SWS mouse mAb

Catalog No	BYmab-12493
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB
Gene Name	OPN1SW BCP
Protein Name	SWS
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human SWS
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human SWS
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Short-wave-sensitive opsin 1 (Blue cone photoreceptor pigment;Blue-sensitive opsin;BOP)
Observed Band	38kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Photoreceptor inner segment . Cell projection, cilium, photoreceptor outer segment . Cytoplasm, perinuclear region .
Tissue Specificity	The three color pigments are found in the cone photoreceptor cells (PubMed:2937147). Expressed throughout the epidermis and dermis, primarily in the stratum granulosum in the facial and abdominal skin (at protein level) (PubMed:30168605). Expressed in dermal fibroblasts (at protein level) (PubMed:31380578). Expressed in melanocytes (at protein level) (PubMed:31730232).
Function	disease:Defects in OPN1SW are the cause of tritan color blindness (tritanopia) [MIM:190900].,function:Visual pigments are the light-absorbing molecules that mediate vision. They consist of an apoprotein, opsin, covalently linked to cis-retinal.,online information:Retina International's Scientific Newsletter,PTM:Phosphorylated on some or all of the serine and threonine residues present in the C-terminal region.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein

	coupled receptor 1 family.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. Opsin subfamily.,tissue specificity:The three color pigments are found in the cone photoreceptor cells.,
Background	This gene belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family, opsin subfamily. It encodes the blue cone pigment gene which is one of three types of cone photoreceptors responsible for normal color vision. Defects in this gene are the cause of tritan color blindness (tritanopia). Affected individuals lack blue and yellow sensory mechanisms while retaining those for red and green. Defective blue vision is characteristic. [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