

Recombinant Phospho-Caveolin-1 (Tyr14) Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN302089L**

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

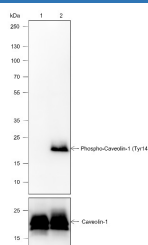
Description

Reactivity	Human;
Immunogen	phosphorylated human Caveolin-1 (Tyr14) peptide
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	A813
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:1000
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Data



Western Blot with Phospho-Caveolin-1 (Tyr14) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: (-) A431, Lane 2: (+) A431+ pervanadate (1mM 30min)

Observed-MW:22 kDa

Calculated-MW:20 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Caveolins are the principal structural components of the cholesterol/sphingolipid-enriched plasma membrane microdomain caveolae. Three members of the caveolin family (caveolin-1, -2, and -3) have been identified with different tissue distributions. Caveolins form hetero- and homo-oligomers that interact with cholesterol and other lipids. Caveolins are involved in diverse biological functions, including vesicular trafficking, cholesterol homeostasis, cell adhesion, and apoptosis, and are also implicated in neurodegenerative disease. Caveolins interact with multiple signaling molecules, such as G α subunit, tyrosine kinase receptors, PKCs, Src family tyrosine kinases, and eNOS. It is believed that caveolins serve as scaffolding proteins for the integration of signal transduction. Phosphorylation at Tyr14 is essential for caveolin association with SH2 or PTB domain-containing adaptor proteins, such as GRB7. Phosphorylation at Ser80 regulates caveolin binding to the ER membrane and entry into the secretory pathway.

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