



Visual Arrestin (m): 293T Lysate: sc-124570

BACKGROUND

Members of the Arrestin/ β -Arrestin protein family are thought to participate in agonist-mediated desensitization of G protein-coupled receptors, and cause specific dampening of cellular responses to stimuli such as hormones, neurotransmitters or sensory signals. Visual Arrestin, also known as Arrestin, retinal S-antigen or S-Arrestin, is a major soluble photoreceptor protein that regulates light-dependent signal transduction through G protein-coupled receptor (rhodopsin) activation. Visual Arrestin is expressed in retinal photoreceptor cells and the pineal gland. Visual Arrestin is the major pathogenic autoantigen in inflammatory eye disease, such as uveoretinitis and Oguchi disease, a rare autosomal recessive form of night blindness.

REFERENCES

1. Banga, J.P., LeRoy, F., Suleyman, S., Kasp, E., Brown, E. and Dumonde, D. 1988. Analysis of antigenic determinants of retinal S-antigen with monoclonal antibodies. *Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci.* 29: 12-21.
2. Palczewski, K., McDowell, J.H., Jakes, S., Ingebritsen, T.S. and Hargrave, P.A. 1989. Regulation of rhodopsin dephosphorylation by Arrestin. *J. Biol. Chem.* 264: 15770-15773.
3. Yamaki, K., Tsuda, M., Kikuchi, T., Chen, K.H., Huang, K.P. and Shinohara, T. 1990. Structural organization of the human S-antigen gene. cDNA, amino acid, intron, exon, promoter, *in vitro* transcription, retina and pineal gland. *J. Biol. Chem.* 265: 20757-20762.
4. Roberts, A.J., Kasp, E., Stanford, M., Dumonde, D.C. and Banga, J.P. 1992. Induction of experimental autoimmune uveoretinitis in Lewis rats with purified recombinant human retinal S-antigen fusion protein. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 22: 951-956.
5. Saga, M., Mashima, Y., Kudoh, J., Oguchi, Y. and Shimizu, N. 2004. Gene analysis and evaluation of the single founder effect in Japanese patients with Oguchi disease. *Jpn. J. Ophthalmol.* 48: 350-352.
6. LocusLink Report (LocusID: 6295). <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/LocusLink/>

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Sag (mouse) mapping to 1 D.

PRODUCT

Visual Arrestin (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse Visual Arrestin transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l 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

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

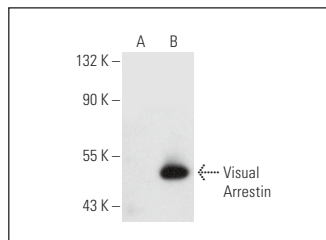
Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

Visual Arrestin (F-2): sc-365029 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced mouse Visual Arrestin expression in Visual Arrestin transfected 293T cells (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000).

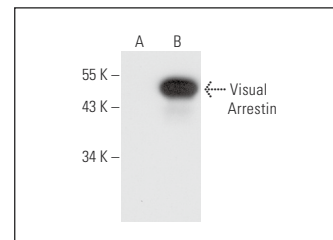
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended:
1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

DATA



Visual Arrestin (F-2): sc-365029. Western blot analysis of Visual Arrestin expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and mouse Visual Arrestin transfected: sc-124570 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.



Visual Arrestin (C-1): sc-271159. Western blot analysis of Visual Arrestin expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and mouse Visual Arrestin transfected: sc-124570 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

RESEARCH USE

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