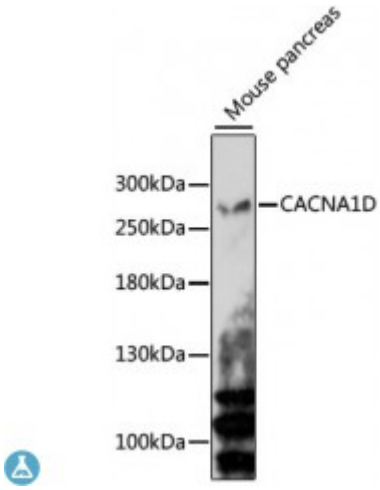
Anti-CACNA1D Antibody



Description	Voltage-dependent calcium channels mediate the entry of calcium ions into excitable cells, and are also involved in a variety of calcium-dependent processes, including muscle contraction, hormone or neurotransmitter release, and gene expression. Calcium channels are multisubunit complexes composed of alpha-1, beta, alpha-2/delta, and gamma subunits. The channel activity is directed by the pore-forming alpha-1 subunit, whereas the others act as auxiliary subunits regulating this activity. The distinctive properties of the calcium channel types are related primarily to the expression of a variety of alpha-1 isoforms, namely alpha-1A, B, C, D, E, and S. This gene encodes the alpha-1D subunit. Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

Model	STJ117228
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1882-2181 of human CACNA1D (NP_000711.1).
Gene ID	776
Gene Symbol	CACNA1D
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in pancreatic islets and in brain, where it has been seen in cerebral cortex, hippocampus, basal ganglia, habenula and thalamus, Expressed in the small cell lung carcinoma cell line SCC-9, No expression in skeletal muscle

Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Voltage-dependent L-type calcium channel subunit alpha-1D Calcium channel L type alpha-1 polypeptide isoform 2 Voltage-gated calcium channel subunit alpha Cav1.3
Molecular Weight	245.141 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:1391OMIM:114206Reactome:R-HSA-400042
Alternative Names	Voltage-dependent L-type calcium channel subunit alpha-1D Calcium channel L type alpha-1 polypeptide isoform 2 Voltage-gated calcium channel subunit alpha Cav1.3
Function	Voltage-sensitive calcium channels (VSCC) mediate the entry of calcium ions into excitable cells and are also involved in a variety of calcium-dependent processes, including muscle contraction, hormone or neurotransmitter release, gene expression, cell motility, cell division and cell death, The isoform alpha-1D gives rise to L-type calcium currents, Long-lasting (L-type) calcium channels belong to the 'high-voltage activated' (HVA) group, They are blocked by dihydropyridines (DHP), phenylalkylamines, benzothiazepines, and by omega-agatoxin-IIIA (omega-Aga-IIIA), They are however insensitive to omega-conotoxin-GVIA (omega-CTx-GVIA) and omega-agatoxin-IVA (omega-Aga-IVA),
Cellular Localization	Membrane