



## Rabbit Anti-CACNB2 antibody

SL2996R

<b>Product Name:</b>	CACNB2
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	L-型电压依赖型钙通道β抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	Voltage-dependent L-type calcium channel subunit beta-2; CAB2; Cacnb2; Cacnlb2; VDCC-L Beta; Calcium channel voltage-dependent subunit beta 2; calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit; calcium channel beta 2c subunit; calcium channel L-type beta 2 subunit; CACB2 HUMAN.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Horse,Rabbit,
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	74kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CACNB2:551-655/655
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	This gene encodes a subunit of a voltage-dependent calcium channel protein that is a member of the voltage-gated calcium channel superfamily. The gene product was originally identified as an antigen target in Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome, an autoimmune disorder. Mutations in this gene are associated with Brugada syndrome.

Alternatively spliced variants encoding different isoforms have been described.  
[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2013]

**Function:**

The beta subunit of voltage-dependent calcium channels contributes to the function of the calcium channel by increasing peak calcium current, shifting the voltage dependencies of activation and inactivation, modulating G protein inhibition and controlling the alpha-1 subunit membrane targeting.

**Subunit:**

The L-type calcium channel is composed of four subunits: alpha-1, alpha-2, beta and gamma. Interacts with RRAD. Interaction with RRAD regulates the trafficking of CACNA1C to the cell membrane.

**Subcellular Location:**

Cell membrane, sarcolemma; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the calcium channel beta subunit family.  
Contains 1 SH3 domain.

**SWISS:**

Q08289

**Gene ID:**

783

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 783](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 12296](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 116600](#)Rat

[Omir: 600003](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q08289](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q8CC27](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: Q8VGC3](#)Rat

[Unigene: 59093](#)Human

[Unigene: 313930](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 10739](#)Rat

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

电压依赖性钙通道(VDCC)是生物体内一大类钙Channel protein,随着膜电位的改变而出现通道的开放、关闭和失活,调节细胞内Ca<sup>2+</sup>浓度,最终产生生物学效应.其亚型结构各异,VDCC β亚基具有调节其通道活性的作用,VDCC存在的普遍性决定了其作用的广泛性.在胰腺、心、脑、肾上腺、视网膜及神经等组织器官均有不同程度的分布.

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