abcam

ab307357

Anti-ADK antibody [EPR27497-67]

Recombinant | RabMAb | KO Validated | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR27497-67
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Specificity	This antibody is unsuitable for human IP and rat ICC.
Concentration	0.502 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IP

Tested

Species	Rat
Dilution info	1/30
Notes	-

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/30
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/50
Notes	-

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/50
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/50 - 1/1000
Notes	-

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/50 - 1/1000
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-Fr

Not recommended

Species	Rat, Mouse, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Rat, Mouse, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Rat
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	-

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/1000

Notes	-

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information ADK

Function	Adenosine kinase that mediates the phosphorylation of the purine nucleoside adenosine at the 5' position in an ATP-dependent manner: catalyzes phosphorylation of both unmodified and modified adenosines (PubMed:21963049, PubMed:40840445, PubMed:6246102, PubMed:8577746, PubMed:9070863). Plays a key role in the detoxification of modified adenosines containing N(6)-methylated adenine (m6A) post-transcriptional modification (PubMed:40840445). Modified nucleosides are derived from the degradation of RNAs (mRNAs, rRNAs and tRNAs) and possess intrinsic cytotoxicity and must be cleared to prevent metabolic dysfunction (PubMed:40840445). Catalyzes the phosphorylation of the free cytosolic methylated adenosine nucleotides N(6)-methyladenosine (m6A), N(6),N(6)-dimethyladenosine (m6,6A) and N(6)-isopentenyladenosine (i6A) into adenosine monophosphate (AMP) intermediates that are further detoxified by MAPDA/ADAL (PubMed:40840445).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For

details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Adenosine kinase (ADK) also known by its alternative name ATP:adenosine 5'-phosphotransferase is an enzyme with a molecular mass of approximately 40 kDa. This enzyme catalyzes the transfer of a phosphate group from ATP to adenosine forming AMP. ADK is expressed in several tissues with significant presence in the liver brain and lungs. This distribution suggests its versatile role in organ-specific metabolism and regulatory processes.
Biological function summary	The enzyme modulates cellular adenosine levels which influences various physiological functions such as sleep regulation and immune responses. ADK does not operate as part of a larger protein complex but acts independently to maintain intracellular energy balance by regulating the pools of adenosine and AMP. The enzyme activity affects purine metabolism important in diverse cellular activities.
Pathways	The activity of adenosine kinase fits prominently into the purine metabolism and energy homeostasis pathways. Its function maintains the cellular concentrations of adenosine a nucleotide affecting cellular signaling pathways including the AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) pathway. ADK interacts with enzymes like adenosine deaminase which collectively orchestrate the purine salvage pathway—pivotal in nucleotide recycling.
Associated diseases and disorders	Irregularities in ADK function have implications in neurological disorders and liver diseases. Abnormal ADK activity links to epilepsy due to its role in controlling adenosine concentrations affecting neurotransmitter release. Liver diseases such as hepatic steatosis have shown associations with altered ADK function impacting energy balance. The interplay with proteins such as AMP-activated protein kinase indicates potential therapeutic targets in disorders where metabolic regulation is compromised.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

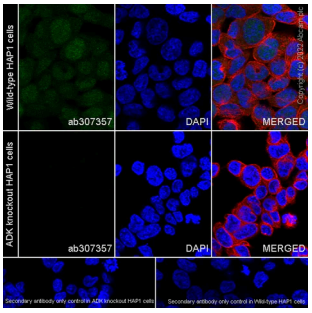
We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

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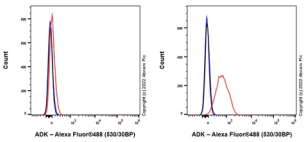
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8 product images



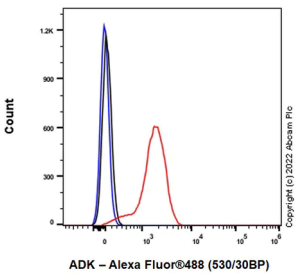
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-ADK antibody [EPR27497-67] (ab307357)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized ADK KO HAP1 (ADK knockout human chronic myelogenous leukemia near-haploid cell) cells labeling ADK with ab307357 at 1/50 dilution (10.64 µg/ml), followed by ab150081 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed antibody at 1/1000 dilution (2 µg/ml) (Green). Confocal image showing nuclear and weak cytoplasmic staining in wildtype HAP1 cells, and no staining in ADK knockout HAP1 cells. The image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8). ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (2.5 µg/ml) (Red). Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue). Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150081 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution (2 µg/ml).



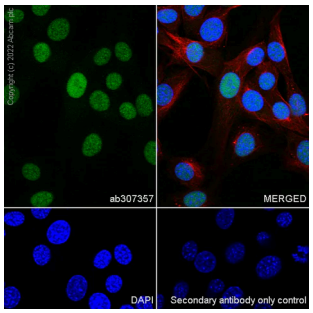
Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-ADK antibody [EPR27497-67] (ab307357)

Flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde fixed 90% methanol permeabilized wild-type HAP1 (human chronic myelogenous leukemia near-haploid cell) (Right) / ADK knockout HAP1 (Left) cells labeling ADK with ab307357 at 1/50 dilution (1µg) (Red) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) (Black) isotype control and an unlabeled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (Blue). A Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 647, ab150083) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



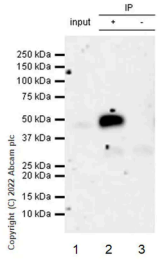
Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-ADK antibody [EPR27497-67] (ab307357)

Flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde fixed 90% methanol permeabilized NIH/3T3 (mouse embryonic fibroblast) cells labeling ADK with ab307357 at 1/50 dilution (1µg) (Red) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) (Black) isotype control and an unlabeled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (Blue). A Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 647, ab150083) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-ADK antibody [EPR27497-67] (ab307357)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized NIH/3T3 (mouse embryonic fibroblast) cells labeling ADK with ab307357 at 1/50 dilution (10.64 µg/ml), followed by ab150081 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed antibody at 1/1000 dilution (2 µg/ml) (Green). Confocal image showing nuclear and weak cytoplasmic staining in NIH/3T3 cells. The image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8). ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (2.5 µg/ml) (Red). Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue). Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150081 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution (2 µg/ml).



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-ADK antibody [EPR27497-67] (ab307357)

ADK was immunoprecipitated from 0.35 mg RAW264.7 (mouse Abelson murine leukemia virus-induced tumor macrophage) whole cell lysate 10 µg with ab307357 at 1/30 dilution (2µg in 0.35mg lysates). Western blot was performed on the immunoprecipitate using ab307357 at 1/1000 dilution. VeriBlot for IP secondary antibody(HRP)(ab131366) was used at 1/5000 dilution. Lane 1: RAW264.7 whole cell lysate 10 µg Lane 2: ab307357 IP in RAW264.7 whole cell lysate Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) instead of ab307357 in RAW264.7 whole cell lysate Blocking and dilution buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST. Exposure time: 128 seconds
All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-ADK antibody [EPR27497-67] (ab307357) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
RAW264.7 (mouse Abelson murine leukemia virus-induced tumor macrophage) whole cell lysate

Lane 2:
RAW264.7 whole cell lysate

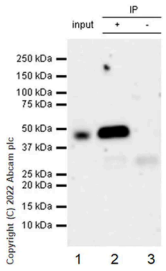
Secondary

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (ab131366) at 1/5000 dilution

Observed band size: 45 kDa

Exposure time: 128s

Immunoprecipitation - Anti-ADK antibody [EPR27497-67] (ab307357)



ADK was immunoprecipitated from 0.35 mg C6 (rat glial tumor glial cell) whole cell lysate 10 µg with ab307357 at 1/30 dilution (2µg in 0.35mg lysates). Western blot was performed on the immunoprecipitate using ab307357 at 1/1000 dilution. VeriBlot for IP secondary antibody(HRP) (ab131366) was used at 1/5000 dilution. Lane 1: C6 whole cell lysate 10 µg Lane 2: ab307357 IP in C6 whole cell lysate Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) instead of ab307357 in C6 whole cell lysate Blocking and dilution buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST. Exposure time: 128 seconds.
All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-ADK antibody [EPR27497-67] (ab307357) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
C6 (rat glial tumor glial cell) whole cell lysate

Lane 2:
C6 whole cell lysate

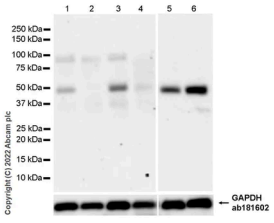
Secondary

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (ab131366) at 1/5000 dilution

Observed band size: 45 kDa

Exposure time: 128s

Western blot - Anti-ADK antibody [EPR27497-67] (ab307357)



Blocking and diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST Low expression: A549 In Western blot, ab307357 was shown to bind specifically to ADK. A band was observed at 45 kDa in wild-type HAP1 cell lysates whereas no signal observed at this size in ADK knockout cell line. This blot (lanes 1-4) was developed using a high sensitivity ECL substrate. Exposure time: 125 seconds
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-ADK antibody [EPR27497-67] (ab307357) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Wild-type HAP1 whole cell lysate

Lane 2:
ADK knockout HAP1 whole cell lysate

Lane 3:
HeLa whole cell lysate

Lane 4:
A549 whole cell lysate

Lane 5:
RAW264.7 whole cell lysate

Lane 6:
C6 whole cell lysate

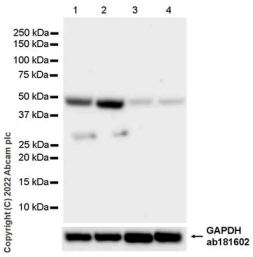
Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/100000 dilution

Developed using the ECL technique.

Observed band size: 45 kDa

Exposure time: 125s



Western blot - Anti-ADK antibody [EPR27497-67] (ab307357)

Blocking and diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST Low expression: mouse heart (PMID:15930047;14736855), rat heart (PMID:15930047;14736855). Exposure time: 15 seconds
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-ADK antibody [EPR27497-67] (ab307357) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Mouse liver tissue lysate

Lane 2:
Rat liver tissue lysate

Lane 3:
Mouse heart tissue lysate

Lane 4:
Rat heart tissue lysate

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/100000 dilution

Observed band size: 45 kDa

Exposure time: 15s

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