

Human Adenosine Deaminase, ADA ELISA Kit | ADA elisa kit

Human Adenosine Deaminase, ADA ELISA Kit

CATALOG #
AAA331098

REACTIVITY
Human

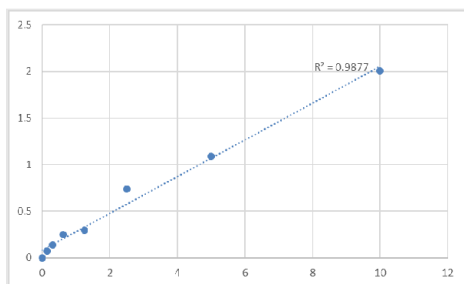
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

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

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human Adenosine deaminase,ADA ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human ADA. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human ADA and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	363
Assay Type	Sandwich ELISA (Quantitative)
Samples	Cell Culture Supernatants, Serum, Plasma, Other Biological Fluids
Detection Method	Colorimetric
Usage Notes	* Do not mix components from different kit lots or use reagents beyond the kit expiration date. * Allow all reagents to warm to room temperature for at least 30 minutes before opening. * Pre-rinse the pipet tip with reagent, use fresh pipet tips for each sample, standard and reagent to avoid contamination. * Unused wells must be kept desiccated at 4 degree C in the sealed bag provided. * Mix Thoroughly is very important for the result. It is recommended using low frequency oscillator or slight hand shaking every 10 minutes. * It is recommended that all samples and standards be assayed in duplicate or triplicate.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2-8 degree C.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

Fig.1. Human Adenosine deaminase,ADA Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for ADA elisa kit	Description: This Human Adenosine deaminase,ADA ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate ADA in samples. An antibody specific for ADA has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any ADA present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for ADA is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of ADA bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Adenosine deaminase is an enzyme (EC 3.5.4.4) involved in purine metabolism. It is needed for the breakdown of adenosine from food and for the turnover of nucleic acids in tissues.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. ADA exists in both small form (as a monomer) and large form (as a dimer-complex). In the monomer form, the enzyme is a polypeptide chain, folded into eight strands of parallel alpha/beta barrels, which surround a central deep pocket that is the active site. In addition to the eight central beta-barrels and eight peripheral alpha-helices, ADA also contains five additional helices: residues 19-76 fold into three helices, located between beta1 and alpha1 folds; and two antiparallel carboxy-terminal helices are located across the amino-terminal of the beta-barrel. Its primary function in humans is the development and maintenance of the immune system. However, the full physiological role of ADA is not yet completely understood.
---	--

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	47078295
NCBI GeneID	100
NCBI Accession #	NP_000013.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_000013.2
UniProt Accession #	P00813
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.