

**CAV1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP7767c****Specification****CAV1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide -  
Product Information**Primary Accession [Q03135](#)**CAV1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide -  
Additional Information****Gene ID 857****Other Names**

Caveolin-1, CAV1, CAV

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CAV1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide -  
Protein Information****Name CAV1****Synonyms CAV****Function**

May act as a scaffolding protein within caveolar membranes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11751885" target="\_blank">11751885</a>). Forms a stable heterooligomeric complex with CAV2 that targets to lipid rafts and drives caveolae formation. Mediates the recruitment of CAVIN proteins (CAVIN1/2/3/4) to the caveolae (PubMed:<a

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Background**

CAV1 is the main component of the caveolae plasma membranes found in most cell types. The protein links integrin subunits to the tyrosine kinase FYN, an initiating step in coupling integrins to the Ras-ERK pathway and promoting cell cycle progression. The gene is a tumor suppressor gene candidate and a negative regulator of the Ras-p42/44 mitogen-activated kinase cascade. Caveolin 1 and caveolin 2 are located next to each other on chromosome 7 and express colocalizing proteins that form a stable hetero-oligomeric complex.

**CAV1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide -  
References**

Moore, J., et al. JAMA  
303(13):1282-1287(2010)Kim, C.A., et al. J.  
Clin. Endocrinol. Metab.  
93(4):1129-1134(2008)Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell  
127(3):635-648(2006)

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19262564" target="\_blank">19262564</a>). Interacts directly with G-protein alpha subunits and can functionally regulate their activity (By similarity). Involved in the costimulatory signal essential for T-cell receptor (TCR)-mediated T-cell activation. Its binding to DPP4 induces T-cell proliferation and NF-kappa-B activation in a T-cell receptor/CD3-dependent manner (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17287217" target="\_blank">17287217</a>). Recruits CTNNB1 to caveolar membranes and may regulate CTNNB1-mediated signaling through the Wnt pathway (By similarity). Negatively regulates TGFB1-mediated activation of SMAD2/3 by mediating the internalization of TGFBR1 from membrane rafts leading to its subsequent degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25893292" target="\_blank">25893292</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Golgi apparatus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Membrane, caveola; Peripheral membrane protein. Membrane raft. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P33724} Note=Colocalized with DPP4 in membrane rafts. Potential hairpin-like structure in the membrane. Membrane protein of caveolae

**Tissue Location**

Skeletal muscle, liver, stomach, lung, kidney and heart (at protein level). Expressed in the brain

**CAV1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)