

OPN1LW rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00005956-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

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| Product Description | Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human OPN1LW peptide using ARM Technology. |
| Immunogen | A synthetic peptide of human OPN1LW 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 OPN1LW 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 including 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 — OPN1LW

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| Entrez GeneID | 5956 |
| GeneBank Accession# | OPN1LW |
| Gene Name | OPN1LW |
| Gene Alias | CBBM, CBP, RCP |
| Gene Description | opsin 1 (cone pigments), long-wave-sensitive |
| Omim ID | 303700 303900 |
| Gene Ontology | Hyperlink |
| Gene Summary | This gene encodes for a light absorbing visual pigment of the opsin gene family. The encoded protein is called red cone photopigment or long-wavelength sensitive opsin. Opsins are G-protein coupled receptors with seven transmembrane domains, an N-terminal extracellular domain, and a C-terminal cytoplasmic domain. This gene and the medium-wavelength opsin gene are tandemly arrayed on the X chromosome and frequent unequal recombination and gene conversion may occur between these sequences. X chromosomes may have fusions of the medium- and long-wavelength opsin genes or may have more than one copy of these genes. Defects in this gene are the cause of partial, protanopic colorblindness. [provided by RefSeq] |
| Other Designations | OTTHUMP00000032193 red cone photoreceptor pigment red-sensitive opsin |

Disease

- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Retinal Diseases](#)
- [Sarcoidosis](#)