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Rabbit Anti-Retinal S antigen antibody

SL11996R

Product Name:	Retinal S antigen
Chinese Name:	视网膜S抗原抗体
Alias:	S-antigen; 48 kDa protein; Arrestin 1; Arrestin; ARRS_HUMAN; DKFZp686I1383; Retinal S antigen (48 KDa protein); Retinal S-antigen; Rod photoreceptor arrestin; RP47; S AG; S antigen; S antigen retina and pineal gland (arrestin); S antigen retina and pineal gland; S arrestin; S-AG; S-arrestin; SAG.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Cow,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=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:	45kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Retinal S antigen:285-330/405
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:	Members of arrestin/beta-arrestin protein family are thought to participate in agonist-mediated desensitization of G-protein-coupled receptors and cause specific dampening of cellular responses to stimuli such as hormones, neurotransmitters, or sensory signals. S-arrestin, also known as S-antigen, is a major soluble photoreceptor protein that is

	involved in desensitization of the photoactivated transduction cascade. It is expressed in the retina and the pineal gland and inhibits coupling of rhodopsin to transducin in vitro. Additionally, S-arrestin is highly antigenic, and is capable of inducing experimental autoimmune uveoretinitis. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Oguchi disease, a rare autosomal recessive form of night blindness. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008] **Function:** Arrestin is one of the major proteins of the ros (retinal rod outer segments); it binds to photoactivated-phosphorylated rhodopsin, thereby apparently preventing the transducin-mediated activation of phosphodiesterase. **Tissue Specificity:** Retina and pineal gland. **DISEASE:** Defects in SAG are a cause of congenital stationary night blindness Oguchi type 1 (CSNBO1) [MIM:258100]; also known as Oguchi disease. Congenital stationary night blindness is a non-progressive retinal disorder characterized by impaired night vision. CSNBO is an autosomal recessive form associated with fundus discoloration and abnormally slow dark adaptation. **Similarity:** Belongs to the arrestin family. **SWISS:** P10523 **Gene ID:** 6295 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 6295 Human Entrez Gene: 20215 Mouse Entrez Gene: 280922 Cow Entrez Gene: 25539 Rat Omim: 181031 Human SwissProt: P08168 Cow SwissProt: P10523 Human

	SwissProt: P20443 Mouse SwissProt: P15887 Rat Unigene: 32317 Cow Unigene: 32721 Human Unigene: 1276 Mouse Unigene: 9856 Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.