Melanopsin Antibody

Catalog No: #62211

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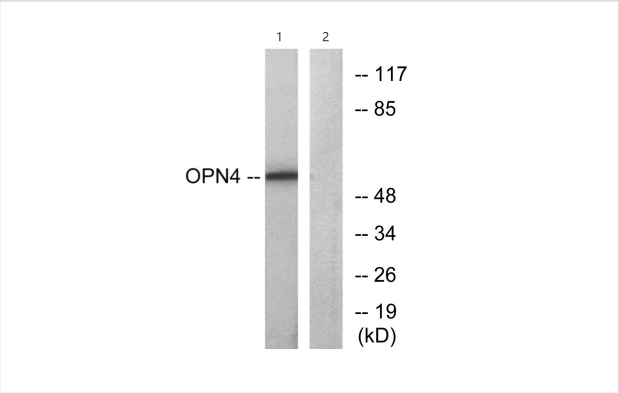
Description

Product Name	Melanopsin Antibody
Brief Description	Rabbit Polyclonal
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Applications	WB;IHC
Species Reactivity	Human; Mouse; Rat
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total Melanopsin protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human OPN4. AA range:429-478
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Target Name	OPN4
Uniprot	Q9UHM6
GeneID	94233
Calculated MW	55kDa
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

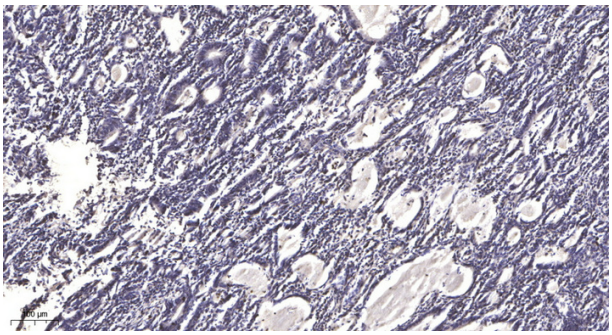
Application Details

WB 1:500-2000; IHC 1:50-30

Images



All lanes : Melanopsin Antibody at 1/1k dilutionLane 1 : COLO205 whole cell lysatesLane 2 : treated with blocking peptideLysates/proteins at 20 ug per lane.SecondaryAll lanes : Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 53 kDa Observed band size: 55 kDaExposure time: 7 seconds



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Gastric adenocarcinoma tissue stained for Melanopsin at 1/100 dilution in immunohistochemical analysis.

Background

Opsins are members of the guanine nucleotide-binding protein (G protein)-coupled receptor superfamily. This gene encodes a photoreceptive opsin protein that is expressed within the ganglion and amacrine cell layers of the retina. In mouse, retinal ganglion cell axons expressing this gene projected to the suprachiasmatic nucleus and other brain nuclei involved in circadian photoentrainment. In mouse, this protein is coupled to a transient receptor potential (TRP) ion channel through a G protein signaling pathway and produces a physiologic light response via membrane depolarization and increased intracellular calcium. The protein functions as a sensory photopigment and may also have photoisomerase activity. Experiments with knockout mice indicate that this gene attenuates, but does not abolish, photoentrainment. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by Ref

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only