Rhodopsin Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT4087

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications
- WB,IHC,IF,ELISA

MW
- 42kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000
IHC 1:100-1:300
ELISA 1:5000
IF 1:50-200

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Rhodopsin. AA range:299-348
Specificity	Rhodopsin Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Rhodopsin protein.

Target Information

Gene name RHO

Protein Name Rhodopsin

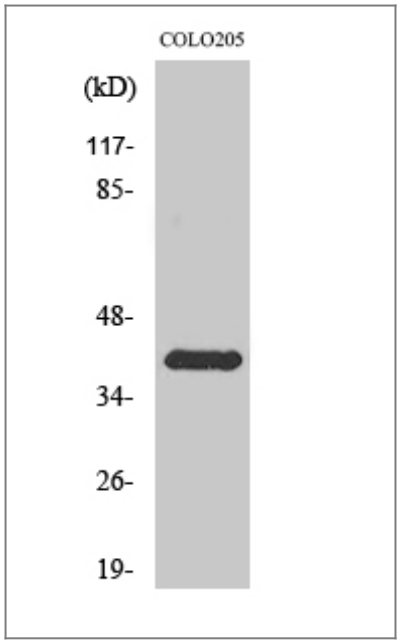
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	6010;	P08100;
Mouse	212541;	P15409;
Rat	24717;	P51489;

Cellular Localization 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. .

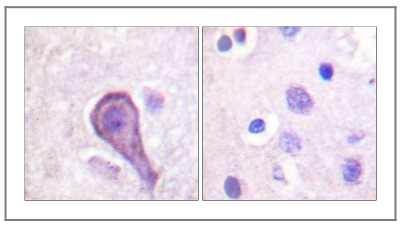
Tissue specificity Rod shaped photoreceptor cells which mediate vision in dim light.

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 photoreceptor cell viability after birth. Light-induced isomerization of 11-cis to all-trans retinal triggers a conformational change leading to G-protein activation and release of all-trans retinal.,online information:Retina International's Scientific Newsletter,online information:Rhodopsin entry,online information:Rhodopsin mutations page,PTM:Phosphorylated on some or all of the serine and threonine residues present in the C-terminal region.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. Opsin subfamily.,tissue specificity:Rod shaped photoreceptor cells which mediates vision in dim light.,

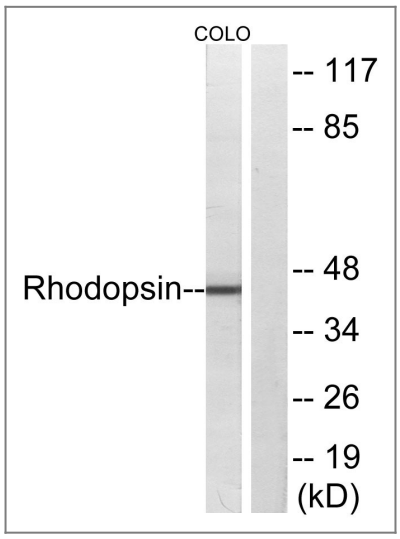
Validation Data



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Rhodopsin Polyclonal Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using Rhodopsin Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO cells, using Rhodopsin Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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