# SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# PRCD (P-16): sc-169029



The Power to Question

## BACKGROUND

PRCD (progressive rod-cone degeneration), also known as RP36, is a 54 amino acid single-pass membrane protein, with the first 28 amino acids completely conserved between human and canine. PRCD contains an N-terminal signal peptide, a C-terminal transmembrane domain and four exons, the last of which is noncoding. The promoter region of PRCD consists of several putative TATA boxes and CAAT motifs, as well as binding sites for 36 different transcription factors. Localizing to cytoplasm, PRCD is predominantly expressed in retina. Defects in PRCD may cause retinitis pigmentosa type 36, a retinal dystrophy characterized by retinal pigment deposits visible on fundus examination and primary loss of rod photoreceptor cells, followed by secondary loss of cone photoreceptors. Night vision blindness and loss of midperipheral visual field also typically occur. As retinitis pigmentosa type 36 progresses, far peripheral visual field and central vision are also lost. The gene that encodes PRCD maps to human chromosome 17q25.1.

## REFERENCES

- 1. Aguirre, G.D., et al. 1988. Variation in retinal degeneration phenotype inherited at the prcd locus. Exp. Eye Res. 46: 663-687.
- Anderson, R.E., et al. 1994. Plasma lipid changes in PRCD-affected and normal miniature poodles given oral supplements of linseed oil. Indications for the involvement of n-3 fatty acids in inherited retinal degenerations. Exp. Eye Res. 58: 129-137.
- 3. Ray, K., et al. 1996. Nonallelism of erd and prcd and exclusion of the canine RDS/peripherin gene as a candidate for both retinal degeneration loci. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 37: 783-794.
- Gropp, K.E., et al. 1997. Differential expression of photoreceptor-specific proteins during disease and degeneration in the progressive rod-cone degeneration (prcd) retina. Exp. Eye Res. 64: 875-886.
- Aguirre, G.D., et al. 1997. Diets enriched in docosahexaenoic acid fail to correct progressive rod-cone degeneration (prcd) phenotype. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 38: 2387-2407.
- Acland, G.M., et al. 1998. Linkage analysis and comparative mapping of canine progressive rod-cone degeneration (prcd) establishes potential locus homology with retinitis pigmentosa (RP17) in humans. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 95: 3048-3053.
- Sidjanin, D.J., et al. 2003. Radiation hybrid map, physical map, and lowpass genomic sequence of the canine prcd region on CFA9 and comparative mapping with the syntenic region on human chromosome 17. Genomics 81: 138-148.
- Zangerl, B., et al. 2006. Identical mutation in a novel retinal gene causes progressive rod-cone degeneration in dogs and retinitis pigmentosa in humans. Genomics 88: 551-563.
- Nevet, M.J., et al. 2010. Identification of a prevalent founder mutation in an Israeli Muslim Arab village confirms the role of PRCD in the aetiology of retinitis pigmentosa in humans. J. Med. Genet. 47: 533-537.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PRCD (human) mapping to 17q25.1.

#### SOURCE

PRCD (P-16) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of PRCD of human origin.

#### PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$  lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-169029 P, (100  $\mu$ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

#### **APPLICATIONS**

PRCD (P-16) is recommended for detection of PRCD of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for PRCD siRNA (h): sc-106951, PRCD shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-106951-SH and PRCD shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-106951-V.

Molecular Weight of PRCD: 6 kDa.

#### **RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluo-rescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

#### **STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, \*\*D0 NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

#### **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

#### **PROTOCOLS**

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.