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CRALBP Recombinant Rabbit mAb

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Catalog # AP94641

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant
Physical State	Liquid
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cytoplasm.
SIMILARITY	Contains 1 CRAL-TRIO domain.
DISEASE	Defects in RLBP1 are a cause of retinitis pigmentosa autosomal recessive (ARRP) [MIM:268000]. 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. Defects in RLBP1 are the cause of Bothnia retinal dystrophy (BRD) [MIM:607475]; also known as Vasterbotten dystrophy. Affected individuals show night blindness from early childhood with features consistent with retinitis punctata albescens and macular degeneration. Defects in RLBP1 are the cause of rod-cone dystrophy Newfoundland (NFRCD) [MIM:607476]. NFRCD is a retinal dystrophy reminiscent of retinitis punctata albescens but with a substantially lower age at onset and more-rapid and distinctive progression. Rod-cone dystrophies results from initial loss of rod photoreceptors, later followed by cone photoreceptors loss. Defects in RLBP1 are a cause of fundus albipunctatus (FA) [MIM:136880]. FA is a rare form of stationary night blindness characterized by a delay in the regeneration of cone and rod photopigments.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The protein encoded by this gene is a 36-kD water-soluble protein which carries 11-cis-retinaldehyde or 11-cis-retinal as physiologic ligands. It may be a functional component of the visual cycle. Mutations of this gene have been associated with severe rod-cone dystrophy, Bothnia dystrophy (nonsyndromic autosomal recessive retinitis pigmentosa) and retinitis punctata albescens. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Additional Information

Target/Specificity	Retina and pineal gland. Not present in photoreceptor cells but is expressed abundantly in the adjacent retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) and in the Mueller glial cells of the retina.
Dilution	WB=1:500-1:1000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=0

Format	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. 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.

Background

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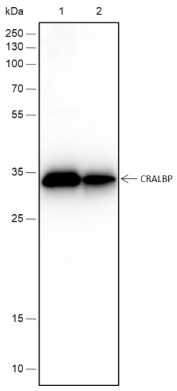
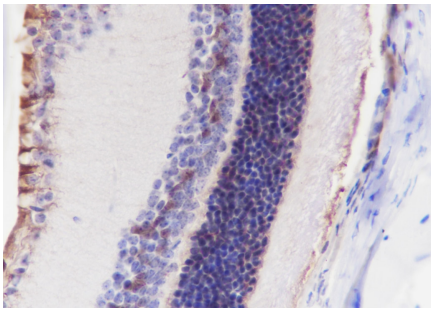
Images



Blocking buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST Primary ab dilution: 1:1000 Primary ab incubation condition: 2 hours at room temperature Secondary ab: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) Lysate: 1: Mouse eye, 2: Rat eye Protein loading quantity: 20 µg Exposure time: 60 s Predicted MW: 36 kDa Observed MW: 36 kDa



Tissue: Mouse retina Section type: Formalin fixed & Paraffin -embedded section Retrieval method: High temperature and high pressure Retrieval buffer: Tris/EDTA buffer, pH 9.0 Primary ab dilution: 1:1000 Primary ab incubation condition: 1 hour at room temperature Secondary ab: SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) Counter stain: Hematoxylin (Blue) Comment: Color brown is the positive signal for AP94641