

Human/Mouse Adenosine Deaminase/ADA Alexa Fluor® 594-conjugated Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Sheep IgG Catalog Number: AF7048T 100 µg

DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects human and mouse Adenosine Deaminase/ADA in Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	S. frugiperda insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human Adenosine Deaminase/ADA Met1-Leu363 Accession # P00813
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
	*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Shee (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS			
Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.			
Knockout Validated	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.		
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.		

PREPARATION AND STORAGE	
Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Adenosine Deaminase (ADA, adenosine aminohydrolase) is one of the key enzymes of purine nucleotide catabolism. It catalyses the hydrolytic deamination of adenosine and deoxy-adenosine to inosine and deoxyinosine (1, 2). ADA is expressed in virtually all tissues and is expressed at high levels in T-lymphocytes. Adenosine Deaminase deficiency can cause a form of SCID (severe combined immunodeficiency) and lymphopenia in both B- and T-cell lineages (3, 4). ADA can be used as a sensitive diagnostic marker for tuberculous pleuritis (5). Although it is primarily a cytosolic enzyme, ADA is known to be a positive regulator of T-cell co-activation due to its binding to CD26 at the cell surface. The interaction of ADA with CD26 regulates lymphocyte-epithelial cell adhesion (6).

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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Global | bio-techne.com info@bio-techne.com techsupport@bio-techne.com TEL: 1.612.379.2956

China | info.cn@bio-techne.com TEL: 400.821.3475