Product Name: **Caveolin-1 (phospho Tyr14) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**
Catalog #: **APRab04389**
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Phosphorylated
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	20kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	CAV1
Alternative Names	CAV1; CAV; Caveolin-1
Gene ID	857.0
SwissProt ID	Q03135
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Caveolin-1 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr14. AA range:5-54

Background

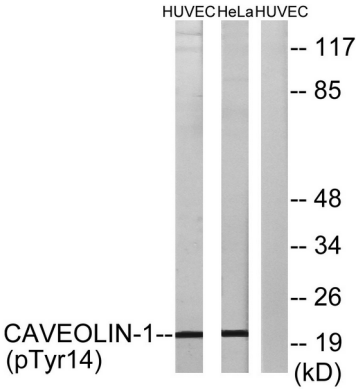
The scaffolding protein encoded by this gene is the main component of the caveolae plasma membranes found in most cell

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. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Berardinelli-Seip congenital lipodystrophy. Alternatively spliced transcripts encode alpha and beta isoforms of caveolin 1. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010],disease:Defects in CAV1 are the cause of congenital generalized lipodystrophy type 3 (CGL3) [MIM:612526]; also called Berardinelli-Seip congenital lipodystrophy type 3 (BSCL3). Congenital generalized lipodystrophies are autosomal recessive disorders characterized by a near absence of adipose tissue, extreme insulin resistance, hypertriglyceridemia, hepatic steatosis and early onset of diabetes.,function:May act as a scaffolding protein within caveolar membranes. Interacts directly with G-protein alpha subunits and can functionally regulate their activity.,online information:Caveolin entry,PTM:The initiator methionine for isoform Beta is removed during or just after translation. The new N-terminal amino acid is then N-acetylated.,similarity:Belongs to the caveolin family.,subcellular location:Potential hairpin-like structure in the membrane. Membrane protein of caveolae.,subunit:Homooligomer. Interacts with GLIPR2, NOSTRIN, SNAP25 and syntaxin. Interacts with rotavirus A NSP4.,tissue specificity:In muscle and lung, less so in liver, brain and kidney.,

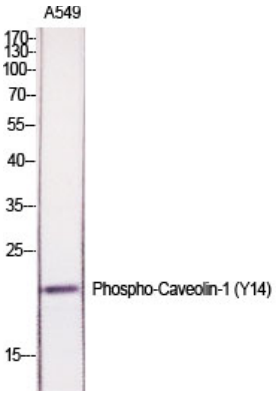
Research Area

Focal adhesion;Viral myocarditis;

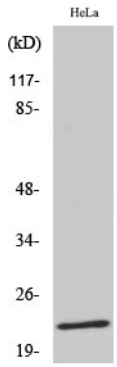
Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from HUVEC cells treated with PMA 125ng/ml 30 ' and HeLa cells treated with LPS 100ng/ml 30 ', using Caveolin-1 (Phospho-Tyr14) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-Caveolin-1 (Y14) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 1000



Western Blot analysis of HeLa cells using Phospho-Caveolin-1 （Y14） Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1：1000