

Anti-Caveolin-1 (N-terminal region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1686

Specification

Anti-Caveolin-1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information

Application WB
Primary Accession 003135

Reactivity Bovine, Chicken

Host Rabbit

Clonality Rabbit Polyclonal

Isotype IgG
Calculated MW 20472

Anti-Caveolin-1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 857
Other Names

caveolin1, vip21

Target/Specificity

Caveolins are the primary structural components of the plasma membrane microdomains, caveolae. Three members of the caveolin family (caveolin-1, -2, and -3) have been identified, and each has distinct expression patterns. Caveolins are involved in diverse biological functions, including vesicular trafficking, cholesterol homeostasis, cell adhesion and apoptosis. Caveolins can interact with various signaling molecules, including G-proteins, receptor tyrosine kinases, PKCs, and Src family kinases. Phosphorylation at Tyr-14 is essential for caveolin association with SH2 or PTB domain-containing adaptor proteins, while phosphorylation at Ser-80 regulates caveolin binding to the ER membrane and entry into the secretory pathway.

Format

Antigen Affinity Purified

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-Caveolin-1 (N-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

Blue Ice

Anti-Caveolin-1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Protocols

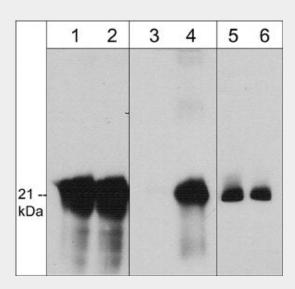
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

Western Blot

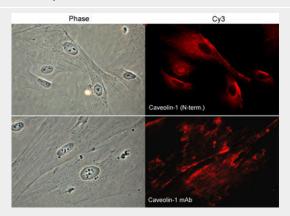


- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Caveolin-1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Images



Western blot image of human A431 cells unstimulated (lanes 1, 3, & 5) or stimulated with pervanadate (1 mM) for 30 min (lanes 2, 4, & 6). The blots were probed with rabbit polyclonal caveolin-1 (N-term.) (lanes 1 & 2), mouse monoclonal caveolin-1 (Tyr-14) (lanes 3 & 4) or mouse monoclonal caveolin-1 (lanes 5 & 6).



Immunocytochemical labeling of caveolin-1 in paraformaldehyde-fixed and NP-40-permeabilized rabbit spleen fibroblasts. The cells were labeled with rabbit polyclonal Caveolin-1 (N-terminal region) and mouse monoclonal Caveolin-1 antibodies, and detected using appropriate secondary antibodies conjugated to Cy3. Phase contrast images (left) and immunofluorescent images (right).

Anti-Caveolin-1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Background

Caveolins are the primary structural components of the plasma membrane microdomains, caveolae. Three members of the caveolin family (caveolin-1, -2, and -3) have been identified, and each has distinct expression patterns. Caveolins are involved in diverse biological functions, including vesicular trafficking, cholesterol homeostasis, cell adhesion and apoptosis. Caveolins can interact with various signaling molecules, including G-proteins, receptor tyrosine kinases, PKCs, and





Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Src family kinases. Phosphorylation at Tyr-14 is essential for caveolin association with SH2 or PTB domain-containing adaptor proteins, while phosphorylation at Ser-80 regulates caveolin binding to the ER membrane and entry into the secretory pathway.