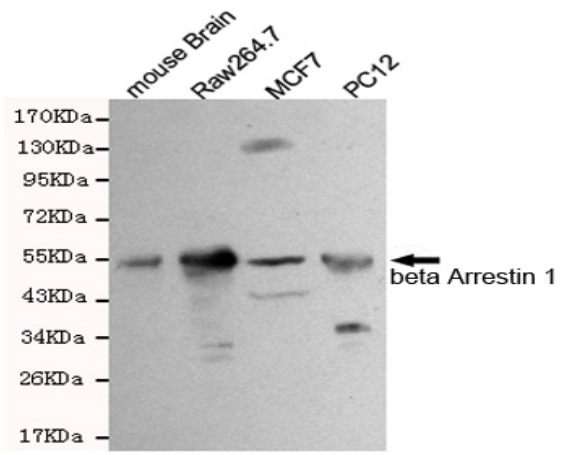
Best Tools for immunology Research

β-Arrestin 1 mouse mAb

Catalog No :	YM1306
Reactivity :	Mouse;Rat;Human
Applications :	WB
Target :	Arrestin 1
Fields :	>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>Chemokine signaling 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
Human Gene Id :	408
Human Swiss Prot No :	P49407
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q8BWG8
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant human beta Arrestin 1 protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of beta Arrestin 1 and does not cross-react with related proteins.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Monoclonal, Mouse
Dilution :	wb 1:500
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites 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 :	50kD
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 receptor-mediated 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,
Sort :	24875
Host :	Mouse
Modifications :	Unmodified

Products Images



Western blot detection of beta Arrestin 1 in PC12,Raw264.7,MCF7 and mouse brain cell lysates using beta Arrestin 1 mouse mAb (1:500 diluted).Predicted band size:50KDa.Observed band size:50KDa.