Anti-Photoreceptor-Specific Nuclear Receptor (PNR)
Developed in Rabbit, Affinity Isolated Antibody

Product Number P 5373

Product Description
Anti-Photoreceptor-Specific Nuclear Receptor (PNR) was developed in rabbit using a synthetic peptide R(392)KTIGNTPMEKLLCDMFKN(410), corresponding to amino acid residues 392-410 from human PNR protein as the immunogen. This sequence is completely conserved between human, mouse, and chicken. The antibody was affinity isolated on immobilized immunogen.

Anti-PNR recognizes an ~ 42 kDa protein representing PNR from rat tissue extracts by immunoblotting.

Photoreceptor-specific nuclear receptor (PNR) is a member of the nuclear receptor superfamily. Expression of PNR appears strongly restricted in the retina, exclusively in photoreceptor cells, suggesting a role for PNR in the regulation of signaling pathways intrinsic to the photoreceptor cell function. Recent studies indicate that PNR is particularly involved in cone photoreceptor development but is likely to be dispensable for rod photoreceptor development.

Reagent
Anti-PNR is supplied as 100 µg of affinity-isolated antibody at a concentration of 1 mg/ml in phosphate buffered saline containing 1.0 mg/ml BSA and 0.05 % sodium azide as preservative.

Precautions and Disclaimer
Due to the sodium azide content, a material safety data sheet (MSDS) for this product has been sent to the attention of the safety officer of your institution. Consult the MSDS for information regarding hazards and safe handling.

Storage/Stability
Store at –20 °C. For extended storage, freeze in working aliquots. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Storage in “frost-free” freezers is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use. Working dilution samples should be discarded if not used within 12 hours.

Product Profile
The recommended working dilution is 2 µg/ml for immunoblotting.

Note: In order to obtain best results and assay sensitivities of different techniques and preparations, determination of optimal working dilutions by titration test is recommended.

References

MCT, PHC 03/05-1