

Monoclonal Antibody to Cav β 1 Ca $^{2+}$ Channel - Purified

Catalog No.: TA326517

Quantity: 0.1 mg

Concentration: 1.0 mg/ml

Background: Ion channels are integral membrane proteins that help establish and control the small voltage gradient across the plasma membrane of living cells by allowing the flow of ions down their electrochemical gradient (1). They are present in the membranes that surround all biological cells because their main function is to regulate the flow of ions across this membrane. Whereas some ion channels permit the passage of ions based on charge, others conduct based on a ionic species, such as sodium or potassium. Furthermore, in some ion channels, the passage is governed by a gate which is controlled by chemical or electrical signals, temperature, or mechanical forces.

There are a few main classifications of gated ion channels. There are voltage- gated ion channels, ligandgated, other gating systems and finally those that are classified differently, having more exotic characteristics. The first are voltage- gated ion channels which open and close in response to membrane potential. These are then separated into sodium, calcium, potassium, proton, transient receptor, and cyclic nucleotide-gated channels; each of which is responsible for a unique role. Ligand-gated ion channels are also known as ionotropic receptors, and they open in response to specific ligand molecules binding to the extracellular domain of the receptor protein. The other gated classifications include activation and inactivation by second messengers, inwardrectifier potassium channels, calcium-activated potassium channels, two-pore-domain potassium channels, light-gated channels, mechano-sensitive ion channels and cyclic nucleotide-gated channels. Finally, the other classifications are based on less normal characteristics such as two-pore channels, and transient receptor potential channels (2).

Calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit, also known as CACNB1, is a human gene. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the calcium channel beta subunit family. It plays an important role in the calcium channel by modulating G protein inhibition, increasing peak calcium current, controlling the alpha-1 subunit membrane targeting and shifting the voltage dependence of activation and inactivation. Alternative splicing occurs at this locus and three transcript variants encoding three distinct isoforms have been identified (2,3).

Host / Isotype: Mouse / IgG2a

Recommended Isotype Controls: AM03096PU-N

Clone: S7-18

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide amino acids 19-34 of rat Cav β 1

- Format:** **State:** Liquid Ig fraction
Purification: Protein G chromatography
Buffer System: PBS pH7.4, 50% glycerol and 0.09% sodium azide
- Applications:** Western blot: 1-10 μ g/ml (if results are off, try using the lysate without boiling).
Immunoprecipitation.
Immunohistochemistry on frozen sections: 0.1-1.0 μ g/ml (Perox).
Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
- Specificity:** This antibody detects Cav β 1 Ca $^{2+}$ Channel at ~80, 55 kDa. No cross reactivity observed against Cav β 4.
- Species Reactivity:** **Tested:** Human, Mouse, Rat
- Storage:** Store the antibody at 2 - 8 °C up to one month or (in aliquots) at -20 °C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Shelf life: one year from despatch.
- General Readings:** 1. Hille B. (2001) Ion Channels of Excitable Membranes, 3rd Ed., Sinauer Associated Inc.: Sunderland, MA USA.
2. www.iochannels.org
3. Leyris J.P., et al. (2009) Faseb J. Epub.
- Pictures:** Western blot analysis of CavBeta1 in rat brain membranes using a 1:1000 dilution of the antibody

