abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-PRPH2/RDS antibody ab172264

1 References 1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-PRPH2/RDS antibody
Description	Mouse polyclonal to PRPH2/RDS
Host species	Mouse
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human **Predicted to work with:** Mouse, Rat, Cow, Cat, Dog
Immunogen	Recombinant full length protein within Human PRPH2/RDS aa 1 to the C-terminus. The exact immunogen sequence used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. If additional detail on the immunogen is needed to determine the suitability of the antibody for your needs, please **contact** our Scientific Support team to discuss your requirements. Database link: **AAH74720.1** Run BLAST with Run BLAST with
Positive control	PRPH2/RDS transfected 293T cell line.
General notes	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

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. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Constituent: 100% PBS
Purity	Protein A purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab172264 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 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight: 39 kDa.

Target

Function 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.

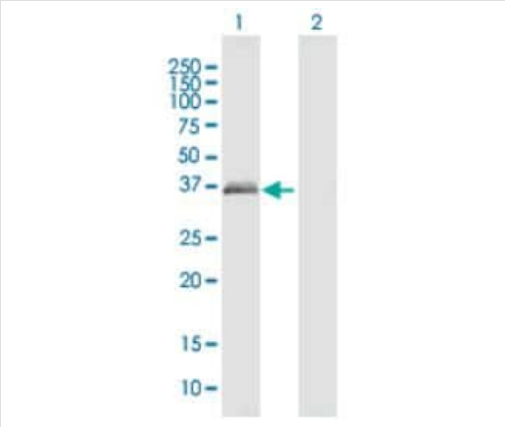
Tissue specificity Retina (photoreceptor). In rim region of ROS (rod outer segment) disks.

Involvement in disease Defects in PRPH2 are the cause of retinitis pigmentosa type 7 (RP7) [MIM:608133]. 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 [MIM:136880].
Defects in PRPH2 are a cause of adult-onset vitelliform macular dystrophy (AVMD) [MIM:608161]. 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) [MIM:169150]. 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) [MIM:613105]. 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.
Note=Defects in PRPH2 are found in different retinal diseases including cone-rod dystrophy, retinitis pigmentosa, macular degeneration. The mutations underlying autosomal dominant retinitis pigmentosa and severe macular degeneration are largely missense or small in-frame deletions in a large intradiscal loop between the third and fourth transmembrane domains. In contrast, those associated with the milder pattern phenotypes or with digenic RP are scattered more evenly through the gene and are often nonsense mutations. This observation correlates with the hypothesis that the large loop is an important site of interaction between PRPH2 molecules and other protein components in the disk.

Sequence similarities Belongs to the PRPH2/ROM1 family.

Cellular localization Membrane.

Images



Western blot - Anti-PRPH2/RDS antibody (ab172264)

All lanes : Anti-PRPH2/RDS antibody (ab172264) at 1 µg/ml

Lane 1 : PRPH2/RDS transfected 293T cell line lysate

Lane 2 : Non-transfected 293T cell line lysate

Lysates/proteins at 15 µl per lane.

Developed using the ECL technique.

Predicted band size: 39 kDa

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