

开角型青光眼 Myocilin 抗体

产品货号： mlR19176

英文名称： Myocilin

中文名称： 开角型青光眼 Myocilin 抗体

别名： Glaucoma 1 open angle; Glaucoma 1 open angle; GLC1A; GPOA; JOAG; JOAG1; Mutated trabecular meshwork-induced glucocorticoid response protein; MYOC; MYOC_HUMAN; Myocilin; Myocilin, trabecular meshwork inducible glucocorticoid; TIGR; Trabecular meshwork induced glucocorticoid response protein; Trabecular meshwork-induced glucocorticoid response protein.

研究领域： 细胞生物 免疫学 神经生物学 表观遗传学

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 53kDa

细胞定位： 分泌型蛋白

性状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓 度 : 1mg/ml

免 疫 原 : KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Myocilin:101-200/504

亚 型 : IgG

纯化方法 : affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液 : 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件 : Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 : MYOC encodes the protein myocilin, which is believed to have a role in cytoskeletal function. MYOC is expressed in many ocular tissues, including the trabecular meshwork, and was revealed to be the trabecular meshwork glucocorticoid-inducible response protein (TIGR). The trabecular meshwork is a specialized eye tissue essential in regulating intraocular pressure, and mutations in MYOC have been identified as the cause of hereditary juvenile-onset open-angle glaucoma. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:

May participate in the obstruction of fluid outflow in the trabecular meshwork.

Subcellular Location:

Rough endoplasmic reticulum. Secreted. Cell projection > cilium. Located preferentially in the ciliary rootlet and basal body of the connecting cilium of photoreceptor cells, and in the rough endoplasmic reticulum. Also secreted.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in large amounts in various types of muscle, ciliary body, papillary sphincter, skeletal muscle, heart and other tissues. Expressed predominantly in the retina. In normal eyes, found in the inner uveal meshwork region and the anterior portion of the meshwork. In contrast, in many glaucomatous eyes, it is found in more regions of the meshwork and appeared more intensively than in normal eyes, regardless of the type or clinical severity of glaucoma.

Post-translational modifications:

Different isoforms may arise by post-translational modifications.

Glycosylated.

Palmitoylated.

DISEASE:

Defects in MYOC are the cause of primary open angle glaucoma type 1A (GLC1A) [MIM:137750]. Primary open angle glaucoma (POAG) is characterized by a specific pattern of optic nerve and visual field defects. The angle of the anterior chamber of the eye is open, and usually the intraocular pressure is increased. The disease is asymptomatic until the late stages, by which time significant and irreversible optic nerve damage has already taken place. Defects in MYOC may also contribute to primary congenital glaucoma type 3A (GLC3A) [MIM:231300].

Defects in MYOC may contribute to this phenotype via digenic inheritance. GLC3A is an autosomal recessive form of primary congenital glaucoma (PCG). PCG is characterized by marked increase of intraocular pressure at birth or early childhood, large ocular globes (buphthalmos) and corneal edema. It results from developmental defects of the trabecular meshwork and anterior chamber angle of the eye that prevent adequate drainage of aqueous humor.

Similarity:

Contains 1 olfactomedin-like domain.

SWISS:



Q99972

Gene ID:

4653

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.