Anti-CAC1F antibody

Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to CAC1F

Model	STJ191629
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CAC1F protein.
Immunogen Region	140-220aa
Gene ID	778
Gene Symbol	CACNA1F
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	CAC1F Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expression in skeletal muscle and retina . Isoform 4 is expressed in retina .
Purification	CAC1F antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Voltage-dependent L-type calcium channel subunit alpha-1F Voltage-gated calcium channel subunit alpha Cav1.4
Molecular Weight	217 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:1393OMIM:300071
Alternative Names	Voltage-dependent L-type calcium channel subunit alpha-1F Voltage-gated calcium channel subunit alpha Cav1.4
Function	Isoform 1: 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-1F 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). Activates at more negative voltages and does not undergo calcium-dependent inactivation (CDI), due to incoming calcium ions, during depolarization. Isoform 4: Voltage-dependent L-type calcium channel activates at more hyperpolarized voltages and exibits a robust calcium-dependent inactivation (CDI), due to incoming calcium ions, during depolarizations. Isoform 6: Voltage-dependent L-type calcium channel activates at more hyperpolarized voltages and exibits a robust calcium-dependent inactivation (CDI), due to incoming calcium ions, during depolarizations.
Sequence and Domain Family	Each of the four internal repeats contains five hydrophobic transmembrane segments (S1, S2, S3, S5, S6) and one positively charged transmembrane segment (S4). S4 segments probably represent the voltage-sensor and are characterized by a series of positively charged amino acids at every third position.
Cellular Localization	Membrane. Multi-pass membrane protein.