

Cav1.3 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP63663

Specification

Cav1.3 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application IHC
Primary Accession 001668

Reactivity Human, Rat, Mouse

Host Rabbit Clonality Polyclonal

Cav1.3 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 776

Other Names

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)

Dilution

IHC~~IHC 1:100-200

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

Cav1.3 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name CACNA1D

Synonyms CACH3, CACN4, CACNL1A2, CCHL1A2

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, and by benzothiazepines.

Cellular Location

Membrane; Multi- pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

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



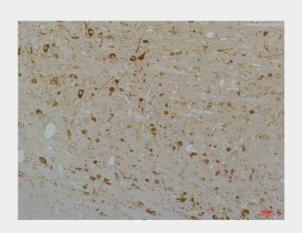
cell line SCC-9. No expression in skeletal muscle

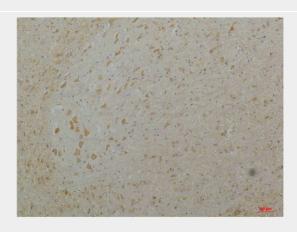
Cav1.3 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

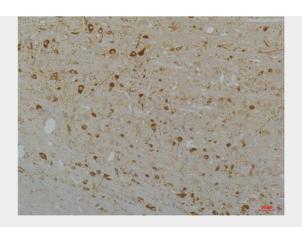
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

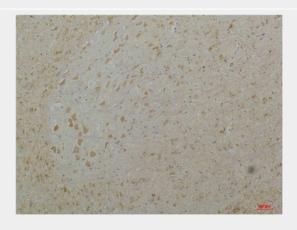
Cav1.3 Polyclonal Antibody - Images











Cav1.3 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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, and by benzothiazepines.