abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-CRB1 antibody ab156282

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-CRB1 antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to CRB1
Host species	Rabbit
Specificity	ab156282 is predicted to not cross-react with CRB2.
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide, corresponding to 18 amino acids from an internal sequence of Human CRB1 (NP_001180569).
Positive control	Human small intestine tissue lysate.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituent: 99% PBS
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Purification notes	ab156282 is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab156282** in the following tested applications.

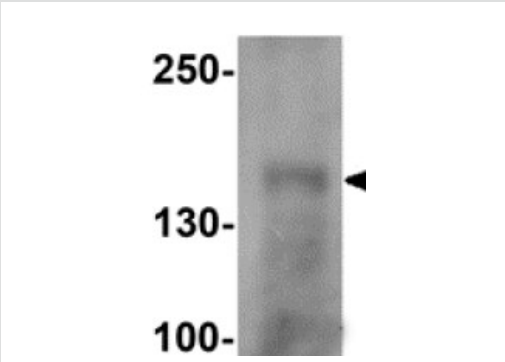
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		Use a concentration of 1 - 2 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight: 154 kDa.

Target

Function	Plays a role in photoreceptor morphogenesis in the retina. May maintain cell polarization and adhesion.
Tissue specificity	Preferential expression in retina, also expressed in brain, testis, fetal brain and fetal eye.
Involvement in disease	Note=CRB1 mutations have been found in various retinal dystrophies, chronic and disabling disorders of visual function. They predominantly involve the posterior portion of the ocular fundus, due to degeneration in the sensory layer of the retina, retinal pigment epithelium, Bruch membrane, choroid, or a combination of these tissues. Onset of inherited retinal dystrophies is painless, bilateral and typically progressive. Most people experience gradual peripheral vision loss or tunnel vision, and difficulties with poor illumination and night vision. Central vision is usually unaffected, so the person may still be able to read. However, it can also deteriorate to cause total blindness. Examples of retinal dystrophies are retinitis pigmentosa, Leber congenital amaurosis, cone-rod dystrophy among others. Defects in CRB1 are the cause of retinitis pigmentosa type 12 (RP12) [MIM:600105]. A retinal dystrophy belonging to the group of pigmentary retinopathies. Retinitis pigmentosa is characterized by retinal pigment deposits visible on fundus examination and primary loss of rod photoreceptor cells, followed by secondary loss of cone photoreceptors. 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. RP12 is an autosomal recessive severe form oFTen manifesting in early childhood. Patients experiment progressive visual field loss with severe visual impairment before the age of twenty. Some patients have a preserved paraarteriolar retinal pigment epithelium (PPRPE) and hypermetropia. Defects in CRB1 are the cause of Leber congenital amaurosis type 8 (LCA8) [MIM:613835]. LCA designates a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group of childhood retinal degenerations, generally inherited in an autosomal recessive manner. Affected infants have little or no retinal photoreceptor function as tested by electroretinography. LCA represents the most common genetic cause of congenital visual impairment in infants and children. Defects in CRB1 are the cause of pigmented paravenous chorioretinal atrophy (PPCRA) [MIM:172870]. PPCRA is an unusual retinal degeneration characterized by accumulation of pigmentation along retinal veins. PPCRA is dominantly inherited, but exhibited variable expressivity. Males are more likely to exhibit a severe phenotype, whereas females may remain virtually asymptomatic even in later years. The PPCRA phenotype is associated with a mutation in CRB1 gene which is likely to affect the structure of the CRB1 protein.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the Crumbs protein family. Contains 19 EGF-like domains. Contains 3 laminin G-like domains.
Post-translational modifications	Extensively glycosylated.
Cellular localization	Secreted and Apical cell membrane. Distributed at the apical membrane of all retinal epithelial cells. Located in the apical membrane of the adherens junction in outer limiting membrane (OLM) of the retina.

Images



Western blot - Anti-CRB1 antibody (ab156282)

Anti-CRB1 antibody (ab156282) at 1 µg/ml + Human small intestine tissue lysate at 15 µg

Predicted band size: 154 kDa

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