SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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Rabbit Anti-Retinal S antigen antibody

SL11996R

Product Name	Retinal S antigen
Chinese Name	视网膜 S 抗原抗体
Alias	S-antigen; 48 kDa protein; Arrestin 1; Arrestin; ARRS_HUMAN; DKFZp686I1383; Retinal S a protein); Retinal S-antigen; Rod photoreceptor arrestin; RP47; S AG; S antigen; S antigen retina a (arrestin); S antigen retina and pineal gland; S arrestin; S-AG; S-arrestin; SAG.
Research Area	Cell biology Neurobiology Signal transduction G protein-coupled receptor G protein signal
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	(predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Cow, Rabbit, Sheep,)
Applications	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	45kDa
Cellular localization	The cell membrane
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Retinal S antigen: 285-330/405
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or d applications.
PubMed	PubMed

Product Detail

Members of arrestin/beta-arrestin protein family are thought to participate in agonist-mediated de G-protein-coupled receptors and cause specific dampening of cellular responses to stimuli such a neurotransmitters, or sensory signals. S-arrestin, also known as S-antigen, is a major soluble pho protein that is involved in desensitization of the photoactivated transduction cascade. It is expres and the pineal gland and inhibits coupling of rhodopsin to transducin in vitro. Additionally, S-ar antigenic, and is capable of inducing experimental autoimmune uveoretinitis. Mutations in this g associated with Oguchi disease, a rare autosomal recessive form of night blindness. [provided by 2008]

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-mediate phosphodiesterase.

Tissue Specificity:
Retina and pineal gland.

DISEASE:
Defects in SAG are a cause of congenital stationary night blindness Oguchi type 1 (CSNBO1) [M also known as Oguchi disease. Congenital stationary night blindness is a non-progressive retinal characterized by impaired night vision. CSNBO is an autosomal recessive form associated with discoloration and abnormally slow dark adaptation.

Similarity:
Belongs to the arrestin family.

SWISS:
P10523

Gene ID:
6295

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 6295 Human

Entrez Gene: 20215 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 280922 Cow

Entrez Gene: 25539 Rat

Omim: 181031 Human

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SwissProt: P08168 Cow

SwissProt: P10523 Human

SwissProt: P20443 Mouse

SwissProt: P15887 Rat

Unigene: 32317 Cow

Unigene: 32721 Human

Unigene: 1276 Mouse

Unigene: 9856 Rat