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DATA SHEET

Rabbit Anti-Caveolin 1 [MD25R]: RM0328

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Identified as a tyrosine phosphorylated protein in Rous sarcoma virus-transformed chick embryo fibroblasts (CEF), caveolin is now known to be ubiquitously expressed. Caveolin (also known as VIP21) localizes to non-clathrin membrane invaginations (caveolae) on the inner surface of the plasma membrane. This transmembrane protein plays a structural role in these specializations. Caveolin is also present at the trans-Golgi network (TGN) and similar quantities are found in apically and basolaterally destined transport vesicles. Caveolin is part of a complex containing glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-linked molecules and cytoplasmic signaling proteins. Caveolin is a transmembrane adaptor molecule that can simultaneously recognize GPI-linked proteins and interact with downstream cytoplasmic signaling molecules, such as c-yes, Annexin II, and hetero-trimeric G proteins. Caveolin-1 can generate two forms, α and ß, due to alternate splicing of the mRNA. Caveolin-1 forms large lipid-binding homo-oligomers which are believed to lay a role in caveolae formation.

Specifications:

Clone:	MD25R
Source:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human, hamster, mouse, rat, monkey, bovine, dog
Localization:	Membrane
Formulation:	Purified ascites in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium azide (NaN3).
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C. For longer periods of storage, store at -20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles
Applications:	IHC, Flow Cyt., IF, IP, WB

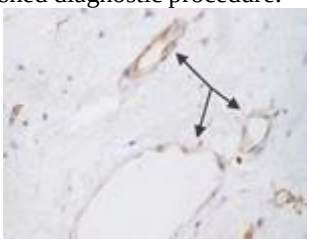
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Caveolin 1 Concentrated	RM0328	1 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue:	Human urinary bladder or atheroma tissue
Concentrated Dilution:	50-100
Pretreatment:	Citra pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



Human atheroma FFPE tissue stained with anti-Caveolin 1 using DAB

References:

1. Decreased caveolin-1 in atheroma: Loss of antiproliferative control of vascular smooth muscle cells in atherosclerosis. Carsten S., et al. Cardiovascular Research 68: 128 – 135, 2005.
2. PC12 cells have caveolae that contain TrkA. Caveolae-disrupting drugs inhibit nerve growth factor-induced, but not epidermal growth factor-induced, MAPK phosphorylation. Peiro S, et al. J Biol Chem. 275(48):37846-37852, 2000.
3. Caveolin cycles between plasma membrane caveolae and the Golgi complex by microtubule-dependent and microtubule-independent steps. Conrad PA, et al. J Cell Biol. 131(1):1421-1433, 1995.

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