

Rudolf-Wissell-Str. 28 37079 Göttingen, Germany

Phone: +49 551-50556-0 Fax: +49 551-50556-384 E-mail: sales@sysy.com Web: www.sysy.com

Caveolin 1

Cat.No. 161 003; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 μg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Rabbit serum albumin was added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 50 μ l H $_2$ O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C until use.
Applications	WB: 1: 1000 (AP staining) IP: yes ICC: 1: 100 up to 1: 500 IHC: yes IHC-P/FFPE: not tested yet
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 1 to 17 from rat Caveolin1 (UniProt Id: P41350)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (Q03135), rat (P41350), mouse (P49817), dog, pig, cow, monkey. No signal: zebrafish. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for cavaeolin 1.
matching control	161-0P

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY NOT TOXIC. NOT HAZARDOUS. NOT INFECTIOUS. NOT CONTAGIOUS

Caveolae are distinct flask shaped invaginations which contain high concentrations of cholesterol and sphingolipids. These subcellular compartments can be found at the surface of many cell types. Three isoforms (Calveolin 1, 2, 3) have been described so far. Caveolin 1 is the major coat protein of endothelial caveolae and a knock out of this protein leads to a complete loss of these cell surface structures in various cell types.

Caveolin 1 is also expressed in brain where it localizes to astrocytes, oligodendrocytes and endothelial cells but seems to be absent from neurons. Very recently a correlation of increased caveolin 1 expression in brain and Alzheimer's disease has been described.

Selected References SYSY Antibodies

Involvement of the Cdc42 pathway in CFTR post-translational turnover and in its plasma membrane stability in airway epithelial

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Selected General References

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Increased caveolin-1 expression in Alzheimer's disease brain. Gaudreault SB, Dea D, Poirier J

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Expression of caveolin-1 in human brain microvessels.

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Affinity-purification and characterization of caveolins from the brain: differential expression of caveolin-1, -2, and -3 in brain endothelial and astroglial cell types.

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