

## ARRB1 Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-30568

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

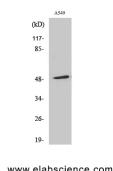
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Monkey
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human Arrestin- $\beta$ -1 around the non-phosphorylation site of Ser412.
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4

### Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IHC</b>	1:100-1:300
<b>IF</b>	1:200-1:1000
<b>ELISA</b>	1:10000

### Data



Western Blot analysis of A549 cells using ARRB1  
Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500.

**Observed Mw:47kDa**  
**Calculated Mw:47kDa**

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### Background

The members of the G protein-coupled receptor family are distinguished by their slow transmitting response to ligand binding. These seven transmembrane proteins include the adrenergic, serotonin and dopamine receptors. The effect of the signaling molecule can be excitatory or inhibitory depending on the type of receptor to which it binds. Members of the  $\beta$ -Arrestin family regulate receptor binding to G proteins.  $\beta$ -Arrestins have been found to be located at postsynaptic sites, where they are thought to act in concert with  $\beta$ ARK ( $\beta$ ARK1, also designated GRK 2, or  $\beta$ ARK2, also designated GRK 3) to regulate G protein-coupled neurotransmitter receptors. Expression of  $\beta$ -Arrestin-1 and  $\beta$ -Arrestin-2 is seen

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predominantly in spleen and neuronal tissues. It has been shown that  $\beta$ -Arrestin-1 expression is modulated by intracellular cAMP, which may be a novel mechanism for the regulation of receptor-mediated responses.