## ARRB1 Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C32118



 Package Size:
 #C32118-AF350 100ul
 #C32118-AF405 100ul
 #C32118-AF488 100ul

 #C32118-AF555 100ul
 #C32118-AF594 100ul
 #C32118-AF647 100ul

 #C32118-AF680 100ul
 #C32118-AF750 100ul
 #C32118-Biotin 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

## Description

Product Name	ARRB1 Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total ARRB1 protein.
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human ARRB1.
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	ARRB1;ARB1;ARR1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P49407NCBI Gene ID:408
Uniprot	P49407
GenelD	408;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm
	AF405: 401nm/421nm
	AF488: 493nm/519nm
	AF555: 555nm/565nm
	AF594: 591nm/614nm
	AF647: 651nm/667nm
	AF680: 679nm/702nm
	AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	47
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

## **Application Details**

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250
AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250
AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250
AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250
AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250
AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250
AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250
AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250
Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated st

Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.

## Background

Arrestin proteins function as negative regulators of G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) signaling. Cognate ligand binding stimulates GPCR phosphorylation, which is followed by binding of arrestin to the phosphorylated GPCR and the eventual internalization of the receptor and desensitization of GPCR signaling (1). Four distinct mammalian arrestin proteins are known. Arrestin 1 (also known as S-arrestin) and arrestin 4 (X-arrestin) are localized to retinal rods and cones, respectively. Arrestin 2 (also known as  $\beta$ -arrestin 1) and arrestin 3 ( $\beta$ -arrestin 2) are ubiquitously expressed and bind to most GPCRs (2).  $\beta$ -arrestins function as adaptor and scaffold proteins and play important roles in other processes, such as recruiting c-Src family proteins to GPCRs in Erk activation pathways (3,4).  $\beta$ -arrestins are also involved in some receptor tyrosine kinase signaling pathways (5-8). Additional evidence suggests that  $\beta$ -arrestins translocate to the nucleus and help regulate transcription by binding transcriptional cofactors (9,10).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only