

Rhodopsin (L328) polyclonal antibody

Catalog: BCP01433

Host: Rabbit

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

BackGround:

Retinitis pigmentosa is an inherited progressive disease which is a major cause of blindness in western communities. It can be inherited as an autosomal dominant, autosomal recessive, or X linked recessive disorder. In the autosomal dominant form, which comprises about 25% of total cases, approximately 30% of families have mutations in the gene encoding the rod photoreceptor specific protein rhodopsin. This is the transmembrane protein which, when photoexcited, initiates the visual transduction cascade. Defects in this gene are also one of the causes of congenital stationary night blindness. Vision involves the conversion of light into electrochemical signals that are processed by the retina and subsequently sent to and interpreted by the brain. The process of converting light to an electrochemical signal begins when the membrane-bound protein, rhodopsin, absorbs light within the retina.

Product:

Rabbit IgG, 1mg/ml in PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.2

Molecular Weight:

~ 42 kDa

Swiss-Prot:

P08100

Purification&Purity:

The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen and the purity is > 95% (by SDS-PAGE).

Applications:

WB: 1:500~1:1000

IHC: 1:50~1:200

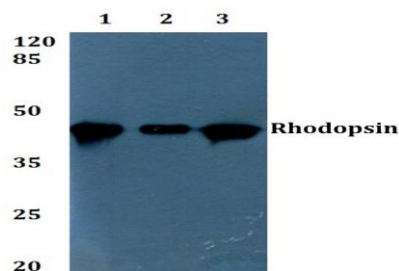
Storage&Stability:

Store at 4 °C short term. Aliquot and store at -20 °C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Specificity:

Rhodopsin (L328) polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of Rhodopsin protein.

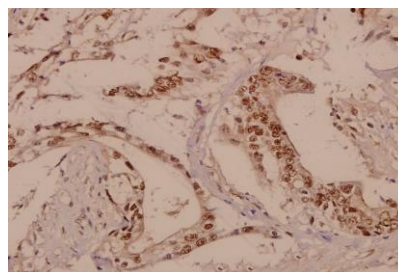
DATA:



Western blot (WB) analysis of Rhodopsin (L328) pAb at 1:500 dilution

Lane1: The Eye tissue lysate of Rat(40ug)

Lane2: The Eye tissue lysate of Mouse(40ug)



Immunohistochemistry (IHC) analyzes of Rhodopsin (L328) pAb in paraffin-embedded human colorectal carcinoma tissue at 1:50.

Note:

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedure.