



# Arrestin- $\beta$ -1 (phospho Ser412) Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-03565
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Monkey
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	ARRB1
<b>Protein Name</b>	Beta-arrestin-1
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Arrestin 1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser412. AA range:369-418
<b>Specificity</b>	Phospho-Arrestin- $\beta$ -1 (S412) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Arrestin- $\beta$ -1 protein only when phosphorylated at S412.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	$\geq 90\%$
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	ARRB1; ARR1; Beta-arrestin-1; Arrestin beta-1
<b>Observed Band</b>	47kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell membrane. Membrane, clathrin-coated pit . Cell projection, pseudopodium . Cytoplasmic vesicle. Translocates to the plasma membrane and colocalizes with antagonist-stimulated GPCRs. The monomeric form is predominantly located in the nucleus. The oligomeric form is located in the cytoplasm. Translocates to the nucleus upon stimulation of OPRD1 (By similarity).
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Brain,Peripheral blood,Uterus,
<b>Function</b>	function:Regulates beta-adrenergic receptor function. Beta-arrestins seem to bind phosphorylated beta-adrenergic receptors, thereby causing a significant impairment of their capacity to activate G(S) proteins.,online information:Arrestin entry,similarity:Belongs to the arrestin family.,
<b>Background</b>	Members of arrestin/beta-arrestin protein family are thought to participate in agonist-mediated desensitization of G-protein-coupled receptors and cause

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specific dampening of cellular responses to stimuli such as hormones, neurotransmitters, or sensory signals. Arrestin beta 1 is a cytosolic protein and acts as a cofactor in the beta-adrenergic receptor kinase (BARK) mediated desensitization of beta-adrenergic receptors. Besides the central nervous system, it is expressed at high levels in peripheral blood leukocytes, and thus the BARK/beta-arrestin system is believed to play a major role in regulating receptor-mediated immune functions. Alternatively spliced transcripts encoding different isoforms of arrestin beta 1 have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2011],

**matters needing attention**

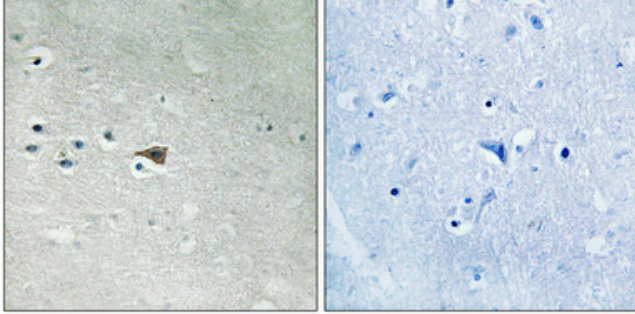
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

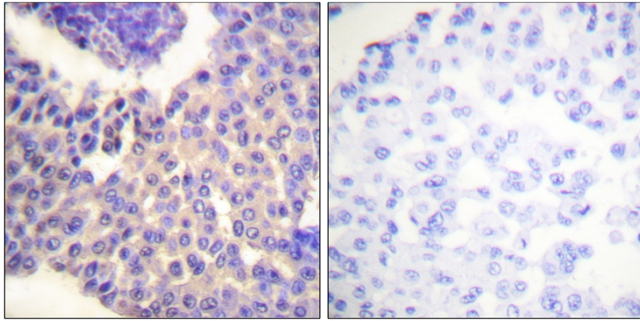
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



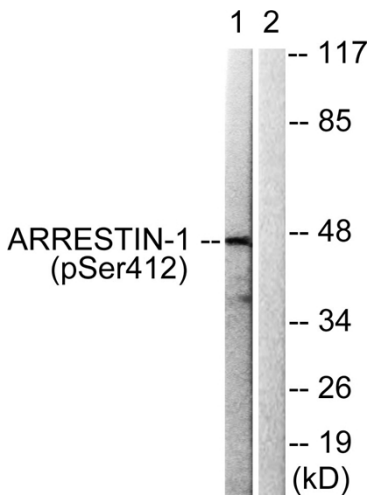
## Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative contrl (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using Arrestin 1 (Phospho-Ser412) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COS7 cells treated with Etoposide 25uM 60', using Arrestin 1 (Phospho-Ser412) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.