

Human Adenosine Deaminase ELISA Kit | ADA elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA263014

REACTIVITY
Human

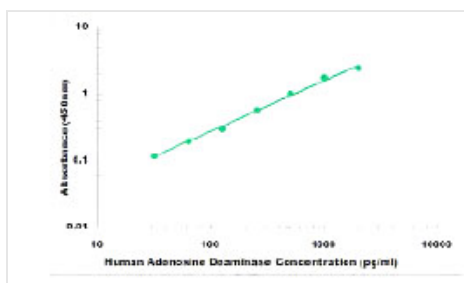
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Adenosine Deaminase; Human Adenosine Deaminase ELISA Kit; ADA1; Adenosine deaminase; Adenosine aminohydrolase; ADA elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	The Human Adenosine Deaminase ELISA Kit allows for the detection and quantification of endogenous levels of natural and/or recombinant Human Adenosine Deaminase proteins within the range of 31.2 pg/ml - 2000 pg/ml.
Sequence Length	363
Samples	Cell Culture Supernates, Serum, Tissue Homogenates
Sensitivity	<10 pg/ml
Preparation and Storage	Shipped and store at 4 degree C for 6 months, store at -20 degree C for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for ADA elisa kit	Principle of the Assay: The Human Adenosine Deaminase ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is an in vitro enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative measurement of Human Adenosine Deaminase in Cell Culture Supernates, Serum, Tissue Homogenates. This assay employs an antibody specific for Human Adenosine Deaminase coated on a 96-well plate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and Adenosine Deaminase present in a sample is bound to the wells by the immobilized antibody. The wells are washed and biotinylated anti-Human Adenosine Deaminase antibody is added. After washing away unbound biotinylated antibody, HRP-conjugated streptavidin is pipetted to the wells. The wells are again washed, a TMB substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of Adenosine Deaminase bound. The Stop Solution changes the color from blue to yellow, and the intensity of the color is measured at 450 nm. Background: Adenosine Deaminase (also known as adenosine aminohydrolase, or ADA) is an enzyme involved in purine metabolism. It is needed for the breakdown of adenosine from food and for the turnover of nucleic acids in tissues. ADA in humans is involved in the development and maintenance of the immune system. However, ADA association has also been observed with epithelial cell differentiation, neurotransmission, and gestation maintenance. It has also been proposed that ADA, in addition to adenosine breakdown, stimulates release of excitatory amino acids and is necessary to the coupling of A1 adenosine receptors and heterotrimeric G proteins. Adenosine deaminase deficiency leads to pulmonary fibrosis, suggesting that chronic exposure to high levels of adenosine can exacerbate inflammation responses rather than suppressing them. It has also been recognized that adenosine deaminase protein and activity is upregulated in mouse hearts that overexpress HIF-1 alpha, which in part explains the attenuated levels of adenosine in HIF-1 alpha expressing hearts during ischemic stress.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	47078295
NCBI GeneID	100
NCBI Accession #	NP_000013.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000022.3
UniProt Accession #	P00813; Q53F92; Q6LA59
Molecular Weight	40,764 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	adenosine deaminase isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	adenosine deaminase
NCBI Official Symbol	ADA
NCBI Protein Information	adenosine deaminase
UniProt Protein Name	Adenosine deaminase
UniProt Gene Name	ADA
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ADA1
UniProt Entry Name	ADA_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.