

Product datasheet for **AP20098BT-N**

ADA Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IP, R, WB
Recommended Dilution:	This product is intended for use in precipitating and non-precipitating antibody-binding assays such as e.g., ELISA and Western blotting and Immunofluorescence or Histochemical techniques (1/1,000-1/10,000).
Reactivity:	Bovine
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Adenosine Deaminase isolated and purified from Calf Intestine. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Specificity:	The reagents were evaluated for potency, purity and specificity using most or all of the following techniques: Immunoelectrophoresis, Cross-Immunoelectrophoresis, single Radial Immunodiffusion (Ouchterlony), block titration, ELISA, Immunoblotting and Enzyme Inhibition. Cross-reactivities against enzymes of other sources may occur but have not been determined.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives and foreign proteins. Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized IgG fraction. Label: Conjugation Procedure: A proprietary technique for the binding to biotin is used, followed by several purification steps. After each step activity and specificity are tested in a variety of techniques. The conjugate is lyophilized to assure stability and long shelf life Molar ratio: ~5.4
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 1.0 ml of sterile distilled water.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Ammonium Sulphate Precipitation and Ion Exchange Chromatography.
Conjugation:	Biotin



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Storage:	Store the antibody lyophilized at 2-8°C and reconstituted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. If a slight precipitation occurs upon storage, this should be removed by centrifugation.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 280712 Bovine P56658
Background:	ADA (Adenosine deaminase) is an enzyme involved in the purine catabolic pathway. It irreversibly deaminates adenosine, converting it to the related nucleoside inosine by the removal of an amine group. Defects in ADA are a cause of autosomal recessive severe combined immuno-deficiency (SCID).
Synonyms:	Adenosine aminohydrolase, ADA