

CACNA1F (PT0769R) PT® Rabbit mAb

CatalogNo: YM8594 **Recombinant** 

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human

Applications

- WB, Flow Cyt

MW

- 217kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG, Kappa

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:1000-5000**FC 1:100-300**

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)**Formulation** PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% BSA

Basic Information

Clonality Monoclonal**Clone Number** PT0769R

Immunogen Information

Specificity Endogenous

Target Information

Gene name CACNA1F;CACNAF1

Protein Name Voltage-dependent L-type calcium channel subunit alpha-1F; Voltage-gated calcium channel subunit alpha Cav1.4;

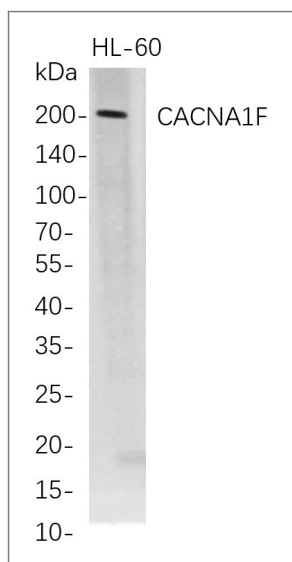
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	778 ;	O60840 ;
Mouse		Q9JIS7 ;

Cellular Localization Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue specificity Expression in skeletal muscle and retina (PubMed:10873387). Isoform 4 is expressed in retina (PubMed:27226626). {ECO:0000269|PubMed:10873387, ECO:0000269|PubMed:27226626}.

Function [Isoform 1]: Voltage-sensitive calcium channels (VSCC) mediate the entry of calcium ions into excitable cells and are also involved in a variety of calcium-dependent processes, including muscle contraction, hormone or neurotransmitter release, gene expression, cell motility, cell division and cell death. The isoform alpha-1F gives rise to L-type calcium currents. Long-lasting (L-type) calcium channels belong to the 'high-voltage activated' (HVA) group. They are blocked by dihydropyridines (DHP), phenylalkylamines, and by benzothiazepines. Activates at more negative voltages and does not undergo calcium-dependent inactivation (CDI), due to incoming calcium ions, during depolarization. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:15897456, ECO:0000269|PubMed:27226626}.; [Isoform 4]: Voltage-dependent L-type calcium channel activates at more hyperpolarized voltages and exhibits a robust calcium-dependent inactivation (CDI), due to incoming calcium ions, during depolarizations. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:27226626}.; [Isoform 5]: Voltage-sensitive calcium channels (VSCC) mediate the entry of calcium ions into excitable cells and are also involved in a variety of calcium-dependent processes, including muscle contraction, hormone or neurotransmitter release, gene expression, cell motility, cell division and cell death. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:27226626}.; [Isoform 6]: Voltage-dependent L-type calcium channel activates at more hyperpolarized voltages and exhibits a robust calcium-dependent inactivation (CDI), due to incoming calcium ions, during depolarizations. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:27226626}.

Validation Data



Western Blot analysis of HL-60 whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-CACNA1F rabbit mAb. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody.

| Contact information

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