T-type Ca⁺⁺ CP α 1G (H-300): sc-25690



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Voltage-dependent Ca++ channels mediate Ca++ entry into excitable cells in response to membrane depolarization, and they are involved in a variety of Ca++-dependent processes, including muscle contraction, hormone or neuro-transmitter release and gene expression. Calcium channels are highly diverse, multimeric complexes composed of an α -1 subunit, an intracellular β -subunit, a disulfide linked α -2/ δ subunit and a transmembrane γ -subunit. Ca++ 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.

REFERENCES

- Perez-Reyes, E., et al. 1995. Molecular biology of calcium channels. Kidney Int. 48: 1111-1124.
- 2. Randall, A.D. 1998. The molecular basis of voltage-gated Ca²⁺ channel diversity: is it time for T? J. Membr. Biol. 161: 207-213.
- Catterall, W.A. 2000. Structure and regulation of voltage-gated Ca²⁺ channels. Annu. Rev. Cell Dev. Biol. 16: 521-555.
- 4. Davare, M.A., et al. 2001. A β_2 adrenergic receptor signaling complex assembled with the Ca²⁺ channel Cav1.2. Science 293: 98-101.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CACNA1G (human) mapping to 17q21.33; Cacna1g (mouse) mapping to 11 $\rm D$.

SOURCE

T-type Ca++ CP α 1G (H-300) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 2078-2377 of T-type Ca++ CP α 1G of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **D0 NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

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.

APPLICATIONS

T-type Ca⁺⁺ CP α 1G (H-300) is recommended for detection of T-type Ca⁺⁺ CP α 1G of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

T-type Ca⁺⁺ CP α 1G (H-300) is also recommended for detection of T-type Ca⁺⁺ CP α 1G in additional species, including canine, bovine and porcine.

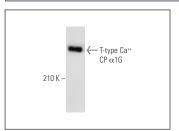
Suitable for use as control antibody for T-type Ca++ CP α 1G siRNA (h): sc-42704, T-type Ca++ CP α 1G siRNA (m): sc-42705, T-type Ca++ CP α 1G shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-42704-SH, T-type Ca++ CP α 1G shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-42705-SH, T-type Ca++ CP α 1G shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42704-V and T-type Ca++ CP α 1G shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42705-V.

Positive Controls: I-11.15 whole cell lysate: sc-364370.

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.

DATA



T-type Ca⁺⁺ CP α 1G (H-300): sc-25690. Western blot analysis of T-type Ca⁺⁺ CP α 1G expression in I-11.15

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Walsh, C.P., et al. 2009. Three-dimensional structure of CaV3.1: comparison with the cardiac L-type voltage-gated calcium channel monomer architecture. J. Biol. Chem. 284: 22310-22321.
- Zemskov, E.A., et al. 2011. Unconventional secretion of tissue transglutaminase involves phospholipid-dependent delivery into recycling endosomes. PLoS ONE 6: e19414.

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