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Rabbit Anti-CACNB3 antibody

SL10432R

Product Name	CACNB3
Chinese Name	L 型电压依赖型钙通道 β3(L-type Ca++ CPβ3)抗体
Alias	CAB3; CACB3_HUMAN; CACNLB3; Calcium Channel Voltage Dependent Beta 3 Subunit; Calcium channel voltage-dependent subunit beta 3; FLJ58949; Voltage-dependent L-type calcium channel subunit beta-3.
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Mouse(predicted:Human,Rat,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep)
Applications	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	54kDa
Cellular localization	cytoplasmic The cell membrane
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CACNB3: 101-200/484
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
PubMed	PubMed
Product Detail	Voltage-dependent calcium channels are essential for the release of neurotransmitters. L-type (long lasting current) voltage-dependent calcium channels are composed of four

subunits: an Alpha1 subunit, a Beta subunit, a Beta subunit and an Alpha2 Gamma subunit. The Beta subunit is encoded by four genes, designated Beta1-Beta4, all of which contribute to the diversity of calcium currents and are involved in membrane trafficking of the Beta subunit. L-type Ca++ CP Beta3, also known as CACNB3 (Calcium channel voltage-dependent subunit beta 3), CACNLB3 or CAB3, is a 484 amino acid protein that contains one SH3 domain and is expressed in ovary, brain and smooth muscle. Functioning as one of the four components of the Beta subunit, L-type Ca++ CP Beta 3 increases the peak calcium current in voltage-dependent calcium channels, thereby shifting the voltage dependencies of activation and inactivation and controlling G protein inhibition and Beta membrane targeting. Two isoforms of L-type Ca++ CP Beta3 exist due to alternative splicing events.

Function:
The beta subunit of voltage-dependent calcium channels contributes to the function of the calcium channel by increasing peak calcium current, shifting the voltage dependencies of activation and inactivation, modulating G protein inhibition and controlling the alpha-1 subunit membrane targeting.

Subunit:
The L-type calcium channel is composed of four subunits: alpha-1, alpha-2, beta and gamma. Interacts with CACNA2D4. Interacts with FASLG.

Tissue Specificity:
Expressed mostly in brain, smooth muscle and ovary.

Similarity:
Belongs to the calcium channel beta subunit family.
Contains 1 SH3 domain.

SWISS:
P54284

Gene ID:
784

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 784 Human

Entrez Gene: 12297 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 25297 Rat

Omim: 601958 Human

SwissProt: P54284 Human

SwissProt: P54285 Mouse

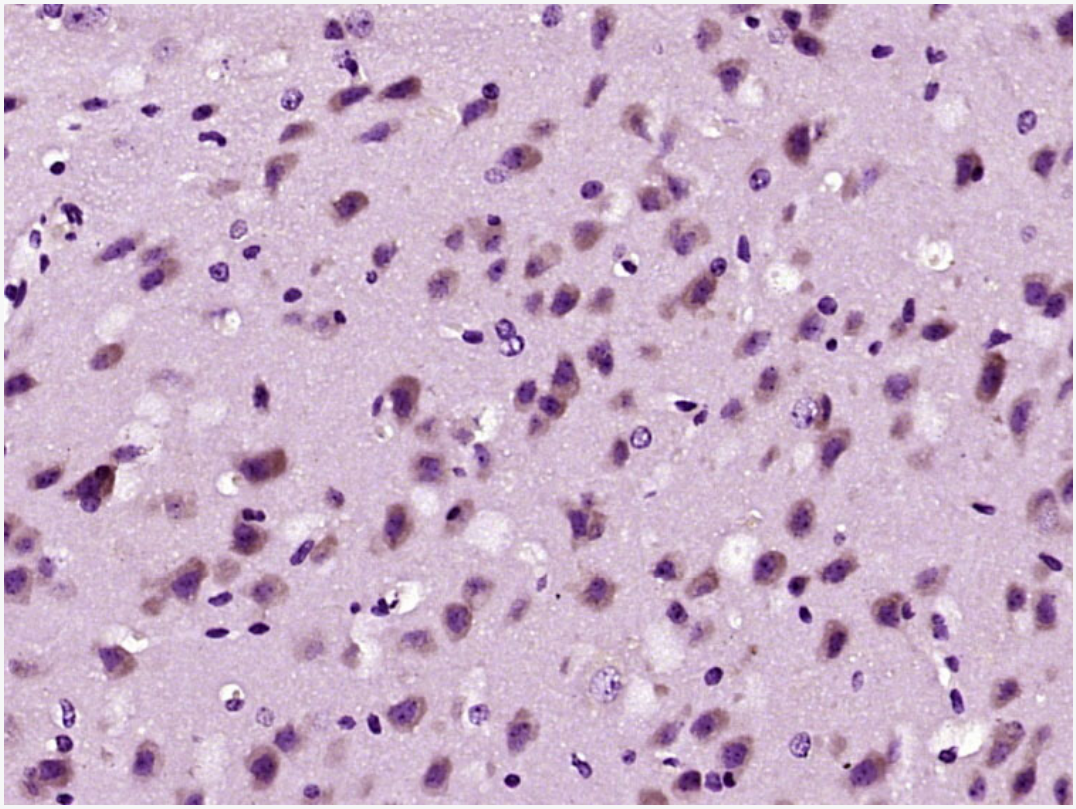
SwissProt: P54287 Rat

Unigene: 250712 Human

Unigene: 3544 Mouse

Unigene: 2808 Rat

Product Picture



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse brain tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (IRS3) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL0186R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating

according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.