GUCA1A rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00002978-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human GUCA1A peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human GUCA1A is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human GUCA1A peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — GUCA1A

Entrez GeneID	2978
GeneBank Accession#	GUCA1A
Gene Name	GUCA1A
Gene Alias	COD3, GCAP, GCAP1, GUCA, GUCA1
Gene Description	guanylate cyclase activator 1A (retina)
Omim ID	600364 602093
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene plays a role in the recovery of retinal photoreceptors from photobleaching. In the recove ry phase, the phototransduction messeneger cGMP is replenished by retinal guanylyl cyclase-1 (G C1). GC1 is activated by decreasing Ca(2+) concentrations following photobleaching. The protein encoded by this gene, guanylyl cyclase activating protein 1 (GCAP1), mediates the sensitivity of GC1 to Ca(2+) concentrations. GCAP1 promotes activity of GC1 at low Ca(2+) concentrations an d inhibits GC1 activity at high Ca(2+) concentrations. Mutations in this gene cause autosomal do minant cone dystrophy (COD3); a disease characterized by reduced visual acuity associated with progressive loss of color vision. Mutations in this gene prohibit the inactivation of RetGC1 at high Ca(2+) concentrations; causing the constitutive activation of RetGC1 and, presumably, increased cell death. This gene is expressed in retina and spermatagonia. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000016397|OTTHUMP00000196466

Pathway

- Olfactory transduction

Disease

- Retinal Degeneration
- Retinal Diseases