

RGR Antibody (Extracellular Domain)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS10250**Specification**

RGR Antibody (Extracellular Domain) - Product Information

Application	IHC-P
Primary Accession	P47804
Reactivity	Human, Monkey, Horse, Xenopus
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	32kDa KDa
Dilution	IHC-P~~N/A

RGR Antibody (Extracellular Domain) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 5995**Other Names**

RPE-retinal G protein-coupled receptor, RGR

Target/Specificity

Human RGR. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

Precautions

RGR Antibody (Extracellular Domain) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RGR Antibody (Extracellular Domain) - Protein Information**Name** RGR**Function**

Receptor for all-trans- and 11-cis-retinal. Binds preferentially to the former and may catalyze the isomerization of the chromophore by a retinochrome-like mechanism.

Cellular Location

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Location

Preferentially expressed at high levels in the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) and Mueller cells of the neural retina

Volume

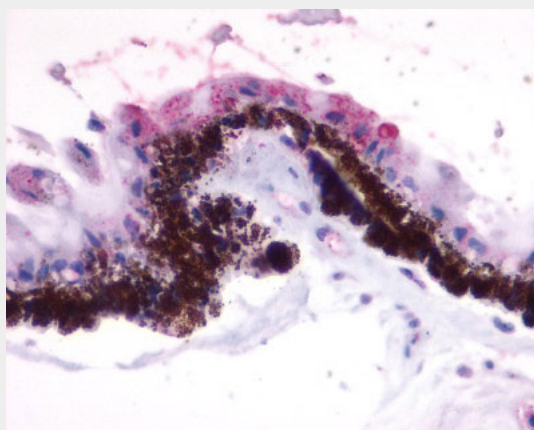
70 µl

RGR Antibody (Extracellular Domain) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

RGR Antibody (Extracellular Domain) - Images



Anti-RGR antibody ALS10250 IHC of human eye, pigmented epithelium within the retina.

RGR Antibody (Extracellular Domain) - Background

Receptor for all-trans- and 11-cis-retinal. Binds preferentially to the former and may catalyze the isomerization of the chromophore by a retinochrome-like mechanism.

RGR Antibody (Extracellular Domain) - References

Shen D., et al. *Biochemistry* 33:13117-13125(1994).
Deloukas P., et al. *Nature* 429:375-381(2004).
Morimura H., et al. *Nat. Genet.* 23:393-394(1999).