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Rabbit Anti-Visual Arrestin antibody

SL8710R

Product Name:	Visual Arrestin
Chinese Name:	视觉抑制蛋白抗体
Alias:	V-Arrestin;Visual-Arrestin.arrestin; 48 kDa protein;Retinal S-antigen; S-AG; Rod photoreceptor arrestin.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,cpw
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:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Visual Arrestin:141-240/405
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 the 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. Visual Arrestin, also known as Arrestin, retinal S-antigen or S-Arrestin, is a major soluble photoreceptor protein that regulates light-dependent signal transduction through G protein-coupled receptor (rhodopsin) activation. Visual Arrestin

	is expressed in retinal photoreceptor cells and the pineal gland. Visual Arrestin is the major pathogenic autoantigen in inflammatory eye disease, such as uveoretinitis and Oguchi disease, a rare autosomal recessive form of night blindness. **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. **Subcellular Location:** Cytoplasmic and Plasma membrane **Tissue Specificity:** Retina and pineal gland. **DISEASE:** Defects in SAG are the 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. Defects in SAG are the cause of retinitis pigmentosa type 47 (RP47) [MIM:613758]. RP47 is a retinal dystrophy belonging to the group of pigmentary retinopathies. Retinitis pigmentosa is characterized by retinal pigment deposits visible on fundus examination and primary loss of rod photoreceptor cells followed by secondary loss of cone photoreceptors. 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. **Similarity:** Belongs to the arrestin family. **SWISS:** P10523 **Gene ID:** 6295 **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.