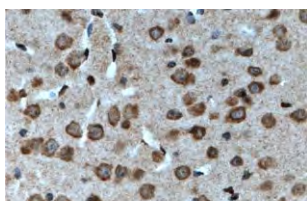


## CACNA1B Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No.</b>	MBS2524754	<b>Reactivity</b>	H,M,R
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C, Avoid freeze / thaw cycles	<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	IHC,ELISA	<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

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

### Images



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse brain using CACNA1B Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100

### Immunogen Information

<b>Immunogen</b>	fusion protein
<b>Gene ID</b>	774
<b>Swissprot</b>	Q00975
<b>Synonyms</b>	BIII, Brain calcium channel III, CACH5, CACNA1B, CACNL1A5, CACNN, Cav2.2

### Product Information

<b>Calculated MW</b>	262 kDa
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol pH 7.3
<b>Purify</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Dilution</b>	IHC 1:50-1:500

### Background

CACNA1B, also named as CACH5, CACNL1A5 and BIII, belongs to the calcium channel alpha-1 subunit (TC 1.A.1.11) family. Voltage-sensitive calcium channels (VSCC) mediate the entry of calcium ions into excitable cells and are also involved in a variety of calcium-dependent processes, including muscle contraction, hormone or neurotransmitter release, gene expression, cell motility, cell division and cell death. CACNA1B gives rise to N-type calcium currents. N-type calcium channels belong to the 'high-voltage activated' (HVA) group and are blocked by omega-conotoxin-GVIA (omega-CTx-GVIA) and by omega-agatoxin-IIIa (omega-Aga-IIIa). They are however insensitive to dihydropyridines (DHP), and omega-agatoxin-IVA (omega-Aga-IVA). CACNA1B may play a role in directed migration of immature neurons.