NYX Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C31352

Package Size: #C31352-AF350 100ul #C31352-AF405 100ul #C31352-AF488 100ul #C31352-AF555 100ul #C31352-AF594 100ul #C31352-AF647 100ul #C31352-AF680 100ul #C31352-AF750 100ul #C31352-Biotin 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	NYX Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Applications	most applications
Species Reactivity	Hu,Ms
Immunogen Description	Recombinant fusion protein of human NYX (NP_072089.1).
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	NYX; CLRP; CSNB1; CSNB1A; CSNB4; NBM1; nyctalopin
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q9GZU5NCBI Gene ID:60506
Uniprot	Q9GZU5
GeneID	60506;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	52kDa
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Background

The product of this gene belongs to the small leucine-rich proteoglycan (SLRP) family of proteins. Defects in this gene are the cause of congenital stationary night blindness type 1 (CSNB1), also called X-linked congenital stationary night blindness (XLCSNB). CSNB1 is a rare inherited retinal disorder characterized by impaired scotopic vision, myopia, hyperopia, nystagmus and reduced visual acuity. The role of other SLRP proteins suggests that mutations in this gene disrupt developing retinal interconnections involving the ON-bipolar cells, leading to the visual losses seen in patients with complete CSNB.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only