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Rabbit Anti-PRPH2 antibody

SL11197R

Product Name:	PRPH2
Chinese Name:	外周蛋白2抗体
Alias:	Peripherin-2; PRPH2; PRPH2_HUMAN; Retinal degeneration slow protein; Tetraspanin-22; Tspan-22.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	39kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PRPH2:131-230/346
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	May function as an adhesion molecule involved in stabilization and compaction of outer segment disks or in the maintenance of the curvature of the rim. It is essential for disk morphogenesis. **Function:** May function as an adhesion molecule involved in stabilization and compaction of outer

segment disks or in the maintenance of the curvature of the rim. It is essential for disk morphogenesis.

Subunit:
Homodimer; disulfide-linked. Probably forms a complex with a ROM1 homodimer. Other proteins could associate with this complex in rods. Interacts with MREG.

Subcellular Location:
Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:
Retina (photoreceptor). In rim region of ROS (rod outer segment) disks.

DISEASE:
Defects in PRPH2 are the cause of retinitis pigmentosa type 7 (RP7). RP leads to degeneration of retinal photoreceptor cells. Patients typically have night vision blindness and loss of midperipheral visual field. As their condition progresses, they lose their far peripheral visual field and eventually central vision as well.
Defects in PRPH2 are a cause of retinitis punctata albescens.
Defects in PRPH2 are a cause of adult-onset vitelliform macular dystrophy (AVMD). AVMD is a rare autosomal dominant disorder with incomplete penetrance and highly variable expression. Patients usually become symptomatic in the fourth or fifth decade of life with a protracted disease of decreased visual acuity.
Defects in PRPH2 are a cause of patterned dystrophy of retinal pigment epithelium (PDREP). Patterned dystrophies of the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) refer to a heterogeneous group of macular disorders. Three main types of PDREP have been described: reticular (fishnet-like) dystrophy, macroreticular (spider-shaped) dystrophy and butterfly-shaped pigment dystrophy.
Defects in PRPH2 are a cause of choroidal dystrophy central areolar type 2 (CACD2). It is a disorder which affects the posterior pole of the eye, and early lesions consist of a non-specific area of granular hyperpigmentation at the fovea. The characteristic sign of the disorder, a zone of atrophy that develops in the macula of the eye and involves the retinal pigment epithelium and the choriocapillaris, occurs several decades after onset.

Similarity:
Belongs to the PRPH2/ROM1 family.

SWISS:
P23942

Gene ID:
5961

Database links:

	Entrez Gene: 5961Human Entrez Gene: 19133Mouse Entrez Gene: 25534Rat Omim: 179605Human SwissProt: p35906Cat SwissProt: P17810Cow SwissProt: P52204Dog SwissProt: P23942Human SwissProt: P15499Mouse SwissProt: P17438Rat Unigene: 654489Human **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.