

TRPV6 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP16018b**Specification**

TRPV6 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	O9H1D0
Other Accession	NP_061116.2
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	87286
Antigen Region	617-646

TRPV6 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 55503**Other Names**

Transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily V member 6, TrpV6, CaT-like, CaT-L, Calcium transport protein 1, CaT1, Epithelial calcium channel 2, ECaC2, TRPV6, ECAC2

Target/Specificity

This TRPV6 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 617-646 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human TRPV6.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

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

Precautions

TRPV6 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TRPV6 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** TRPV6

Synonyms ECAC2

Function Calcium selective cation channel that mediates Ca^{2+} uptake in various tissues, including the intestine (PubMed:[11097838](#), PubMed:[11248124](#), PubMed:[11278579](#), PubMed:[15184369](#), PubMed:[23612980](#), PubMed:[29258289](#)). Important for normal Ca^{2+} ion homeostasis in the body, including bone and skin (By similarity). The channel is activated by low internal calcium level, probably including intracellular calcium store depletion, and the current exhibits an inward rectification (PubMed:[15184369](#)). Inactivation includes both a rapid Ca^{2+} -dependent and a slower Ca^{2+} -calmodulin-dependent mechanism; the latter may be regulated by phosphorylation. In vitro, is slowly inhibited by Mg^{2+} in a voltage-independent manner. Heteromeric assembly with TRPV5 seems to modify channel properties. TRPV5-TRPV6 heteromultimeric concatemers exhibit voltage-dependent gating.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

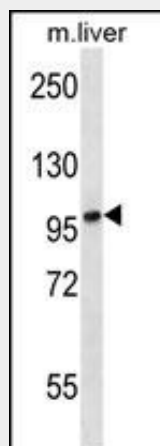
Expressed at high levels in the gastrointestinal tract, including esophagus, stomach, duodenum, jejunum, ileum and colon, and in pancreas, placenta, prostate and salivary gland Expressed at moderate levels in liver, kidney and testis. Expressed in trophoblasts of placenta villus trees (at protein level) (PubMed:[23612980](#)). Expressed in locally advanced prostate cancer, metastatic and androgen-insensitive prostatic lesions but not detected in healthy prostate tissue and benign prostatic hyperplasia

TRPV6 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

TRPV6 Antibody (C-term) - Images



TRPV6 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP16018b) western blot analysis in mouse liver tissue lysates

(35ug/lane). This demonstrates the TRPV6 antibody detected the TRPV6 protein (arrow).

TRPV6 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Calcium-permeable channels, such as TRPV6, participate in neurotransmission, muscle contraction, and exocytosis by providing calcium as an intracellular second messenger. Depending on the tissue, transcellular calcium transport may be regulated by vitamin D, parathyroid hormone (PTH; MIM 168450), or calcitonin (CALCA; MIM 114130).

TRPV6 Antibody (C-term) - References

Zhao, X.Z., et al. Zhonghua Nan Ke Xue 16(5):423-427(2010)
Sopjani, M., et al. J. Membr. Biol. 233 (1-3), 35-41 (2010) :
Van Haute, C., et al. ScientificWorldJournal 10, 1597-1611 (2010) :
Kennedy, B.G., et al. Mol. Vis. 16, 665-675 (2010) :
Kessler, T., et al. BMC Cancer 9, 380 (2009) :