ARG45127
anti-ADA antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes ADA
Tested Reactivity	Ms, Rat
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Target Name	ADA
Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant protein containing to mouse ADA.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Adenosine deaminase; EC 3.5.4.4; Adenosine aminohydrolase

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IHC-P	0.5-1 µg/ml
WB	0.1-0.5 µg/ml

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Observed Size: 45 kDa

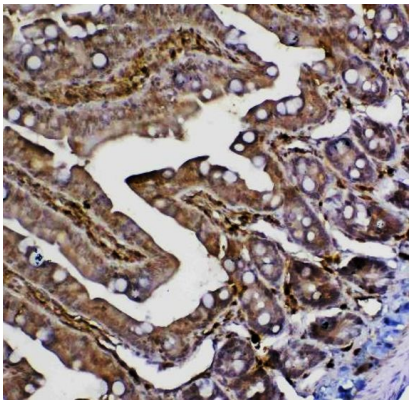
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na2HPO4, 0.01% Sodium azide and 4% Trehalose.
Preservative	0.01% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	4% Trehalose
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

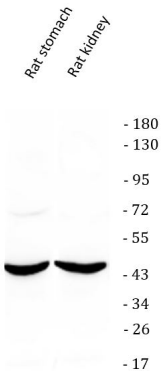
Gene Symbol	ADA
Gene Full Name	adenosine deaminase
Background	This gene encodes an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of adenosine to inosine. Various mutations have been described for this gene and have been linked to human diseases. Deficiency in this enzyme causes a form of severe combined immunodeficiency 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Catalyzes the hydrolytic deamination of adenosine and 2-deoxyadenosine. 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. Its interaction with DPP4 regulates lymphocyte-epithelial cell adhesion. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	40 kDa
PTM	Acetylation. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane; Cell junction; Cytoplasmic vesicle lumen; Cytoplasm; Lysosome [UniProt]

Images



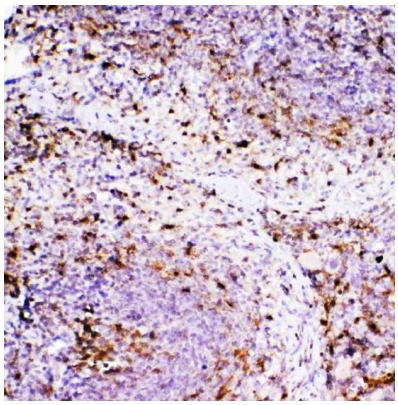
ARG45127 anti-ADA antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Rat small intestine stained with ARG45127 anti-ADA antibody at 1 µg/ml dilution.



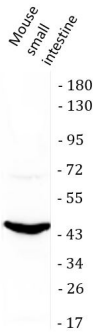
ARG45127 anti-ADA antibody WB image

Western blot: Rat stomach and rat kidney stained with ARG45127 anti-ADA antibody at 0.5 µg/ml dilution.



ARG45127 anti-ADA antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Mouse spleen stained with ARG45127 anti-ADA antibody at 1 µg/ml dilution.



ARG45127 anti-ADA antibody WB image

Western blot: Mouse small intestine stained with ARG45127 anti-ADA antibody at 0.5 µg/ml dilution.