



ARRS Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-05050
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	SAG
Protein Name	S-arrestin (48 kDa protein) (Retinal S-antigen) (S-AG) (Rod photoreceptor arrestin)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 210-290
Specificity	ARRS Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	44kD
Cell Pathway	Cell projection, cilium, photoreceptor outer segment . Membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Highly expressed in photoreceptor outer segments in light-exposed retina. Evenly distributed throughout rod photoreceptor cells in dark-adapted retina (By similarity). Predominantly detected at the proximal region of photoreceptor outer segments, near disk membranes (PubMed:3720866). .
Tissue Specificity	Detected in retina, in the proximal portion of the outer segment of rod photoreceptor cells (at protein level).
Function	disease:Defects in SAG are a cause of congenital stationary night blindness Oguchi type (CSNBO) [MIM:258100]; also known as Oguchi disease. Congenital stationary night blindness is a non-progressive retinal disorder characterized by impaired night vision. CSNBO is an autosomal recessive form associated with fundus discoloration and abnormally slow dark adaptation.,disease:S-antigen induces autoimmune uveitis.,function:Arrestin is one of the major proteins of the ros (retinal rod outer segments); it binds to photoactivated-phosphorylated

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rhodopsin, thereby apparently preventing the transducin-mediated activation of phosphodiesterase.,miscellaneous:Arrestin binds calcium.,online information:Retina International's Scientific Newsletter,similarity:Belongs to the arrestin family.,tissue specificity:Retina and pineal gland.,

Background

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

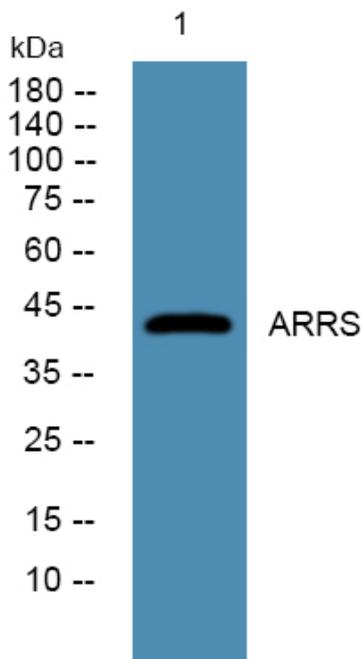
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from K562 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night