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PRPH2 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP54422

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P23942
Reactivity	Mouse
Predicted	Rat, Dog, Human, Chicken, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	39272
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PRPH2
Epitope Specificity	131-230/346
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
DISEASE	Defects in PRPH2 are the cause of retinitis pigmentosa type 7 (RP7). 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. Defects in PRPH2 are a cause of retinitis punctata albescens. Defects in PRPH2 are a cause of adult-onset vitelliform macular dystrophy (AVMD). AVMD is a rare autosomal dominant disorder with incomplete penetrance and highly variable expression. Patients usually become symptomatic in the fourth or fifth decade of life with a protracted disease of decreased visual acuity. Defects in PRPH2 are a cause of patterned dystrophy of retinal pigment epithelium (PDREP). Patterned dystrophies of the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) refer to a heterogeneous group of macular disorders. Three main types of PDREP have been described: reticular (fishnet-like) dystrophy, macroreticular (spider-shaped) dystrophy and butterfly-shaped pigment dystrophy. Defects in PRPH2 are a cause of choroidal dystrophy central areolar type 2 (CACD2). It is a disorder which affects the posterior pole of the eye, and early lesions consist of a non-specific area of granular hyperpigmentation at the fovea. The characteristic sign of the disorder, a zone of atrophy that develops in the macula of the eye and involves the retinal pigment epithelium and the choriocapillaris, occurs several decades after onset.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	May function as an adhesion molecule involved in stabilization and compaction of outer segment disks or in the maintenance of the curvature of the rim. It is essential for disk morphogenesis.

Additional Information

Gene ID	5961
Other Names	Peripherin-2, Retinal degeneration slow protein, Tetraspanin-22, Tspan-22, PRPH2, PRPH, RDS, TSPAN22
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	PRPH2
Synonyms	PRPH, RDS, TSPAN22
Function	Essential for retina photoreceptor outer segment disk morphogenesis, may also play a role with ROM1 in the maintenance of outer segment disk structure (By similarity). Required for the maintenance of retinal outer nuclear layer thickness (By similarity). Required for the correct development and organization of the photoreceptor inner segment (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P17810}; Multi- pass membrane protein. Cell projection, cilium, photoreceptor outer segment {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P15499} Photoreceptor inner segment {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P15499}
Tissue Location	Retina (photoreceptor). In rim region of ROS (rod outer segment) disks

Background

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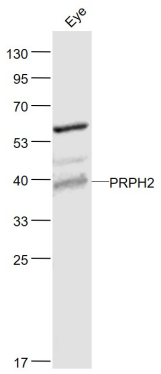
Images



Sample:
Eye (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug
Primary: Anti- PRPH2 (AP54422) at 1/1000 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 39 kD
Observed band size: 39 kD