

Arrestin-β-1 Polyclonal Antibody

YT0343 Catalog No:

Reactivity: Human; Monkey

WB;IHC;IF;ELISA **Applications:**

Target: Arrestin 1

>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>Chemokine signaling Fields:

> 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

Gene Name: ARRB1

Protein Name: Beta-arrestin-1

Human Gene Id: 408

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Q8BWG8

The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Immunogen:

Arrestin 1. AA range:369-418

Arrestin-β-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Arrestin-β-1 **Specificity:**

protein.

P49407

Formulation: Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

WB 1:500 - 1:2000, IHC 1:100 - 1:300, IF 1:200 - 1:1000, ELISA: 1:10000, Not **Dilution:**

yet tested in other applications.

The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-**Purification:**

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.



Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 47kD

Cell Pathway: MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Chemokine;Endocytosis;

Background: 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],

Function: 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.,

Subcellular Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell membrane. Membrane, clathrin-coated pit . Cell Location: Cytoplasmic vesicle. Translocates to the plasma

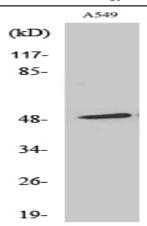
projection, pseudopodium. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Translocates to the plasma membrane and colocalizes with antagonist-stimulated GPCRs. The monomeric form is predominantly located in the nucleus. The oligomeric form is located in the

cytoplasm. Translocates to the nucleus upon stimulation of OPRD1 (By similarity).

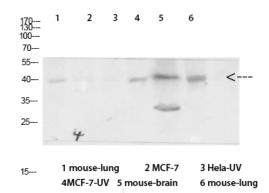
Expression: Brain, Peripheral blood, Uterus,

Products Images

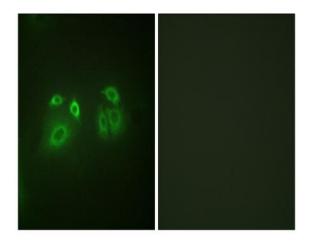
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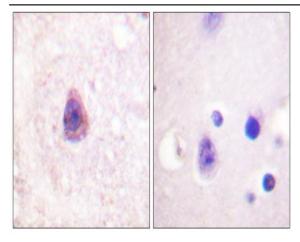
Western Blot analysis of various cells using Arrestin- β -1 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500



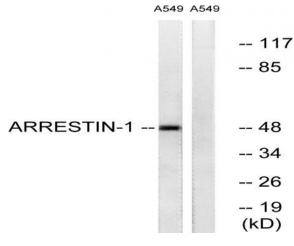
Western Blot analysis of various cells using Antibody diluted at 1:1000. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using Arrestin 1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using Arrestin 1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from A549 cells, treated with Etoposide 25uM 60', using Arrestin 1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.