

## GRK 1 (Phospho Ser21) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP0741

Orthogonal Validated 

### Key Features

#### Host Species

- Rabbit

#### Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey

#### Applications

- WB, IHC, IF, ELISA

#### MW

- 63kD (Observed)

#### Isotype

- IgG

### Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000

IHC 1:100-1:300

ELISA 1:5000

IF 1:50-200

### Storage

**Storage\*** -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)**Formulation** Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

### Basic Information

**Clonality** Polyclonal

### Immunogen Information

**Immunogen** The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GRK1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser21. AA range: 6-55

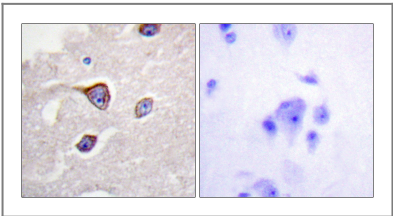
## Specificity

Phospho-GRK 1 (S21) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GRK 1 protein only when phosphorylated at S21. The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):RGsFD

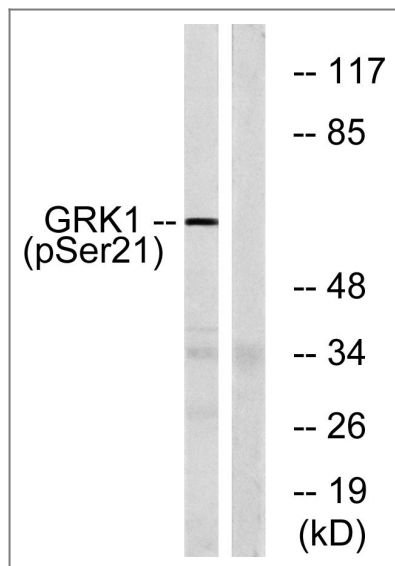
## Target Information

Gene name	GRK1		
Protein Name	Rhodopsin kinase		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	<a href="#">6011</a> ;	<a href="#">Q15835</a> ;
	Mouse		<a href="#">Q9WVL4</a> ;
	Rat	<a href="#">81760</a> ;	<a href="#">Q63651</a> ;
Cellular Localization	Membrane ; Lipid-anchor . Cell projection, cilium, photoreceptor outer segment . Subcellular location is not affected by light or dark conditions. .		
Tissue specificity	Retinal-specific. Expressed in rods and cones cells.		
Function	Catalytic activity:ATP + [rhodopsin] = ADP + [rhodopsin] phosphate.,Disease:Defects in GRK1 are a cause of congenital stationary night blindness Oguchi type (CSNBO) [MIM:258100]; also known as Oguchi disease. Congenital stationary night blindness is a non-progressive retinal disorder characterized by impaired night vision. CSNBO is an autosomal recessive form associated with fundus discoloration and abnormally slow dark adaptation.,Function:Phosphorylates rhodopsin thereby initiating its deactivation.,online information:Retina International's Scientific Newsletter,PTM:Autophosphorylated.,PTM:Farnesylation is required for full activity.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. AGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family. GPRK subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 AGC-kinase C-terminal domain.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 1 RGS domain.,tissue specificity:Retina and pineal gland.,		

## Validation Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using GRK1 (Phospho-Ser21) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COS7 cells treated with TNF 20ng/ml 5', using GRK1 (Phospho-Ser21) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

## Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:  
**GRK 1 (Phospho Ser21) Rabbit pAb**

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