



Ryanodine Receptor Rabbit mAb

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|------------------------------------|---|
| Catalog No | YP-rAb-16919 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| Applications | WB,IHC,IF,ELISA |
| Gene Name | RYR1;RYR2;RYR3 |
| Protein Name | Ryanodine receptor |
| Purification Process | Protein A |
| Specificity | Endogenous |
| Formulation | PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA |
| Source | Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| Dilution | IHC 1:100-1:500; WB 1:10000-1:50000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0 |
| Concentration | 0.5 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C) |
| Synonyms | Ryanodine receptor1 ; Ryanodine receptor2 ; Ryanodine receptor3 ; |
| Observed Band | 565kD |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 565kD |
| Cell Pathway | Sarcoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Sarcoplasmic reticulum . The number of predicted transmembrane domains varies between orthologs, but both N-terminus and C-terminus seem to be cytoplasmic . . |
| Tissue Specificity | Detected in heart muscle (at protein level). Heart muscle, brain (cerebellum and hippocampus) and placenta. |
| Function | developmental stage:Expressed in myometrium during pregnancy.,Disease:Defects in RYR2 are the cause of catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia type 1 (CPVT1) [MIM:604772]; also known as stress-induced polymorphic ventricular tachycardia (VTSIP). CPVT1 is an autosomal dominant form of arrhythmogenic disorder characterized by stress-induced, bidirectional ventricular tachycardia that may degenerate into cardiac arrest and cause sudden death.,Disease:Defects in RYR2 are the cause of familial arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia 2 (ARVD2) [MIM:600996]; also known as arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy 2 (ARVC2). ARVD is an autosomal dominant disease characterized by partial degeneration of the myocardium of the right ventricle, electrical instability, and sudden death. It is |





clinically defined by electrocardiographic and angiographic criteria; pathologic findings, replacement of ventricular myocardium with fatty and fibrous elements, preferentially involve the right ventricular free wall.,Function:Communication between transverse-tubules and sarcoplasmic reticulum. Contraction of cardiac muscle is triggered by release of calcium ions from SR following depolarization of T-tubules.,induction:By TGF-beta.,miscellaneous:Ryanodine is an alkaloid that binds to the Ca-release channel in junctional SR and modulates its activity.,miscellaneous:The calcium release channel activity resides in the C-terminal region while the remaining part of the protein constitutes the 'foot' structure spanning the junctional gap between the SR and the T-tubule. It is possible that the foot structure interacts with the cytoplasmic region of the dihydropyridine receptor.,miscellaneous:The calcium release channel is modulated by calcium ions, magnesium ions, ATP and calmodulin.,online information:Ryanodine receptor entry,online information:RYR2 entry,similarity:Belongs to the ryanodine receptor family.,similarity:Contains 2 EF-hand domains.,similarity:Contains 3 B30.2/SPRY domains.,similarity:Contains 5 MIR domains.,subunit:Homotetramer .,tissue specificity:Heart muscle, brain (cerebellum and hippocampus) and placenta.,

Background

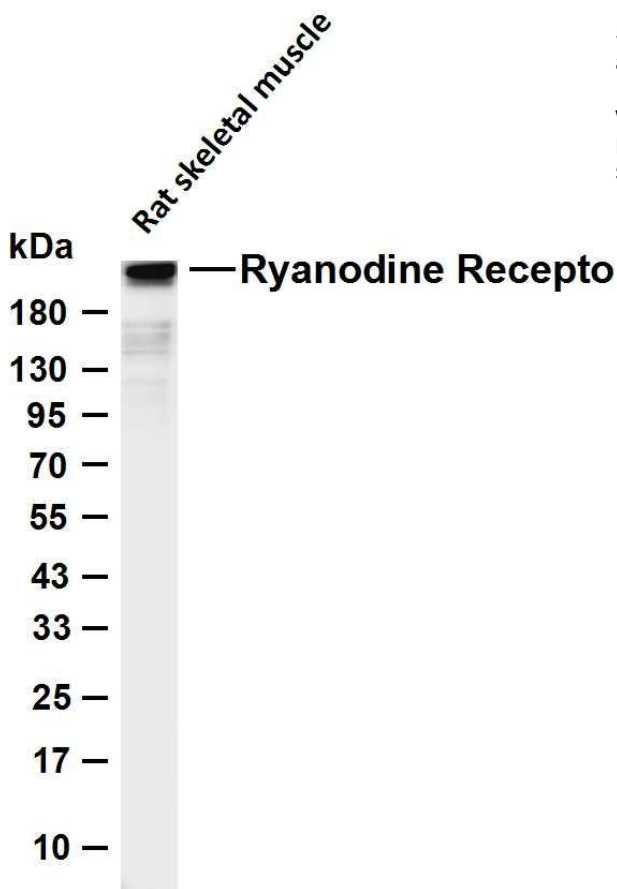
This gene encodes a ryanodine receptor found in cardiac muscle sarcoplasmic reticulum. The encoded protein is one of the components of a calcium channel, composed of a tetramer of the ryanodine receptor proteins and a tetramer of FK506 binding protein 1B proteins, that supplies calcium to cardiac muscle. Mutations in this gene are associated with stress-induced polymorphic ventricular tachycardia and arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

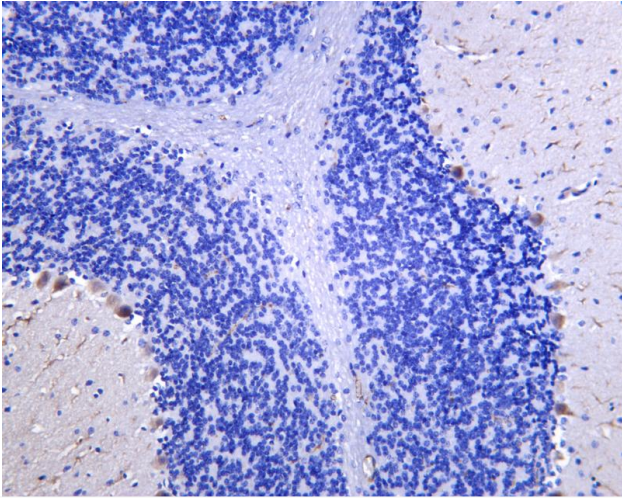
Usage suggestions

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



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Ryanodine Receptor antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Rat skeletal muscle Predicted band size: 565kDa Observed band size: 565kDa





Mouse brain was stained with anti-Ryanodine Receptor Rabbit antibody

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