

Recoverin Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1565b**Specification**

Recoverin Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	P35243
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	169-200

Recoverin Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 5957**Other Names**

Recoverin, Cancer-associated retinopathy protein, Protein CAR, RCVRN, RCV1

Target/Specificity

This Recoverin antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 169-200 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human Recoverin.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

IHC-P~~1:50~100

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Recoverin Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Recoverin Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** RCVRN**Synonyms** RCV1

Function Acts as a calcium sensor and regulates phototransduction of cone and rod photoreceptor cells (By similarity). Modulates light sensitivity of cone photoreceptor in dark and dim conditions (By similarity). In response to high Ca^{2+} levels induced by low light levels, prolongs RHO/rhodopsin activation in rod photoreceptor cells by binding to and inhibiting GRK1-mediated phosphorylation of RHO/rhodopsin (By similarity). Plays a role in scotopic vision/enhances vision in dim light by enhancing signal transfer between rod photoreceptors and rod bipolar cells (By similarity). Improves rod photoreceptor sensitivity in dim light and mediates response of rod photoreceptors to facilitate detection of change and motion in bright light (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Photoreceptor inner segment {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P34057}. Cell projection, cilium, photoreceptor outer segment {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P34057}. Photoreceptor outer segment membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P21457}; Lipid-anchor {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P21457}; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P21457}. Perikaryon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P34057}. Note=Primarily expressed in the inner segments of light-adapted rod photoreceptors, approximately 10% of which translocates from photoreceptor outer segments upon light stimulation (By similarity). Targeting of myristoylated protein to rod photoreceptor outer segments is calcium dependent (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P21457, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P34057}

Tissue Location

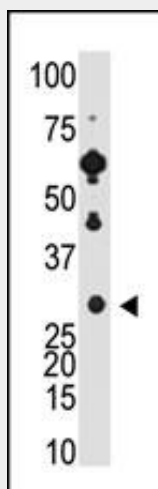
Retina and pineal gland.

Recoverin Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

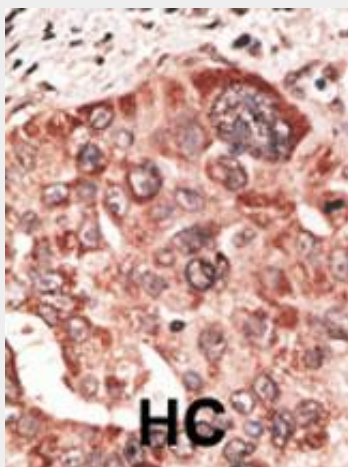
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

Recoverin Antibody (C-term) - Images



The anti-Recoverin C-term Pab (Cat. #AP1565b) is used in Western blot to detect Recoverin in Y79 cell lysate.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

Recoverin Antibody (C-term) - Background

Recoverin belongs to a high-affinity calcium-binding family that includes neuronal calcium sensor-1, visinin-like proteins (VILIPs), guanylate cyclase-activating proteins (GCAPs), and Kv-channel interacting proteins (KchIPs). Features common to this family include four calcium-binding EF-hand domains, and an N-terminal myristoylation sequence. This family of proteins has been implicated in a broad range of cellular signaling functions, including phototransduction and neurotransmitter release, lipid metabolism, gene expression, and ion channel regulation. Myristoylation, the post-translational addition of a fatty acid tail, has been shown to have functional significance for other calcium-binding protein family members. Recoverin is subject to the posttranslational modification of myristoylation. Binding of calcium to recoverin elicits a change in conformation that exposes the buried hydrophobic myristoyl moiety to interaction with cell membranes and other cellular proteins.

Recoverin Antibody (C-term) - References

Wiechmann, A., et al., Curr. Eye Res. 26(1):25-32 (2003). Matsubara, S., et al., Br. J. Cancer 74(9):1419-1422 (1996). Yamaji, Y., et al., Int. J. Cancer 65(5):671-676 (1996). McGinnis, J.F., et al., Mamm. Genome 4(1):43-45 (1993). Wiechmann, A.F., et al., Exp. Eye Res. 56(4):463-470 (1993).