

Product datasheet for **TA326345**

CACNB4 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: S10-7]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	S10-7
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1-10ug/ml, IHC: 0.1-1.0ug/ml, IF: 1.0-10ug/ml
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide amino acids 458-474 of rat CavB4
Formulation:	PBS pH7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	calcium voltage-gated channel auxiliary subunit beta 4
Database Link:	NP_000717 Entrez Gene 12298 Mouse Entrez Gene 58942 Rat Entrez Gene 785 Human O00305



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Background:

Ion channels are integral membrane proteins that help establish and control the small voltage gradient across the plasma membrane of living cells by allowing the flow of ions down their electrochemical gradient. They are present in the membranes that surround all biological cells because their main function is to regulate the flow of ions across this membrane. Whereas some ion channels permit the passage of ions based on charge, others conduct based on a ionic species, such as sodium or potassium. Furthermore, in some ion channels, the passage is governed by a gate which is controlled by chemical or electrical signals, temperature, or mechanical forces. There are a few main classifications of gated ion channels. There are voltage- gated ion channels, ligand- gated, other gating systems and finally those that are classified differently, having more exotic characteristics. The first are voltage- gated ion channels which open and close in response to membrane potential. These are then separated into sodium, calcium, potassium, proton, transient receptor, and cyclic nucleotide-gated channels; each of which is responsible for a unique role. Ligand-gated ion channels are also known as ionotropic receptors, and they open in response to specific ligand molecules binding to the extracellular domain of the receptor protein. The other gated classifications include activation and inactivation by second messengers, inward-rectifier potassium channels, calcium-activated potassium channels, two-pore-domain potassium channels, light-gated channels, mechano-sensitive ion channels and cyclic nucleotide-gated channels. Finally, the other classifications are based on less normal characteristics such as two-pore channels, and transient receptor potential channels. Specifically, this gene encodes a member of the beta subunit family, a protein in the voltage-dependent calcium channel complex. Calcium channels mediate the influx of calcium ions into the cell upon membrane polarization and consist of a complex of alpha-1, alpha-2/delta, beta, and gamma subunits in a 1:1:1:1 ratio. Various versions of each of these subunits exist, either expressed from similar genes or the result of alternative splicing. The protein described in this record plays an important role in calcium channel function by modulating G protein inhibition, increasing peak calcium current, controlling the alpha-1 subunit membrane targeting and shifting the voltage dependence of activation and inactivation. Certain mutations in this gene have been associated with idiopathic generalized epilepsy (IGE) and juvenile myoclonic epilepsy (JME). Alternate transcriptional splice variants of this gene, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized.

Synonyms:

CAB4; CACNLB4; EA5; EIG9; EJM; EJM4; EJM6

Note:

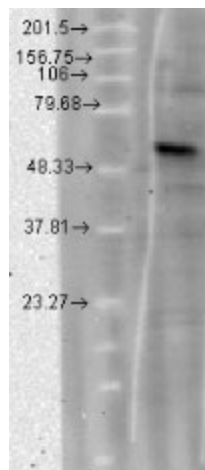
Detects ~50kDa. No cross-reactivity against rat Cab Beta1b, Cav beta2a, and Cav betas3 in transfected cells.

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Other

Protein Pathways:

Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC), Cardiac muscle contraction, Dilated cardiomyopathy, Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM), MAPK signaling pathway

Product images:

Western blot analysis of CavBeta4 in T-CHO lysates using a 1:1000 dilution of the antibody