

### CACNA1A peptide **ab205923**

#### Description

Product name	CACNA1A peptide
Accession	<b><u>O00555</u></b>
Animal free	No
Nature	Synthetic

#### Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab205923** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	Blocking
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	<p>This is the blocking peptide for <b><u>ab181371</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.</li> <li>- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.</li> <li>- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.</li> <li>- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.</li> <li>- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.</li> </ul>

#### Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C.
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#### General Info

Relevance	Cav2.1 is a voltage-sensitive calcium channels (VSCC) which belongs to the calcium channel alpha-1 subunit family. Cav2.1 mediates the entry of calcium ions into excitable cells and is also involved in a variety of calcium-dependent processes, including muscle contraction, hormone or
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neurotransmitter release, gene expression, cell motility, cell division and cell death. Cav2.1 (isoform alpha-1A) gives rise to P and/or Q-type calcium currents. Voltage-dependent calcium channels are multisubunit complexes, consisting of alpha-1, alpha-2, beta and delta subunits in a 1:1:1:1 ratio. The channel activity is directed by the pore-forming and voltage-sensitive alpha-1 subunit. In many cases, this subunit is sufficient to generate voltage-sensitive calcium channel activity. The auxiliary subunits beta and alpha-2/delta linked by a disulfide bridge regulate the channel activity.

#### Cellular localization

Cell Membrane

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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