



# ABCA4 Polyclonal Antibody

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|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Catalog No</b>         | YP-Ab-06080  |
| <b>Isotype</b>            | IgG  |
| <b>Reactivity</b>         | Human;Mouse  |
| <b>Applications</b>       | WB;ELISA   |
| <b>Gene Name</b>          | ABCA4 ABCR   |
| <b>Protein Name</b>       | Retinal-specific ATP-binding cassette transporter (ATP-binding cassette sub-family A member 4) (RIM ABC transporter) (RIM protein) (RmP) (Stargardt disease protein)   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>          | Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 630-710  |
| <b>Specificity</b>        | ABCA4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.  |
| <b>Formulation</b>        | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.   |
| <b>Source</b>             | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG   |
| <b>Purification</b>       | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  |
| <b>Dilution</b>           | WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000   |
| <b>Concentration</b>      | 1 mg/ml  |
| <b>Purity</b>             | ≥90%   |
| <b>Storage Stability</b>  | -20°C/1 year   |
| <b>Synonyms</b>           |  |
| <b>Observed Band</b>      | 250kD  |
| <b>Cell Pathway</b>       | Membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Endoplasmic reticulum . Cytoplasmic vesicle . Cell projection, cilium, photoreceptor outer segment . Localized to the rim and incisures of rod outer segments disks. .  |
| <b>Tissue Specificity</b> | Retinal-specific. Seems to be exclusively found in the rims of rod photoreceptor cells.  |
| <b>Function</b>           | disease:Defects in ABCA4 are the cause of cone-rod dystrophy type 3 (CORD3) [MIM:604116]. CORDs are inherited retinal dystrophies belonging to the group of pigmentary retinopathies. CORDs are characterized by retinal pigment deposits visible on fundus examination, predominantly in the macular region, and initial loss of cone photoreceptors followed by rod degeneration. This leads to decreased visual acuity and sensitivity in the central visual field, followed by loss of peripheral vision. Severe loss of vision occurs earlier than in retinitis pigmentosa.,disease:Defects in ABCA4 are the cause of fundus flavimaculatus (FFM) [MIM:248200]. FFM is an autosomal recessive retinal disorder very similar to Stargardt disease. In contrast to Stargardt disease, FFM is characterized by later onset and slowly progressive course.,disease:Defects in ABCA4 are the cause of retinitis pigmentosa type 19 ( |

**Background**

The membrane-associated protein encoded by this gene is a member of the superfamily of ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters. ABC proteins transport various molecules across extra- and intracellular membranes. ABC genes are divided into seven distinct subfamilies (ABC1, MDR/TAP, MRP, ALD, OABP, GCN20, White). This protein is a member of the ABC1 subfamily. Members of the ABC1 subfamily comprise the only major ABC subfamily found exclusively in multicellular eukaryotes. This protein is a retina-specific ABC transporter with N-retinylidene-PE as a substrate. It is expressed exclusively in retina photoreceptor cells, indicating the gene product mediates transport of an essential molecule across the photoreceptor cell membrane. Mutations in this gene are found in patients diagnosed with Stargardt disease, a form of juvenile-onset macular degeneration. Mutations in this gene are

**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

**Products Images**