

## DESCRIPTION

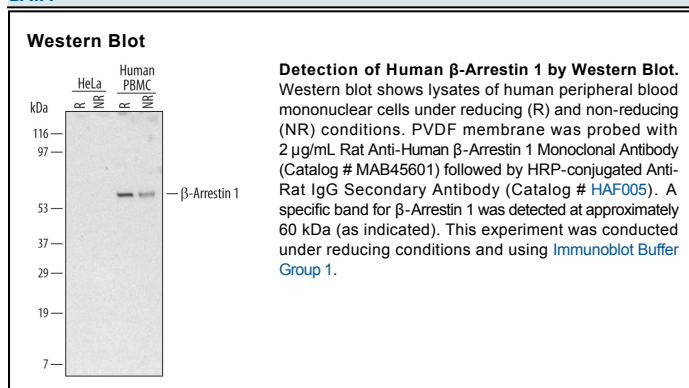
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human $\beta$ -Arrestin 1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Rat IgG <sub>2A</sub> Clone # 425817
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human $\beta$ -Arrestin 1 Met1-Arg418 Accession # P49407
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 $\mu$ 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
<b>Western Blot</b>	2 $\mu$ g/mL	See Below
<b>Immunohistochemistry</b>	8-25 $\mu$ g/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human colon cancer tissue

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	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
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

The Arrestin family consists of four members: Arrestin 1 (visual Arrestin), Arrestin 2 ( $\beta$ -Arrestin 1), Arrestin 3 ( $\beta$ -Arrestin 2), and Arrestin 4 (cone Arrestin). While visual and cone Arrestins are found almost exclusively in the retina,  $\beta$ -Arrestins 1 and 2 are ubiquitously expressed, and were initially described as negative regulators of G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) signaling. More recently,  $\beta$ -Arrestins have been determined to serve as scaffolds for various signaling pathways, including the MAPK cascades activating ERK2, p38 $\alpha$ , and JNK3. These  $\beta$ -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.