

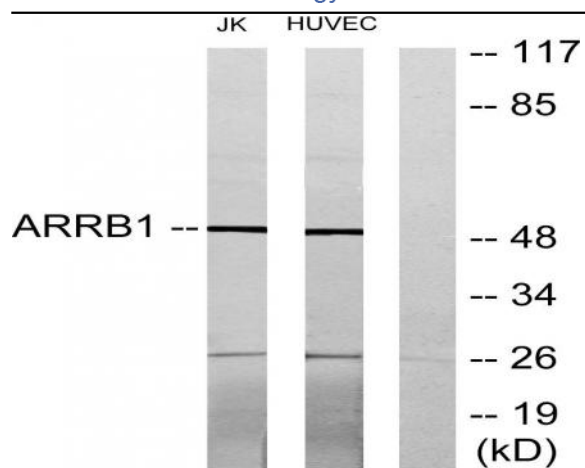
## Arrestin- $\beta$ -1 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT0344
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	Arrestin 1
<b>Fields :</b>	>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>Chemokine signaling pathway;>>Endocytosis;>>Hedgehog signaling pathway;>>Dopaminergic synapse;>>Olfactory transduction;>>Relaxin signaling pathway;>>Parathyroid hormone synthesis, secretion and action;>>GnRH secretion;>>Morphine addiction;>>Chemical carcinogenesis - receptor activation
<b>Gene Name :</b>	ARRB1
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Beta-arrestin-1
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	408
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P49407
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	109689
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q8BWG8
<b>Rat Gene Id :</b>	25387
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	P29066
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ARRB1. AA range:369-418
<b>Specificity :</b>	Arrestin- $\beta$ -1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Arrestin- $\beta$ -1 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

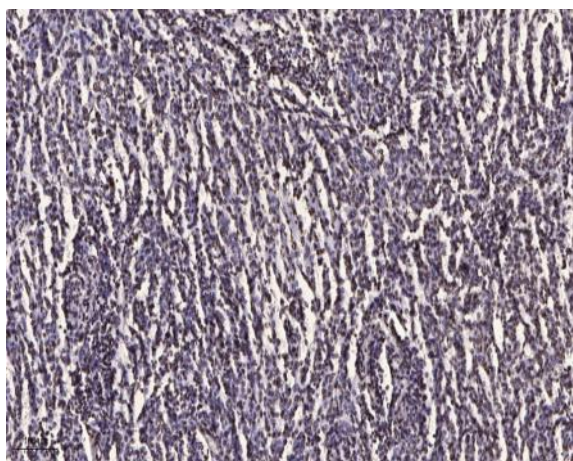
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	50kD
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Chemokine;Endocytosis;
<b>Background :</b>	Members of arrestin/beta-arrestin protein family are thought to participate in agonist-mediated desensitization of G-protein-coupled receptors and cause specific dampening of cellular responses to stimuli such as hormones, neurotransmitters, or sensory signals. Arrestin beta 1 is a cytosolic protein and acts as a cofactor in the beta-adrenergic receptor kinase (BARK) mediated desensitization of beta-adrenergic receptors. Besides the central nervous system, it is expressed at high levels in peripheral blood leukocytes, and thus the BARK/beta-arrestin system is believed to play a major role in regulating receptor-mediated immune functions. Alternatively spliced transcripts encoding different isoforms of arrestin beta 1 have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2011],
<b>Function :</b>	function:Regulates beta-adrenergic receptor function. Beta-arrestins seem to bind phosphorylated beta-adrenergic receptors, thereby causing a significant impairment of their capacity to activate G(S) proteins.,online information:Arrestin entry,similarity:Belongs to the arrestin family.,
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell membrane. Membrane, clathrin-coated pit . Cell projection, pseudopodium . Cytoplasmic vesicle. Translocates to the plasma membrane and colocalizes with antagonist-stimulated GPCRs. The monomeric form is predominantly located in the nucleus. The oligomeric form is located in the cytoplasm. Translocates to the nucleus upon stimulation of OPRD1 (By similarity). .
<b>Expression :</b>	Brain,Peripheral blood,Uterus,

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## Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat and HUVEC cells, using ARRB1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tumor. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).