



# CNGA3 Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-mAb-05497
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Gene Name</b>	CNGA3 CNCG3
<b>Protein Name</b>	Cyclic nucleotide-gated cation channel alpha-3 (Cone photoreceptor cGMP-gated channel subunit alpha) (Cyclic nucleotide-gated channel alpha-3) (CNG channel alpha-3) (CNG-3) (CNG3)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
<b>Specificity</b>	CNGA3 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000
<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>	76kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Prominently expressed in retina.
<b>Function</b>	disease:Defects in CNGA3 are the cause of achromatopsia type 2 (ACHM2) [MIM:216900]; also known as total colorblindness or rod monochromacy (RMCH2). ACHM2 is an autosomal recessive condition characterized by day blindness and photophobia. In ACHM2 patients the cones are defective and the subjects see better at night.;function:Visual signal transduction is mediated by a G-protein coupled cascade using cGMP as second messenger. This protein can be activated by cyclic GMP which leads to an opening of the cation channel and thereby causing a depolarization of cone photoreceptors. Induced a flickering channel gating, weakened the outward rectification in the presence of extracellular calcium, increased sensitivity for L-cis diltiazem and enhanced the cAMP efficacy of the channel when coexpressed with CNGB3 (By similarity). Essential for the generation of light-evoked electrical responses in t
<b>Background</b>	This gene encodes a member of the cyclic nucleotide-gated cation channel protein family which is required for normal vision and olfactory signal transduction.



Mutations in this gene are associated with achromatopsia (rod monochromacy) and color blindness. Two alternatively spliced transcripts encoding different isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

**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**