

RBP3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP17803c**Specification**

RBP3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P10745](#)

RBP3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 5949

Other Names

Retinol-binding protein 3, Interphotoreceptor retinoid-binding protein, IRBP, Interstitial retinol-binding protein, RBP3

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RBP3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name RBP3

Function

IRBP shuttles 11-cis and all trans retinoids between the retinol isomerase in the pigment epithelium and the visual pigments in the photoreceptor cells of the retina.

Cellular Location

Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix, interphotoreceptor matrix.

Note=Interphotoreceptor matrix that permeates the space between the retina and the contiguous layer of pigment epithelium cells

RBP3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

RBP3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

RBP3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

Interphotoreceptor retinol-binding protein is a large glycoprotein known to bind retinoids and found primarily in the interphotoreceptor matrix of the retina between the retinal pigment epithelium and the photoreceptor cells. It is thought to transport retinoids between the retinal pigment epithelium and the photoreceptors, a critical role in the visual process. The human IRBP gene is approximately 9.5 kbp in length and consists of four exons separated by three introns. The introns are 1.6-1.9 kbp long. The gene is transcribed by photoreceptor and retinoblastoma cells into an approximately 4.3-kilobase mRNA that is translated and processed into a glycosylated protein of 135,000 Da. The amino acid sequence of human IRBP can be divided into four contiguous homology domains with 33-38% identity, suggesting a series of gene duplication events. In the gene, the boundaries of these domains are not defined by exon-intron junctions, as might have been expected. The first three homology domains and part of the fourth are all encoded by the first large exon, which is 3,180 base pairs long. The remainder of the fourth domain is encoded in the last three exons, which are 191, 143, and approximately 740 base pairs long, respectively.

RBP3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Garcia-Ramirez, M., et al. Diabetologia 52(12):2633-2641(2009) den Hollander, A.I., et al. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 50(4):1864-1872(2009) Jin, M., et al. J. Neurosci. 29(5):1486-1495(2009) Descamps, F.J., et al. J. Cell. Mol. Med. 12 (6A), 2449-2456 (2008) :Howard, O.M., et al. Blood 105(11):4207-4214(2005)