Recombinant Caveolin-3 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301915L**

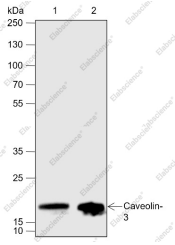
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant human Caveolin-3 fragment
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C121536
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:1000
IHC	1:100-1:400

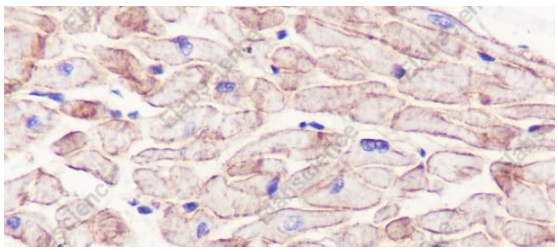
Data



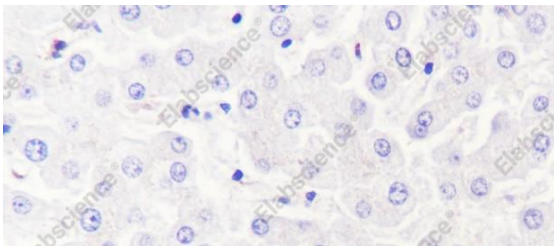
Western Blot with Caveolin-3 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: Mouse heart, Lane 2: Rat heart

Observed-MW:17 kDa

Calculated-MW:17 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cardiac muscle using Caveolin-3 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver(Negative tissue) using Caveolin-3 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400.

Preparation & Storage

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

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web: www.elabscience.com
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

The 21-24 kDa integral proteins, 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 Gα 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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