

PRPH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP12554a

Specification

PRPH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P23942](#)

PRPH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 5961

Other Names

Peripherin-2, Retinal degeneration slow protein, Tetraspanin-22, Tspan-22, PRPH2, PRPH, RDS, TSPAN22

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PRPH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name PRPH2

Synonyms PRPH, RDS, TSPAN22

Function

Essential for retina photoreceptor outer segment disk morphogenesis, may also play a role with ROM1 in the maintenance of outer segment disk structure (By similarity). Required for the maintenance of retinal outer nuclear layer thickness (By similarity). Required for the correct development and organization of the photoreceptor inner segment (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P17810}; Multi- pass membrane protein. Cell projection, cilium, photoreceptor outer segment {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P15499} Photoreceptor inner segment {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P15499}

Tissue Location

Retina (photoreceptor). In rim region of ROS (rod outer segment) disks

PRPH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

PRPH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images**PRPH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the transmembrane 4 superfamily, also known as the tetraspanin family. Most of these members are cell-surface proteins that are characterized by the presence of four hydrophobic domains. The proteins mediate signal transduction events that play a role in the regulation of cell development, activation, growth and motility. This encoded protein is a cell surface glycoprotein found in the outer segment of both rod and cone photoreceptor cells. It may function as an adhesion molecule involved in stabilization and compaction of outer segment disks or in the maintenance of the curvature of the rim. This protein is essential for disk morphogenesis. Defects in this gene are associated with both central and peripheral retinal degenerations. Some of the various phenotypically different disorders are autosomal dominant retinitis pigmentosa, progressive macular degeneration, macular dystrophy and retinitis pigmentosa digenic.

PRPH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Poloschek, C.M., et al. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 51(8):4253-4265(2010)
Vos, W.L., et al. Eur. Biophys. J. 39(4):679-688(2010)
Matias-Florentino, M., et al. Curr. Eye Res. 34(12):1050-1056(2009)
Lim, K.P., et al. Arch. Ophthalmol. 127(6):784-790(2009)
Anand, S., et al. Retina (Philadelphia, Pa.) 29(5):682-688(2009)