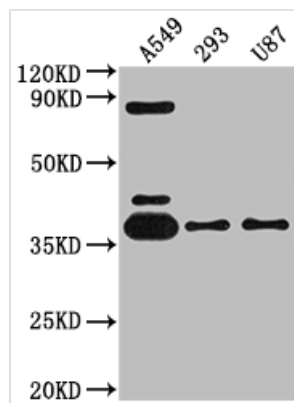




ADORA1 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA224168A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P30542
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human ADORA1
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB, IHC; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:5000, IHC:1:50-1:200
Relevance	Receptor for adenosine. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which inhibit adenylyl cyclase.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Neuroscience; Cancer; Cardiovascular; Cell biology; Immunology; Signal transduction
Gene Names	ADORA1
Clone No.	10D12

Image



Western Blot

Positive WB detected in: A549 whole cell lysate, 293 whole cell lysate, U87 whole cell lysate

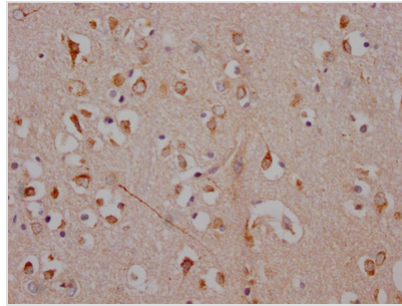
All lanes: ADORA1 antibody at 1:2000

Secondary

Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution

Predicted band size: 37, 14 kDa

Observed band size: 37 kDa



IHC image of CSB-RA224168A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human brain tissue performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4? overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

Description

The detection of human ADORA1 protein in ELISA, WB, and IHC applications can be effectively carried out using the ADORA1 recombinant monoclonal antibody, which is produced using recombinant DNA technology. The hybridomas producing the ADORA1 antibody are formed by fusing B cells isolated from an animal immunized with a synthesized peptide derived from human ADORA1 with myeloma cells. The cDNA of the ADORA1 monoclonal antibody is sequenced, and the gene coding for the ADORA1 antibody is synthesized. The synthesized gene is then cloned into a vector and transfected into cells for cultivation. Finally, the ADORA1 recombinant monoclonal antibody is purified using affinity chromatography from the cell culture supernatant.

The ADORA1 protein is a G protein-coupled receptor that is expressed on the cell surface of many types of cells. In the central nervous system, activation of the ADORA1 protein can inhibit the release of several neurotransmitters, including dopamine, acetylcholine, and glutamate. It is also involved in the modulation of pain perception, reduction of inflammation, as well as regulation of cardiovascular function and glucose metabolism.