

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human β -Arrestin 1 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human β -Arrestin 2 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human β -Arrestin 1 Met1-Arg418 Accession # P49407
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the [Technical Information](#) section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 μ g/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human spleen and human colon cancer tissue

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

The Arrestin family consists of four members: Arrestin 1 (visual Arrestin), Arrestin 2 (β -Arrestin 1), Arrestin 3 (β -Arrestin 2), and Arrestin 4 (cone Arrestin). While visual and cone Arrestins are found almost exclusively in the retina, β -Arrestins 1 and 2 are ubiquitously expressed, and were initially described as negative regulators of G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) signaling. More recently, β -Arrestins have been determined to serve as scaffolds for various signaling pathways, including the MAPK cascades activating ERK2, p38 α , and JNK3. These β -Arrestin scaffolds tie together the appropriate kinases in series, forming a discreet signaling module that localizes components to specific subcellular environments and facilitates greater kinase activation.