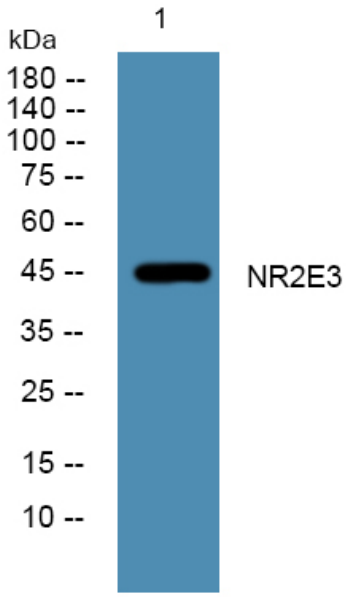
NR2E3 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-06804
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	NR2E3 PNR RNR
Protein Name	Photoreceptor-specific nuclear receptor (Nuclear receptor subfamily 2 group E member 3) (Retina-specific nuclear receptor)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	NR2E3 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	45kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus .
Tissue Specificity	Eye specific; found solely in the outer nuclear layer of the adult neurosensory retina, where the nuclei of cone and rod photoreceptors reside.
Function	disease:Defects in NR2E3 are a cause of enhanced S cone syndrome (ESCS) [MIM:268100]. ESCS is an autosomal recessive retinopathy in which patients have increased sensitivity to blue light; perception of blue light is mediated by what is normally the least populous cone photoreceptor subtype, the S (short wavelength, blue) cones. ESCS is also associated with visual loss, with night blindness occurring from early in life, varying degrees of L (long, red)- and M (middle, green)-cone vision, and retinal degeneration.,disease:Defects in NR2E3 are the cause of retinitis pigmentosa type 37 (RP37) [MIM:611131]. 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.

	RP37 inheritance is autosomal d
Background	This protein is part of a large family of nuclear receptor transcription factors involved in signaling pathways. Nuclear receptors have been shown to regulate pathways involved in embryonic development, as well as in maintenance of proper cell function in adults. Members of this family are characterized by discrete domains that function in DNA and ligand binding. This gene encodes a retinal nuclear receptor that is a ligand-dependent transcription factor. Defects in this gene are a cause of enhanced S cone syndrome. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified. [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 A431 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night