

**Mouse Rcvrn Antibody (N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP19308a**

**Specification**

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**Mouse Rcvrn Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P34057</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_033064.1</a>
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	23407
Antigen Region	39-67

**Mouse Rcvrn Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 19674

**Other Names**

Recoverin, 23 kDa photoreceptor cell-specific protein, Cancer-associated retinopathy protein, Protein CAR, Rcvrn, Rcv1

**Target/Specificity**

This Mouse Rcvrn antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 39-67 amino acids from the N-terminal region of mouse Rcvrn.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Mouse Rcvrn Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Mouse Rcvrn Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** Rcvrn

**Synonyms** Rcv1

**Function** Acts as a calcium sensor and regulates phototransduction of cone and rod photoreceptor cells (By similarity). Modulates light sensitivity of cone photoreceptor in dark and dim conditions (PubMed:[25673692](#)). In response to high  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  levels induced by low light levels, prolongs RHO/rhodopsin activation in rod photoreceptor cells by binding to and inhibiting GRK1-mediated phosphorylation of RHO/rhodopsin (By similarity). Plays a role in scotopic vision/enhances vision in dim light by enhancing signal transfer between rod photoreceptors and rod bipolar cells (PubMed:[15882641](#)). Improves rod photoreceptor sensitivity in dim light and mediates response of rod photoreceptors to facilitate detection of change and motion in bright light (PubMed:[29435986](#)).

#### Cellular Location

Photoreceptor inner segment. Cell projection, cilium, photoreceptor outer segment Photoreceptor outer segment membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P21457}; Lipid-anchor {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P21457}; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P21457}. Perikaryon. Note=Primarily expressed in the inner segments of light-adapted rod photoreceptors, approximately 10% of which translocates from photoreceptor outer segments upon light stimulation (PubMed:15961391). Targeting of myristoylated protein to rod photoreceptor outer segments is calcium dependent (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P21457, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15961391}

#### Tissue Location

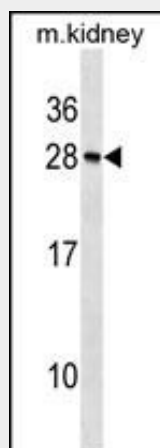
Expressed in rod photoreceptors in the retina (at protein level).

#### Mouse Rcvrn Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### Mouse Rcvrn Antibody (N-term) - Images



Mouse Rcvrn Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP19308a) western blot analysis in mouse kidney tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the Rcvrn antibody detected the Rcvrn protein (arrow).

**Mouse Rcvrn Antibody (N-term) - Background**

Rcvrn seems to be implicated in the pathway from retinal rod guanylate cyclase to rhodopsin. May be involved in the inhibition of the phosphorylation of rhodopsin in a calcium-dependent manner. The calcium-bound recoverin prolongs the photoresponse.

**Mouse Rcvrn Antibody (N-term) - References**

Jin, K., et al. J. Neurosci. 30(36):11902-11916(2010)  
Georgi, S.A., et al. J. Neurosci. 30(11):4048-4061(2010)  
Sanuki, R., et al. FEBS Lett. 584(4):753-758(2010)  
Brzezinski, J.A. IV, et al. Development 137(4):619-629(2010)  
Chen, C.K., et al. J. Neurosci. 30(4):1213-1220(2010)