Anti-TRPV6 antibody

Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to TRPV6

Model	STJ191549
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Gene ID	55503
Gene Symbol	TRPV6
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	TRPV6 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed at high levels in the gastrointestinal tract, including esophagus, stomach, duodenum, jejunum, ileum and colon, and in pancreas, placenta, prostate and salivary gland. Expressed at moderate levels in liver, kidney and testis. Expressed in trophoblasts of placenta villus trees (at protein level). Expressed in locally advanced prostate cancer, metastatic and androgen-insensitive prostatic lesions but not detected in healthy prostate tissue and benign prostatic hyperplasia.
Purification	TRPV6 antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily V member 6 TrpV6 CaT-like CaT-L Calcium transport protein 1 CaT1 Epithelial calcium channel 2

Molecular Weight	79 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol,and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:14006OMIM:606680
Alternative Names	Transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily V member 6 TrpV6 CaT-like CaT-L Calcium transport protein 1 CaT1 Epithelial calcium channel 2
Function	Calcium selective cation channel that mediates Ca(2+) uptake in various tissues, including the intestine . Important for normal Ca(2+) ion homeostasis in the body, including bone and skin . The channel is activated by low internal calcium level, probably including intracellular calcium store depletion, and the current exhibits an inward rectification . Inactivation includes both a rapid Ca(2+)-dependent and a slower Ca(2+)-calmodulin-dependent mechanism; the latter may be regulated by phosphorylation. In vitro, is slowly inhibited by Mg(2+) in a voltage-independent manner. Heteromeric assembly with TRPV5 seems to modify channel properties. TRPV5-TRPV6 heteromultimeric concatemers exhibit voltage-dependent gating.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane
Post-translational Modifications	Glycosylated. Phosphorylation at Tyr-201 by SRC leads to an increased calcium influx through the channel. Probably dephosphorylated at this site by PTPN1 . Phosphorylation by PRKCA at the calmodulin binding site delays channel inactivation .