细胞质膜微囊蛋白-2 抗体

产品货号： mlR6310

英文名称： Caveolin-2

中文名称： 细胞质膜微囊蛋白-2 抗体

别　　名： CAV; CAV2; CAV2_HUMAN; Caveolae protein 20 kD; Caveolin 2; Caveolin2; Caveolin 2 isoform a and b; Caveolin 2 isoform c; Caveolin-2; MGC12294.

研究领域： 心血管　细胞生物　信号转导　细胞凋亡

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat,

产品应用： IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 18kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核 细胞浆 细胞膜

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Caveolin-2:41-140/162

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： May act as a scaffolding protein within caveolar membranes. Interacts directly with G-protein alpha subunits and can functionally regulate their activity. Acts as an accessory protein in conjunction with CAV1

in targeting to lipid rafts and driving caveolae formation. The Ser-36 phosphorylated form has a role in modulating mitosis in endothelial cells. Positive regulator of cellular mitogenesis of the MAPK signaling pathway. Required for the insulin-stimulated nuclear translocation and activation of MAPK1 and STAT3, and the subsequent regulation of cell cycle progression.

Function:

May act as a scaffolding protein within caveolar membranes. Interacts directly with G-protein alpha subunits and can functionally regulate their activity. Acts as an accessory protein in conjunction with CAV1 in targeting to lipid rafts and driving caveolae formation. The Ser-36 phosphorylated form has a role in modulating mitosis in endothelial cells. Positive regulator of cellular mitogenesis of the MAPK signaling pathway. Required for the insulin-stimulated nuclear translocation and activation of MAPK1 and STAT3, and the subsequent regulation of cell cycle progression.

Subunit:

Monomer or homodimer.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Golgi apparatus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Membrane, caveola; Peripheral membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells, skeletal myoblasts and fibroblasts.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated on serine and tyrosine residues. CAV1 promotes phosphorylation on Ser-23 which then targets the complex to the plasma membrane, lipid rafts and caveolae. Phosphorylation on Ser-36 appears to modulate mitosis in endothelial cells (By similarity). Phosphorylation on both Tyr-19 and Tyr-27 is required for insulin-induced 'Ser-727' phosphorylation of STAT3 and its activation. Phosphorylation on Tyr-19 is required for insulin-

induced phosphorylation of MAPK1 and DNA binding of STAT3. Tyrosine phosphorylation is induced by both EGF and insulin.

Similarity:

Belongs to the caveolin family.

SWISS:

P51636

Gene ID:

858

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Caveolin 是细胞生长相关信号途径及肿瘤发生发展过程中重要的抑制因子，Caveolae 是细胞膜内的特殊膜结构，参与包括细胞的分子运输、细胞粘附和信号转导在内的多种细胞活动。Caveolin-1 是 Caveolae 中重要的结构蛋白，抑制细胞生长，与多种人类肿瘤发生发展相关的信号分子相互作用。Caveolin 在信号转导的整合中起支架蛋白的作用。Caveolin 构成了一个蛋白家族，他们是细胞质膜中发夹样结构域的主要结构成分。Caveolin 在信号转导的整合中起支架蛋白的作用。至今已经鉴定了 3 种 Caveolin （Caveolin-1、2 和 3），它们具有不同的组织分布。

产品图片