SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

RDS (m): 293T Lysate: sc-123050

BACKGROUND

Retinal degeneration slow (RDS) is a mouse neurological mutation that is characterized phenotypically by abnormal development of rod and cone photoreceptors followed by their slow degeneration. This phenotype resembles the pathologic abnormalities seen in retinitis pigmentosa. Mouse RDS is due to a defect in a specific retinal protein which is photoreceptor-specific and is homologous in several respects to the rod outer segment protein-1. The human RDS protein is 92% homologous to its murine analog. The RDS protein is a membrane-associated glycoprotein restricted to photoreceptor outer segment discs and may function as an adhesion molecule involved in stabilization and compaction of outer segment discs. The association of the RDS gene with a degenerative retinopathy in mice makes it an important candidate gene for human retinopathies. The gene which encodes RDS maps to human chromosome 6p21.1.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Prph2 (mouse) mapping to 17 C.

PRODUCT

RDS (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse RDS transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

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

APPLICATIONS

RDS (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive RDS antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

RESEARCH USE

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