Anti-CAC1E antibody

Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to CAC1E

Model	STJ191632
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	IHC
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CAC1E protein.
Immunogen Region	370-450aa
Gene ID	777
Gene Symbol	CACNA1E
Dilution range	IHC-p 1:50-300
Specificity	CAC1E Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in neuronal tissues and in kidney.
Purification	CAC1E antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Voltage-dependent R-type calcium channel subunit alpha-1E Brain calcium channel II BII Calcium channel, L type, alpha-1 polypeptide, isoform 6 Voltage-gated calcium channel subunit alpha Cav2.3
Molecular Weight	254 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:1392OMIM:601013
Alternative Names	Voltage-dependent R-type calcium channel subunit alpha-1E Brain calcium channel II BII Calcium channel, L type, alpha-1 polypeptide, isoform 6 Voltage-gated calcium channel subunit alpha Cav2.3
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-1E gives rise to R-type calcium currents. R-type calcium channels belong to the 'high-voltage activated' (HVA) group and are blocked by nickel, and partially by omega-agatoxin-IIIA (omega-Aga-IIIA). They are however insensitive to dihydropyridines (DHP), omega-conotoxin-GVIA (omega-CTx-GVIA), and omega-agatoxin-IVA (omega-Aga-IVA). Calcium channels containing alpha-1E subunit could be involved in the modulation of firing patterns of neurons which is important for information processing.
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.