SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571-56623320 Fax:0086-571-56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

[Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-CRALBP antibody

Catalog Number: SL14044R

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	CRALBP
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CRALBP: 11-110/317
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
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=1:5000-10000 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	(predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat)
Predicted MW.:	36kDa
Subcellular Location:	cytoplasmic
Background:	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] **Function:** Soluble retinoid carrier essential the proper function of both rod and cone photoreceptors. Participates in the regeneration of active 11-cis-retinol and 11-cis-retinaldehyde, from the inactive 11-trans products of the rhodopsin photocycle and in the de novo synthesis of these retinoids from 11-trans

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	metabolic precursors. The cycling of retinoids between photoreceptor and adjacent pigment epithelium cells is known as the 'visual cycle'. **Subcellular Location:** Cytoplasm. **Tissue 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. 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. **Similarity:** Contains 1 CRAL-TRIO domain. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 6017 Human **Entrez Gene:** 19771 Mouse **Entrez Gene:** 293049 Rat Omim: 180090 Human **SwissProt:** P12271 Human **SwissProt:** Q9Z275 Mouse **Unigene:** 1933 Human **Unigene:** 41653 Mouse

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