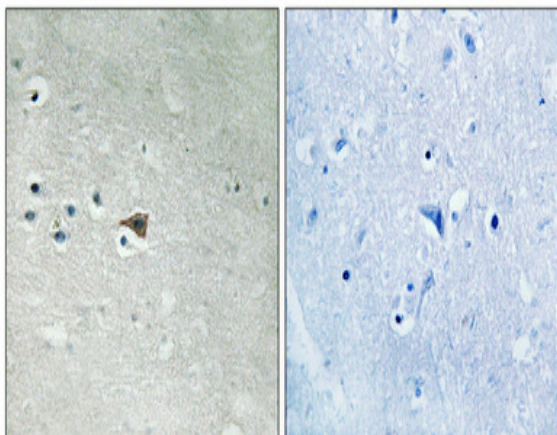


Arrestin- β -1 (phospho Ser412) Polyclonal Antibody

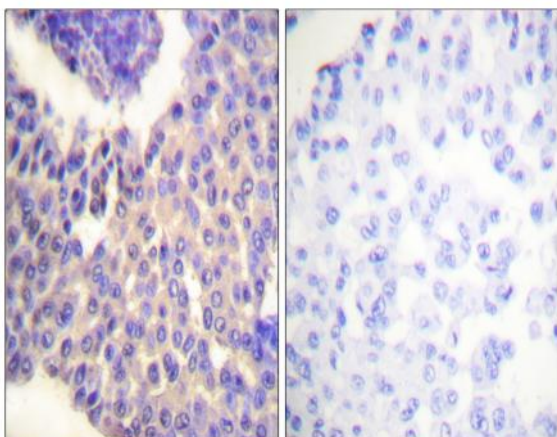
Catalog No :	YP0642
Reactivity :	Human;Monkey
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	Arrestin 1
Fields :	>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>Chemokine signaling pathway;>>Endocytosis;>>Hedgehog signaling pathway;>>Dopaminergic synapse;>>Olfactory transduction;>>Relaxin signaling pathway;>>Parathyroid hormone synthesis, secretion and action;>>GnRH secretion;>>Morphine addiction;>>Chemical carcinogenesis - receptor activation
Gene Name :	ARRB1
Protein Name :	Beta-arrestin-1
Human Gene Id :	408
Human Swiss Prot No :	P49407
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q8BWG8
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Arrestin 1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser412. AA range:369-418
Specificity :	Phospho-Arrestin- β -1 (S412) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Arrestin- β -1 protein only when phosphorylated at S412.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:10000.. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration :	<u>1 mg/ml</u>
Storage Stability :	<u>-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)</u>
Observed Band :	<u>47kD</u>
Cell Pathway :	<u>MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Chemokine;Endocytosis;</u>
Background :	<p>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],</p>
Function :	<p>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.,</p>
Subcellular Location :	<p>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).</p>
Expression :	<u>Brain,Peripheral blood,Uterus,</u>

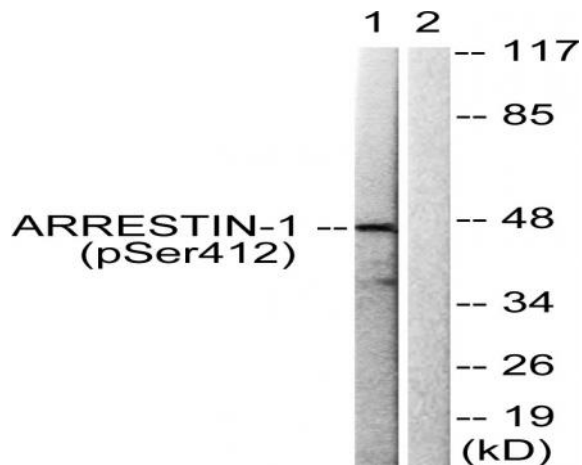
Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative control (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using Arrestin 1 (Phospho-Ser412) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COS7 cells treated with Etoposide 25uM 60', using Arrestin 1 (Phospho-Ser412) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.