Best Tools for immunology Research

Rhodopsin (phospho Ser334) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YP0966
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	Rhodopsin
Fields :	>>Phototransduction
Gene Name :	RHO
Protein Name :	Rhodopsin
Human Gene Id :	6010
Human Swiss Prot No :	P08100
Mouse Gene Id :	212541
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P15409
Rat Gene Id :	24717
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P51489
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Rhodopsin around the phosphorylation site of Ser334. AA range:299-348
Specificity :	Phospho-Rhodopsin (S334) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Rhodopsin protein only when phosphorylated at S334.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:10000.. IF 1:50-200

Purification : The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight : 39kD

Cell Pathway : Regulation of Microtubule Dynamics; Regulation of Actin Dynamics; SAPK_JNK; B_Cell_Antigen

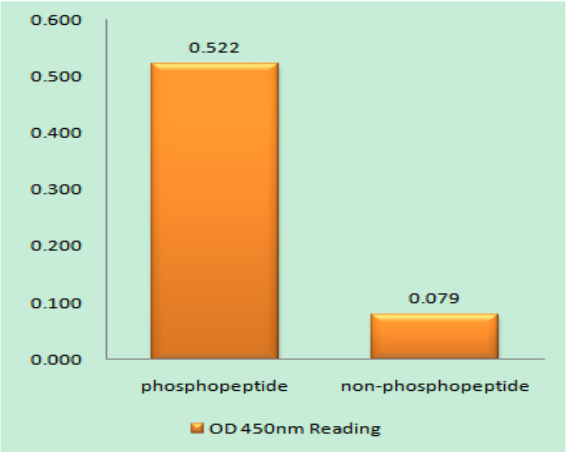
Background : Retinitis pigmentosa is an inherited progressive disease which is a major cause of blindness in western communities. It can be inherited as an autosomal dominant, autosomal recessive, or X-linked recessive disorder. In the autosomal dominant form,which comprises about 25% of total cases, 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function : disease:Defects in RHO are a cause of retinitis pigmentosa autosomal recessive (ARRP) [MIM:268000].,disease:Defects in RHO are the cause of congenital stationary night blindness autosomal dominant type 1 (CSNBAD1) [MIM:610445]; also known as rhodopsin-related congenital stationary night blindness. Congenital stationary night blindness is a non-progressive retinal disorder characterized by impaired night vision.,disease:Defects in RHO are the cause of retinitis pigmentosa type 4 (RP4) [MIM:180380]. 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. RP4 inheritance is autosomal dominant.,function:Photoreceptor required for image-forming vision at low light intensity. Required for photor

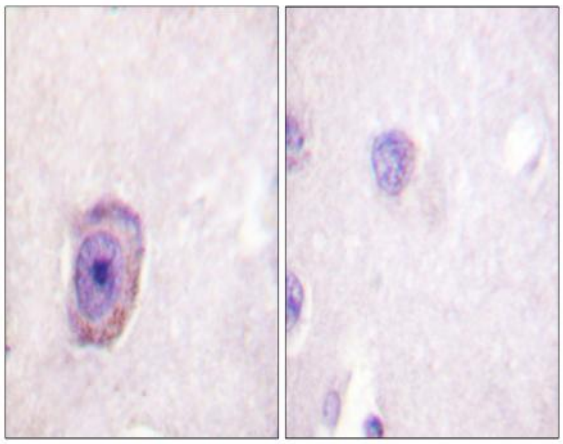
Subcellular Location : Membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell projection, cilium, photoreceptor outer segment . Synthesized in the inner segment (IS) of rod photoreceptor cells before vectorial transport to disk membranes in the rod outer segment (OS) photosensory cilia. .

Expression : Rod shaped photoreceptor cells which mediate vision in dim light.

Products Images



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Rhodopsin (Phospho-Ser334) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using Rhodopsin (Phospho-Ser334) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.