bs-11983R

[Primary Antibody]

CACNB4 Rabbit pAb



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- DATASHEET		400-901-9800
Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: WB (1:500-2000)
Clonality: Polyclonal		IHC-P (1:100-500)
GenelD: 785	SWISS: 000305	IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500)
100		ICC/IF (1:100-500)
Target: CACNB4		ELISA (1:5000-10000)
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CACNB4/L- type Ca++ CPβ4: 301-400/520.		Reactivity: (predicted: Human, Mouse,
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		Rat, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Chicken, Dog)
Concentration: 1mg/ml		Chicken, Dog)
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		Predicted MW.: ^{58 kDa} Subcellular Location: ^{Cell} membrane ,Cytoplasm
Background: Voltage-dependent calcium channels are essential for the release of neurotransmitters. L-type (long lasting current) voltage- dependent calcium channels are composed of four subunits: an Alpha1 subunit, a Beta subunit, a Beta subunit and an Alpha2 Gamma subunit. The Beta subunit is encoded by four genes, designated Beta1-Beta 4, all of which contribute to the diversity of calcium currents and are involved in membrane trafficking of the Beta subunit. L-type Ca++ CP Beta 4, also known as CACNB4 (Calcium channel voltage-dependent subunit beta 4), CACNLB4 or CAB4, is a 484 amino acid protein that contains one SH3 domain and is expressed in ovary, brain and smooth muscle. Functioning as one of the four components of the Beta subunit, L-type Ca++ CP Beta 4 increases the peak calcium current in voltage-dependent calcium channels, thereby shifting the voltage dependencies of activation and inactivation and controlling G protein inhibition and Beta membrane targeting. Two isoforms of L-type Ca++ CP Beta4 exist due to alternative splicing events.		f r