

Rabbit anti-Human ADPRH Polyclonal Antibody | anti-ADPRH antibody

Anti-ADPRH Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA258923	Rabbit	Human	Immunoprecipitation, ELISA, Western Blot

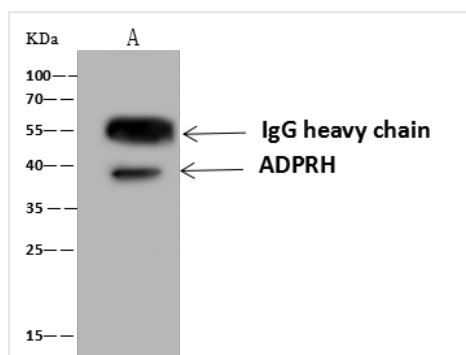
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

ADPRH; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-ADPRH Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; ADP-ribosylarginine hydrolase; Anti-ARH1 Antibody; anti-ADPRH antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

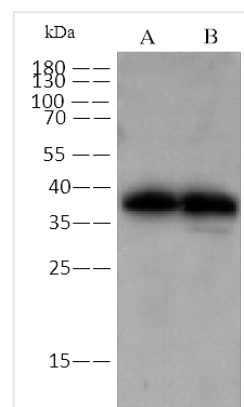
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human ADPRH
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-ADPRH antibody	IP (Immunoprecipitation), ELISA, WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	Recombinant Human ADPRH Protein
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with purified, recombinant Human ADPRH (rh ADPRH). ADPRH specific IgG was purified by Human ADPRH affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IP (Immunoprecipitation)

ADPRH was immunoprecipitated using: Lane A: 0.5 mg K562 Whole Cell Lysate + 4 uL anti-ADPRH rabbit polyclonal antibody and 60 ug of Immnomagnetic beads Protein A/G. Primary antibody: Anti-ADPRH rabbit polyclonal antibody, at 1:100 dilution. Secondary antibody: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 38 kDa. Observed band size: ~38 kDa.



WB (Western Blot)

Anti-ADPRH rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution. Lane A: K562 whole cell lysate. Lysates/proteins at 30 ug per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 40 kDa. Observed band size: ~39 kDa.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ADPRH antibody	Cholera toxin (CT) produced by <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> causes the devastating diarrhea of cholera by catalyzing the ADP-ribosylation of the alpha subunit of the intestinal Gs protein (Gα), leading to characteristic water and electrolyte losses. Mammalian cells contain ADP-ribosyltransferases similar to CT and an ADP-ribosyl(arginine)protein hydrolase (ADPRH), which cleaves the ADP-ribose-(arginine)protein bond, regenerating native protein and completing an ADP-ribosylation cycle. CT-catalyzed ADP-ribosylation of cell proteins can be counteracted by ADPRH, which could function as a modifier gene in disease. Further, our study demonstrates that enzymatic cross talk exists between bacterial toxin ADP-ribosyltransferases and host ADP-ribosylation cycles. In disease, toxin-catalyzed ADP-ribosylation overwhelms this potential host defense system, resulting in persistence of ADP-ribosylation and intoxication of the cell. Mono-ADP-ribosylation is a reversible modification of proteins with NAD:arginine ADP-ribosyltransferases and ADP-ribosylarginine hydrolases (ADPRH) catalyzing the opposing arms of an ADP-ribosylation cycle. The ADPRH cDNA had been cloned from human, rat, and mouse tissues and high levels of mRNA were found in brain, spleen, and testis. Human ADP-ribosylhydrolase 1 (hARH1, ADPRH) cleaves the glycosidic bond of ADP-ribose attached to an Arg residue of a protein.
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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.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/adprh-antibody-immunoprecipitation-western-blot-elisa/258923>