ARG41296
anti-RGR antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes RGR
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	RGR
Species	Human
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide between aa. 265-291 of Human RGR.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	RP44; RPE-retinal G protein-coupled receptor

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	1:10 - 1:50
IHC-P	1:50 - 1:100
WB	1:1000

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	HL-60
Observed Size	32 kDa

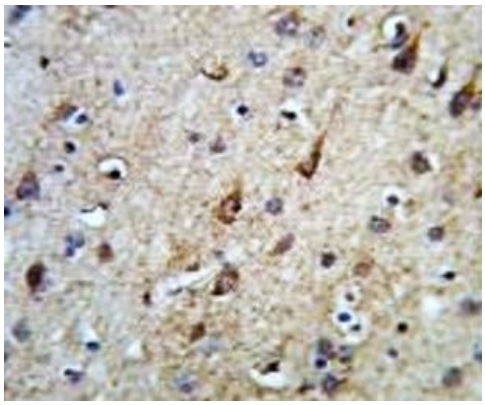
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A and immunogen peptide.
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide.
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

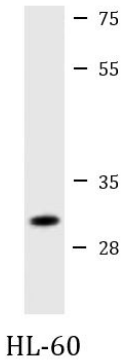
Gene Symbol	RGR
Gene Full Name	retinal G protein coupled receptor
Background	This gene encodes a putative retinal G-protein coupled receptor. The gene is a member of the opsin subfamily of the 7 transmembrane, G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. Like other opsins which bind retinaldehyde, it contains a conserved lysine residue in the seventh transmembrane domain. The protein acts as a photoisomerase to catalyze the conversion of all-trans-retinal to 11-cis-retinal. The reverse isomerization occurs with rhodopsin in retinal photoreceptor cells. The protein is exclusively expressed in tissue adjacent to retinal photoreceptor cells, the retinal pigment epithelium and Mueller cells. This gene may be associated with autosomal recessive and autosomal dominant retinitis pigmentosa (arRP and adRP, respectively). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Receptor for all-trans- and 11-cis-retinal. Binds preferentially to the former and may catalyze the isomerization of the chromophore by a retinochrome-like mechanism. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	32 kDa
PTM	Covalently binds all-trans- and 11-cis-retinal. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. [UniProt]

Images



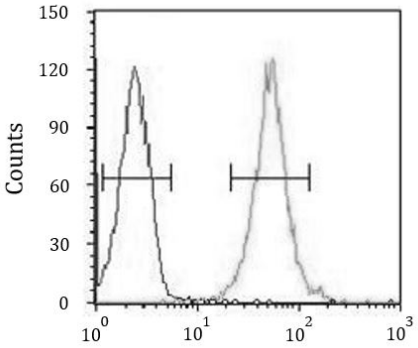
ARG41296 anti-RGR antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue stained with ARG41296 anti-RGR antibody.



ARG41296 anti-RGR antibody WB image

Western blot: 20 ug of HL-60 whole cell lysate stained with ARG41296 anti-RGR antibody at 1:1000 dilution.



ARG41296 anti-RGR antibody FACS image

Flow Cytometry: HL-60 cells stained with ARG41296 anti-RGR antibody (right histogram) or without primary antibody as control (left histogram), followed by incubation with FITC labelled secondary antibody.