

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

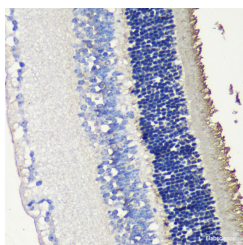
Description

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Reactivity | Mouse,Rat |
| Immunogen | Recombinant fusion protein of human SAG (NP_000532.2). |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Purification | Affinity purification |
| Conjugation | Unconjugated |
| Formulation | PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3. |

Applications Recommended Dilution

| | |
|------------|------------|
| IHC | 1:50-1:200 |
|------------|------------|

Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse retina using SAG Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens).

Preparation & Storage

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Storage | Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |
|----------------|---|

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.

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