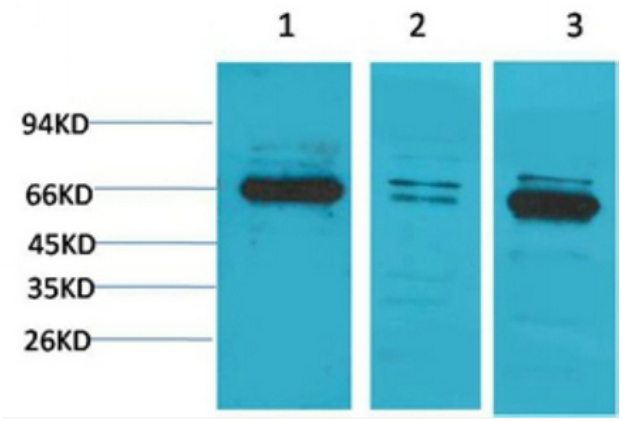
Bestrophin-1 Polyclonal Antibody

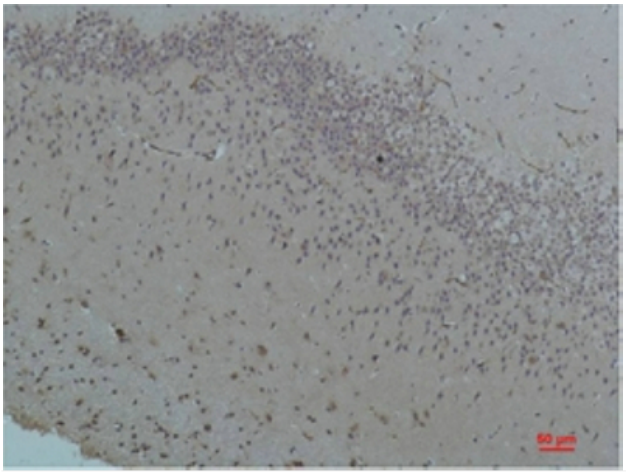
Catalog No	BYab-01218
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Applications	WB;IHC;IF
Gene Name	BEST1
Protein Name	Bestrophin-1 (TU15B) (Vitelliform macular dystrophy protein 2)
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide of Bestrophin-1 AA range: 161-211
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous Bestrophin-1 protein
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Bestrophin-1 (TU15B;Vitelliform macular dystrophy protein 2)
Observed Band	67kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Basolateral cell membrane .
Tissue Specificity	Predominantly expressed in the basolateral membrane of the retinal pigment epithelium.
Function	disease:Defects in BEST1 are a cause of adult-onset vitelliform macular dystrophy (AVMD) [MIM:608161]. AVMD is a rare autosomal dominant disorder with incomplete penetrance and highly variable expression. Patients usually become symptomatic in the fourth or fifth decade of life with a protracted disease of decreased visual acuity.,disease:Defects in BEST1 are the cause of autosomal recessive bestrophinopathy (ARB) [MIM:611809]. ARB is associated with central visual loss, a characteristic retinopathy, an absent electro-oculogram light rise, and a reduced electroretinogram.,disease:Defects in BEST1 are the cause of vitelliform macular dystrophy type 2 (VMD2) [MIM:153700]; also known as Best macular dystrophy (BMD). VMD2 is an autosomal dominant form of macular degeneration that usually begins in childhood or adolescence. VMD2 is characterized by typical "egg-yolk" macular lesions due to ab

Background	This gene encodes a member of the bestrophin gene family. This small gene family is characterized by proteins with a highly conserved N-terminus with four to six transmembrane domains. Bestrophins may form chloride ion channels or may regulate voltage-gated L-type calcium-ion channels. Bestrophins are generally believed to form calcium-activated chloride-ion channels in epithelial cells but they have also been shown to be highly permeable to bicarbonate ion transport in retinal tissue. Mutations in this gene are responsible for juvenile-onset vitelliform macular dystrophy (VMD2), also known as Best macular dystrophy, in addition to adult-onset vitelliform macular dystrophy (AVMD) and other retinopathies. Alternative splicing results in multiple variants encoding distinct isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, Nov 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of 1) PC3, 2)Mouse Brain Tissue, 3) Rat Brain Tissue with Bestrophin-1 Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:2,000.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat Brain Tissue using Bestrophin-1 Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:200.