



CACNA1C (Phospho-Ser1981) rabbit pAb

Catalog No	YP-Ab-10488
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Mouse; Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	CACNA1C CACH2 CACN2 CACNL1A1 CCHL1A1
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CACNA1C (Phospho-Ser1981)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of CACNA1C (Phospho-Ser1981) at Human, Mouse, Rat
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.144% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	CACH2; CACN2; CACNL1A1; Calcium channel; L type; alpha-1 polypeptide; isoform 1; cardiac muscle; CCHL1A1; CACNA1C; CACNA1C CACH2 CACN2 CACNL1A1 CCHL1A1; CACNA1C (Phospho-Ser1981); Voltage-dependent L-type calcium channel subunit alpha-1C (Calcium channel; cardiac muscle) (Voltage-gated calcium channel subunit alpha Cav1.2)
Observed Band	249 kDa
Calculated Molecular Weight	249 kDa
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell membrane, sarcolemma ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Perikaryon . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic density membrane . Cell projection, dendrite . Cell membrane, sarcolemma, T-tubule . Colocalizes with ryanodine receptors in distinct clusters at the junctional membrane, where the sarcolemma and the sarcoplasmic reticulum are in close contact. The interaction between RRAD and CACNB2 promotes the expression of CACNA1C at the cell membrane. .
Tissue Specificity	Detected throughout the brain, including hippocampus, cerebellum and amygdala, throughout the heart and vascular system, including ductus arteriosus, in urinary bladder, and in retina and sclera in the eye (PubMed:15454078). Expressed in brain, heart, jejunum, ovary, pancreatic beta-cells and vascular smooth muscle. Overall expression is reduced in



atherosclerotic vascular smooth muscle.

Function

alternative products: Additional isoforms seem to exist. Exons 8A, 21, 22, 31, 32, 33, 40B, 43A, 41A and 45 are alternatively spliced in a variety of combinations. Experimental confirmation may be lacking for some isoforms, disease: Defects in CACNA1C are the cause of Brugada syndrome type 3 (BRS3) [MIM:611875]. BRS3 is a heart disease characterized by the association of Brugada syndrome with shortened QT intervals. Brugada syndrome is a tachyarrhythmia characterized by right bundle branch block and ST segment elevation on an electrocardiogram (ECG). It can cause the ventricles to beat so fast that the blood is prevented from circulating efficiently in the body. When this situation occurs (called ventricular fibrillation), the individual will faint and may die in a few minutes if the heart is not reset., disease: Defects in CACNA1C are the cause of Timothy syndrome (TS) [MIM:601005]. TS is a

Background

calcium voltage-gated channel subunit alpha1 C(CACNA1C) Homo sapiens This gene encodes an alpha-1 subunit of a voltage-dependent calcium channel. Calcium channels mediate the influx of calcium ions into the cell upon membrane polarization. The alpha-1 subunit consists of 24 transmembrane segments and forms the pore through which ions pass into the cell. The calcium channel consists of a complex of alpha-1, alpha-2/delta, beta, and gamma subunits in a 1:1:1:1 ratio. There are multiple isoforms of each of these proteins, either encoded by different genes or the result of alternative splicing of transcripts. The protein encoded by this gene binds to and is inhibited by dihydropyridine. Alternative splicing results in many transcript variants encoding different proteins. Some of the predicted proteins may not produce functional ion channel subunits. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2012],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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