ADO Antibody

PACO17495

Product Information

Size:

50ul

Reactivity:

Human, Mouse

Source:

Rabbit

Isotype:

IgG

Applications:

ELISA, WB, IHC

Recommended dilutions:

ELISA:1:1000-1:10000, WB:1:1000-1:5000, IHC:1:25-1:100

Protein Background:

Human thiol dioxygenases include cysteine dioxygenase (CDO, MIM 603943) and cysteamine (2-aminoethanethiol) dioxygenase (ADO, EC 1.13.11.19). CDO adds 2 oxygen atoms to free cysteine, whereas ADO adds 2 oxygen atoms to free cysteamine to form hypotaurine. Mouse Ado has strong and specific dioxygenase activity in vitro towards cysteamine but not cysteine. Recombinant Ado was shown to bind iron. Overexpression of Ado in HepG2/C3A cells increased the production of hypotaurine from cysteamine. Similar results were found with human ADO. When endogenous expression of ADO was reduced by RNA-mediated interference, hypotaurine production decreased. The demonstration of high levels of ADO in brain challenges the previous assumption that most of the taurine in the brain is a consequence of CDO activity.

Gene ID:

ADO

Uniprot

Q96SZ5

Synonyms:

2-aminoethanethiol (cysteamine) dioxygenase

Immunogen:

Synthetic peptide of human ADO.

Storage:

-20° C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol

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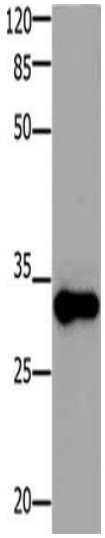
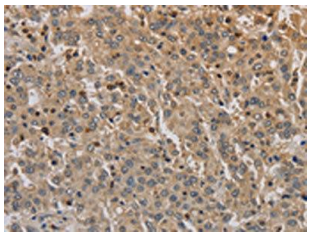
Product Images



Gel: 10%SDS-PAGE, Lysate: 30 μ g, Lane: Mouse testis tissue, Primary antibody: PACO17495(ADO Antibody) at dilution 1/1200, Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution, Exposure time: 30 minutes.



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using PACO17495(ADO Antibody) at dilution 1/30, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x—200).

