



CACNA1C rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES20250

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	CACNA1C rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB; ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CACNA1C AA range: 1100-1180
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Rat,Mouse CACNA1C
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	CACNA1C
Gene Name	CACNA1C CACH2 CACN2 CACNL1A1 CCHL1A1
Cellular localization	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell membrane, sarcolemma ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Perikaryon . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic density membrane . Cell projection, dendrite . Cell membrane, sarcolemma, T-tubule . Colocalizes with ryanodine receptors in distinct clusters at the junctional membrane, where the sarcolemma and the sarcoplasmic reticulum are in close contact. The interaction between RRAD and CACNB2 promotes the expression of CACNA1C at the cell membrane. .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	160-240kD
Human Gene ID	775
Human Swiss-Prot Number	Q13936





Alternative Names

Voltage-dependent L-type calcium channel subunit alpha-1C (Calcium channel, L type, alpha-1 polypeptide, isoform 1, cardiac muscle; Voltage-gated calcium channel subunit alpha Cav1.2)

Background

calcium voltage-gated channel subunit alpha1 C(CACNA1C) Homo sapiens This gene encodes an alpha-1 subunit of a voltage-dependent calcium channel. Calcium channels mediate the influx of calcium ions into the cell upon membrane polarization. The alpha-1 subunit consists of 24 transmembrane segments and forms the pore through which ions pass into the cell. The calcium channel consists of a complex of alpha-1, alpha-2/delta, beta, and gamma subunits in a 1:1:1:1 ratio. There are multiple isoforms of each of these proteins, either encoded by different genes or the result of alternative splicing of transcripts. The protein encoded by this gene binds to and is inhibited by dihydropyridine. Alternative splicing results in many transcript variants encoding different proteins. Some of the predicted proteins may not produce functional ion channel subunits. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2012],

