# L-type Ca<sup>++</sup> CP $\alpha$ 1C (N-17)-R: sc-16229-R



The Power to Question

#### **BACKGROUND**

Voltage-dependent  $Ca^{2+}$  channels mediate  $Ca^{2+}$  entry into excitable cells in response to membrane depolarization, and they are involved in a variety of  $Ca^{2+}$ -dependent processes, including muscle contraction, hormone or neurotransmitter release and gene expression. Calcium channels are highly diverse, multimeric complexes composed of an  $\alpha$ -1 subunit, an intracellular  $\beta$ -subunit, a disulfide linked  $\alpha$ -2/ $\delta$  subunit and a transmembrane  $\gamma$ -subunit.  $Ca^{2+}$  currents are characterized on the basis of their biophysical and pharmacologic properties and include L-, N-, T-, P-, Q-, and R- types. L-type  $Ca^{++}$  currents initiate muscle contraction, endocrine secretion and gene transcription, and can be regulated through second-messenger activated protein phosphorylation pathways. L-type calcium channels may form macromolecular signaling complexes with G protein-coupled receptors, thereby enhancing the selectivity of regulating specific targets.

# **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: CACNA1C (human) mapping to 12p13.33; Cacna1c (mouse) mapping to 6 F1.

#### **SOURCE**

L-type Ca<sup>++</sup> CP  $\alpha$ 1C (N-17)-R is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of L-type Ca<sup>++</sup> CP  $\alpha$ 1C of human origin.

#### **PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$  lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-16229 P, (100  $\mu$ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

# **STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

#### **APPLICATIONS**

L-type Ca++ CP  $\alpha$ 1C (N-17)-R is recommended for detection of L-type calcium channel  $\alpha$ 1C long and short forms of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

L-type Ca<sup>++</sup> CP  $\alpha$ 1C (N-17)-R is also recommended for detection of L-type calcium channel  $\alpha$ 1C long and short forms in additional species, including canine and bovine.

Molecular Weight of L-type Ca<sup>++</sup> CP  $\alpha$ 1C short form: 164 kDa.

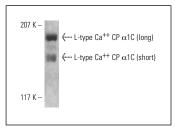
Molecular Weight of L-type Ca++ CP lpha1C long form: 190 kDa.

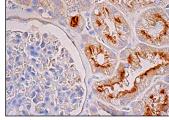
Positive Controls: CCD-1064Sk cell lysate: sc-2263.

#### **RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941. 4) Immunohistochemistry: use ImmunoCruz™: sc-2051 or ABC: sc-2018 rabbit IgG Staining Systems.

#### **DATA**





L-type  $Ca^{++}$  CP  $\alpha$ 1C (N-17): sc-16229. Western blot analysis of L-type  $Ca^{++}$  CP  $\alpha$ 1C expression in CCD-1064Sk whole cell lysate. Note long and short forces

L-type Ca<sup>++</sup> CP α1C (N-17)-R: sc-16229-R. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue showing apical membrane staining of cells in tubules.

#### **SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

 Burger, D.E., et al. 2009. Neuronal nitric oxide synthase protects against myocardial infarction-induced ventricular arrhythmia and mortality in mice. Circulation 120: 1345-1354.

### **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## **PROTOCOLS**

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.



Try **L-type Ca++ CP \alpha1C (D-6): sc-398433**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternative to L-type Ca++ CP  $\alpha$ 1C (N-17).

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