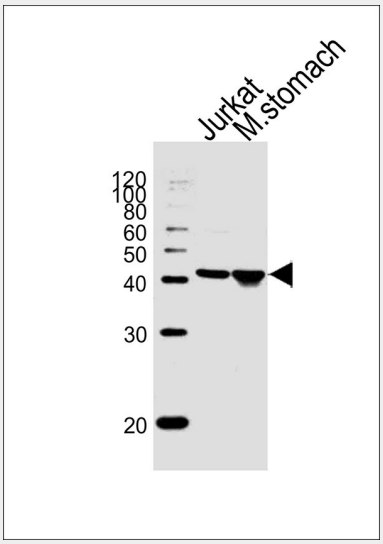
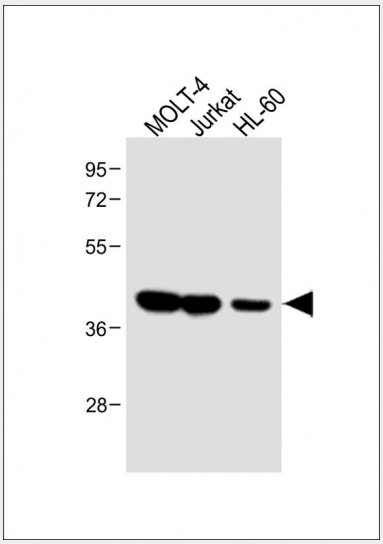


Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cell line,mouse stomach tissue lysate (from left to right), using ADA Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AW5246). AW5246 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



All lanes : Anti-ADA Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: MOLT-4 whole cell lysate Lane 2: Jurkat whole cell lysate Lane 3: HL-60 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 41 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

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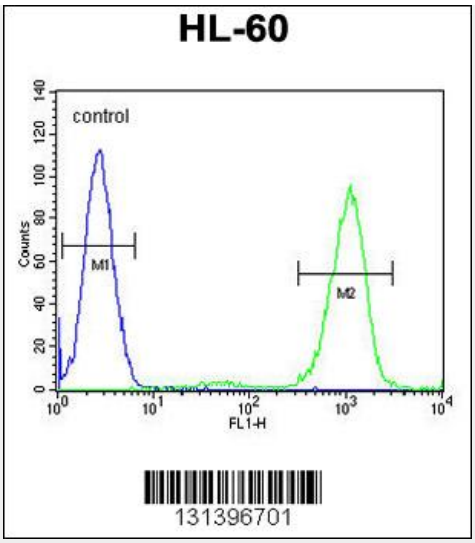

ADA Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AW5246) flow cytometric analysis of HL-60 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

ADA Antibody (C-term) - Background

This gene encodes an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of adenosine to inosine. Various mutations have been described for this gene and have been linked to human diseases. Deficiency in this enzyme causes a form of severe combined immunodeficiency disease (SCID), in which there is dysfunction of both B and T lymphocytes with impaired cellular immunity and decreased production of immunoglobulins, whereas elevated levels of this enzyme have been associated with congenital hemolytic anemia.

ADA Antibody (C-term) - References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
Gloria-Bottini, F., et al. Am. J. Med. Sci. 340(2):103-108(2010)
Levine, A.J., et al. Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev. 19(7):1812-1821(2010)
Spina, C., et al. Cancer Invest. (2010) In press :
Ri, G., et al. Anticancer Res. 30(6):2347-2349(2010)