

Product datasheet for **TA326517**

Cacnb1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: S7-18]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	S7-18
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 19-34 of rat CavB1
Formulation:	PBS pH7.4, 50% glycerol
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 1
Database Link:	NP_059042 Entrez Gene 782 Human Entrez Gene 12295 Mouse Entrez Gene 50688 Rat P54283

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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. Calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit, also known as CACNB1, is a human gene. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the calcium channel beta subunit family. It plays an important role in the calcium channel 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. Alternative splicing occurs at this locus and three transcript variants encoding three distinct isoforms have been identified.

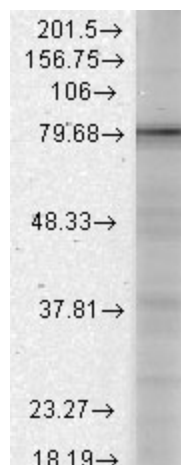
Synonyms:

CAB1; CACNLB1; CCHLB1; MGC41896

Note:

Detects ~80, 55kDa. No cross-reactivity against Cav Beta4

Product images:



Western blot analysis of CavBeta1 in rat brain membranes using a 1:1000 dilution of the antibody