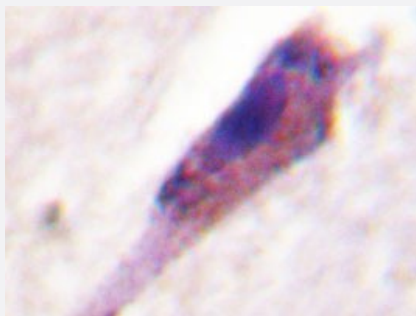


SAG polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB24838 Size 100 uL

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue using SAG polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB24838).

Specification

Product Description Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of SAG.

Immunogen A synthetic peptide corresponding to SAG.

Host Rabbit

Theoretical MW (kDa) 47

Reactivity Human

Specificity SAG polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of SAG protein.

Form Liquid

Purification Antigen affinity purification

Concentration 1 mg/mL

Purity > 95% by SDS-PAGE

Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1:500-1:1000) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:200) Immunofluorescence (1:50-1:200) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.2 (0.05% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot
- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue using SAG polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB24838).
- Immunofluorescence

Gene Info — SAG

Entrez GeneID	6295
Gene Name	SAG
Gene Alias	DKFZp686D1084, DKFZp686I1383, S-AG
Gene Description	S-antigen; retina and pineal gland (arrestin)
Omim ID	181031 258100
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Members of arrestin/beta-arrestin protein family are thought to participate in agonist-mediated desensitization of G-protein-coupled receptors and cause specific dampening of cellular responses to stimuli such as hormones, neurotransmitters, or sensory signals. S-arrestin, also known as S-antigen, is a major soluble photoreceptor protein that is involved in desensitization of the photoactivated transduction cascade. It is expressed in the retina and the pineal gland and inhibits coupling of rhodopsin to transducin in vitro. Additionally, S-arrestin is highly antigenic, and is capable of inducing experimental autoimmune uveoretinitis. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Oguchi disease, a rare autosomal recessive form of night blindness. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

S-arrestin|arrestin 1|retinal S-antigen (48 KDa protein)|rod photoreceptor arrestin

Disease

- [Retinal Diseases](#)