Cav1.3 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN5642

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Rat,Mouse

Applications
- IHC,IF

MW
- 245kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IHC 1:100-200
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	Synthetic Peptide of Cav1.3 AA range: 1060-1140
Specificity	Cav1.3 protein(A202) detects endogenous levels of Cav1.3

Target Information

Gene name	CACNA1D

Protein Name Voltage-dependent L-type calcium channel subunit alpha-1D (Calcium channel, L type, alpha-1 polypeptide, isoform 2) (Voltage-gated calcium channel subunit alpha Cav1.3)

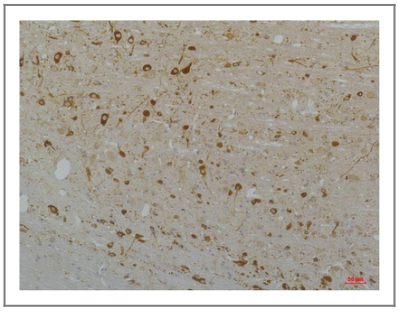
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	776;	Q01668;
Mouse		Q99246;
Rat		P27732;

Cellular Localization Membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .

Tissue specificity Expressed in pancreatic islets and in brain, where it has been seen in cerebral cortex, hippocampus, basal ganglia, habenula and thalamus. Expressed in the small cell lung carcinoma cell line SCC-9. No expression in skeletal muscle.

Function Alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,Domain:Each of the four internal repeats contains five hydrophobic transmembrane segments (S1, S2, S3, S5, S6) and one positively charged transmembrane segment (S4). S4 segments probably represent the voltage-sensor and are characterized by a series of positively charged amino acids at every third position.,Function:Voltage-sensitive calcium channels (VSCC) mediate the entry of calcium ions into excitable cells and are also involved in a variety of calcium-dependent processes, including muscle contraction, hormone or neurotransmitter release, gene expression, cell motility, cell division and cell death. The isoform alpha-1D gives rise to L-type calcium currents. Long-lasting (L-type) calcium channels belong to the 'high-voltage activated' (HVA) group. They are blocked by dihydropyridines (DHP), phenylalkylamines, benzothiazepines, and by omega-agatoxin-IIIA (omega-Aga-IIIA). They are however insensitive to omega-conotoxin-GVIA (omega-CTx-GVIA) and omega-agatoxin-IVA (omega-Aga-IVA).,polymorphism:A change from seven to eight ATG trinucleotide repeats, resulting in an additional N-terminal methionine, has been found in a patient with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM).,similarity:Belongs to the calcium channel alpha-1 subunit (TC 1.A.1.11) family.,subunit:Voltage-dependent calcium channels are multisubunit complexes, consisting of alpha-1, alpha-2, beta and delta subunits in a 1:1:1:1 ratio. The channel activity is directed by the pore-forming and voltage-sensitive alpha-1 subunit. In many cases, this subunit is sufficient to generate voltage-sensitive calcium channel activity. The auxiliary subunits beta and alpha-2/delta linked by a disulfide bridge regulate the channel activity. Interacts with RIMBP2.,tissue specificity:Expressed in pancreatic islets and in brain, where it has been seen in hippocampus, basal ganglia, habenula and thalamus. No expression in skeletal muscle.,

Validation Data



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat Brain Tissue using Cav1.3Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:200.

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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