



Rabbit Anti-CNGB1 antibody

SL11332R

Product Name:	CNGB1
Chinese Name:	环核苷酸门控阳离子Channel proteinCNG-1 β 抗体
Alias:	CNCG 4; CNCG2; CNCG3L; CNCG4; CNG 4; CNG channel 4; CNG channel beta 1; CNG4; CNGB 1; CNGB1; CNGB1B; Cyclic nucleotide gated cation channel 4; Cyclic nucleotide gated cation channel; Cyclic nucleotide gated cation channel beta 1; Cyclic nucleotide gated cation channel gamma; Cyclic nucleotide gated cation channel modulatory subunit; Cyclic nucleotide gated channel (photoreceptor) cGMP gated 3 (gamma) like; Cyclic nucleotide gated channel beta 1; GAR1; GARP; GARP2; Glutamic acid rich protein; RCNC2; RCNCb; RCNCbeta; RP45; 240 kDa protein of rod photoreceptor CNG channel; cGMP gated cation channel beta subunit; Truncated glutamic acid rich protein; Truncated rod photoreceptor cGMP gated channel beta subunit; Truncated rod photoreceptor cGMP-gated channel beta-subunit; CNGB1 HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,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:	140kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human truncated GARP:851-950/1251<Extracellular>
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:	<p>Glutamic acid rich protein (GARP) is a soluble protein localized to the outer segments of the rod photoreceptor. It forms a subunit of cyclic nucleotide-gated (CNG) channels, nonselective cation channels, which play important roles in both visual and olfactory signal transduction. When associated with CNGA1, it is involved in the regulation of ion flow into the rod photoreceptor outer segment (ROS), in response to light-induced alteration of the levels of intracellular cGMP. There are 3 isoforms produced by alternative splicing. Isoform GARP2 is a high affinity rod photoreceptor phosphodiesterase (PDE6)-binding protein that modulates its catalytic properties; it is a regulator of spontaneous activation of rod PDE6, thereby serving to lower rod photoreceptor 'dark noise' and allowing these sensory cells to operate at the single photon detection limit. Defects in GARP are the cause of retinitis pigmentosa type 25 (RP25). 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.</p> <p>Function: Subunit of cyclic nucleotide-gated (CNG) channels, nonselective cation channels, which play important roles in both visual and olfactory signal transduction. When associated with CNGA1, it is involved in the regulation of ion flow into the rod photoreceptor outer segment (ROS), in response to light-induced alteration of the levels of intracellular cGMP.</p> <p>Isoform GARP2 is a high affinity rod photoreceptor phosphodiesterase (PDE6)-binding protein that modulates its catalytic properties: it is a regulator of spontaneous activation of rod PDE6, thereby serving to lower rod photoreceptor 'dark noise' and allowing these sensory cells to operate at the single photon detection limit.</p> <p>Subunit: Heterooligomeric complex with CNGA1.</p> <p>Subcellular Location: Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.</p> <p>DISEASE: Defects in CNGB1 are the cause of retinitis pigmentosa type 45 (RP45) [MIM:613767]. 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.</p> <p>Similarity: Belongs to the cyclic nucleotide-gated cation channel (TC 1.A.1.5) family. CNGB1 subfamily.</p>

SWISS:
Q14028

Gene ID:
1258

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 1258](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 333329](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 83686](#) Rat

[Oimim: 600724](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q14028](#) Human

[SwissProt: O35788](#) Rat

Important Note:

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