

Arrestin-β-1 (phospho Ser412) Polyclonal Antibody

YP0642 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

P49407

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 around the phosphorylation site of Ser412. AA range:369-418

Phospho-Arrestin-β-1 (S412) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of **Specificity:**

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

WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:10000.. IF 1:50-200 **Dilution:**

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

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 receptormediated 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.,

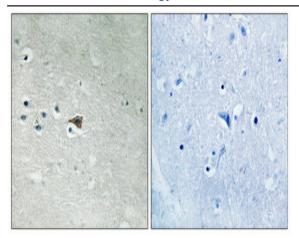
Subcellular Location:

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

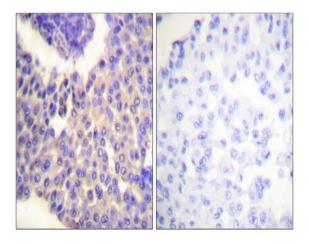
form is predominantly located in the nucleus. The oligomeric form is located in the cytoplasm. Translocates to the nucleus upon stimulation of OPRD1 (By similarity).

Expression: Brain, Peripheral blood, Uterus,

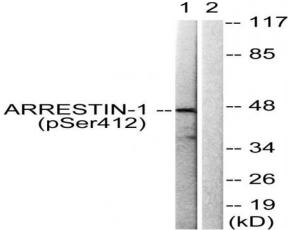
Products Images



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. Negetive contrl (right) obtaned 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.