Caveolin-1 (D46G3) XP® Rabbit mAb



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Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 21, 24	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #Q03135	Entrez-Gene Id 857
Application			Dilution	
Western Blotting			1:1000)
Immunoprecipitation			1:200	
Immunohistochemist	ry (Paraffin)		1:400	- 1:1600
Immunofluorescence (Frozen)			1:1600 - 1:3200	
Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)			1:200 - 1:800	
Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)			1:200 - 1:800	
			'ml BSA, 50% glycer	ol and less than
For a carrier free (BSA	and azide free) ver	sion of this product see	product #44989.	
Caveolin-1 (D46G3) XP [®] Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of total caveolin-1 protein.				
Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Glu20 of human caveolin-1.				
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 (1). Caveolins are involved in diverse biological functions, including vesicular trafficking, cholesterol homeostasis, cell adhesion, and apoptosis, and are also implicated in neurodegenerative disease (2). Caveolins interact with multiple signaling molecules, such as Ga subunit, tyrosine kinase receptors, PKCs, Src family tyrosine kinases, and eNOS (1,2). 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 (3-5). Phosphorylation at Ser80 regulates caveolin binding to the ER membrane and entry into the secretory pathway (6).				
1. Okamoto, T. et al. (1998) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 273, 5419-22. 2. Smart, E.J. et al. (1999) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 19, 7289-304. 3. Nomura, R. et al. (1999) <i>Mol. Biol. Cell</i> 10, 975-986. 4. Volonte, D. et al. (2001) <i>J. Biol. Chem</i> . 276, 8094-8103. 5. Lee, H. et al. (2000) <i>Mol Endocrinol</i> 14, 1750-75. 6. Schlegel, A. et al. (2001) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 276, 4398-408.				
	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Immunohistochemist Immunofluorescence Immunofluorescence Immunofluorescence Flow Cytometry (Fixed Supplied in 10 mM soo 0.02% sodium azide. S For a carrier free (BSA Caveolin-1 (D46G3) XP Monoclonal antibody residues surrounding The 21-24 kDa integra cholesterol/sphingolip caveolin family (caveo form hetero- and hom involved in diverse bic adhesion, and apopto with multiple signaling tyrosine kinases, and integration of signal ti SH2 or PTB domain-co regulates caveolin bin 1. Okamoto, T. et al. (19 2. Smart, E.J. et al. (19 3. Nomura, R. et al. (19 4. Volonte, D. et al. (20 5. Lee, H. et al. (2000)	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Immunofluorescence (Frozen) Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochem Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized) Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do note that the control of the contr	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) Immunofluorescence (Frozen) Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized) Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) version of this product see Caveolin-1 (D46G3) XP® Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels o Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a s residues surrounding Glu20 of human caveolin-1. The 21-24 kDa integral proteins, caveolins, are the principal structholesterol/sphingolipid-enriched plasma membrane microdomate caveolin family (caveolin-1, -2, and -3) have been identified with deform hetero- and homo-oligomers that interact with cholesterol a involved in diverse biological functions, including vesicular traffic adhesion, and apoptosis, and are also implicated in neurodegene with multiple signaling molecules, such as Gα subunit, tyrosine kityrosine kinases, and eNOS (1,2). It is believed that caveolins servintegration of signal transduction. Phosphorylation at Tyr14 is es: SH2 or PTB domain-containing adaptor proteins, such as GRB7 (3 regulates caveolin binding to the ER membrane and entry into the 1. Okamoto, T. et al. (1998) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 273, 5419-22. 2. Smart, E.J. et al. (1999) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 19, 7289-304. 3. Nomura, R. et al. (1999) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 10, 975-986. 4. Volonte, D. et al. (2001) <i>J. Biol. Chem</i> . 276, 8094-8103. 5. Lee, H. et al. (2000) <i>Mol Endocrinol</i> 14, 1750-75.	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Immunofluorescence (Frozen) Immunofluorescence (Frozen) Immunofluorescence (Frozen) Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized) Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycer 0.02% sodium azide. Store at −20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) version of this product see product #44989. Caveolin-1 (D46G3) XP® Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of total caveolin-1 pr Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide coresidues surrounding Glu20 of human caveolin-1. The 21-24 kDa integral proteins, caveolins, are the principal structural components of cholesterol/sphingolipid-enriched plasma membrane microdomain caveolae. Three caveolin family (caveolin-1, -2, and -3) have been identified with different tissue distrest form hetero- and homo-oligomers that interact with cholesterol and other lipids (1). involved in diverse biological functions, including vesicular trafficking, cholesterol hadhesion, and apoptosis, and are also implicated in neurodegenerative disease (2). with multiple signaling molecules, such as Gα subunit, tyrosine kinase receptors, PK tyrosine kinases, and eNOS (1,2). It is believed that caveolins serve as scaffolding printegration of signal transduction. Phosphorylation at Tyr14 is essential for caveolin SH2 or PTB domain-containing adaptor proteins, such as GRB7 (3-5). Phosphorylatio regulates caveolin binding to the ER membrane and entry into the secretory pathwan 1. Okamoto, T. et al. (1998) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 273, 5419-22. 2. Smart, E.J. et al. (1999) <i>Mol. Cell Biol</i> 19, 7289-304. 3. Nomura, R. et al. (1999) <i>Mol. Cell Biol</i> 19, 7289-304. 3. Nomura, R. et al. (1909) <i>Mol. Biol. Chem</i> 276, 8094-8103. 5. Lee, H. et al. (2000) <i>Mol Endocrinol</i> 14, 1750-75.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

W: Western Blotting **IP:** Immunoprecipitation **IHC-P:** Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) **IF-F:** Immunofluorescence (Frozen) **IF-IC:** Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) **FC-FP:** Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat Hm: Hamster Mk: Monkey B: Bovine Dg: Dog

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