# T-type Ca++ CP α1H (P492) polyclonal antibody

Catalog: BCP01683

Host:

Rabbit

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

## **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 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++ currents are characterized on the basis of their biophysical and pharmacologic properties and include L-, N-, T-, P-, Q-, and R- types. T-type Ca++ currents are activated and inactivated more rapidly and at more negative membrane potentials than other Ca++ current types. T-type Ca++ channels enhance odor sensitivity by lowering the threshold of spike generation in olfactory receptor cells (ORCs).

### **Product:**

Rabbit IgG, 1mg/ml in PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.2

## **Molecular Weight:**

~ 315 kDa

**Swiss-Prot:** 

O95180

### **Purification&Purity:**

The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen and the purity is > 95% (by SDS-PAGE).

### **Applications:**

## WB: 1:500~1:1000

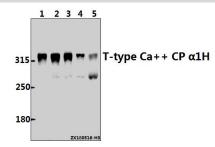
## **Storage&Stability:**

Store at  $4 \,^{\circ}{\rm C}$  short term. Aliquot and store at  $-20 \,^{\circ}{\rm C}$  long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

#### **Specificity:**

T-type Ca++ CP  $\alpha$ 1H (P492) polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of T-type Ca++ CP  $\alpha$ 1H protein.

## **DATA:**



Western blot (WB) analysis of T-type Ca++ CP  $\alpha$ 1H (P492) pAb at 1:500 dilution

Lane1:L02 whole cell lysate(40ug)

Lane2:HepG2 whole cell lysate(40ug)

Lane3:PC3 whole cell lysate(20ug)

Lane4:AML-12 whole cell lysate(40ug)

Lane5:H9C2 whole cell lysate(40ug)

## Note:

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