abcam

ab193892

Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Caveolin-1 antibody [E249] - Caveolae Marker

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 647
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 650nm, Em: 665nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	E249
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Flow Cyt

Expected

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/50
Notes	Perform heat-mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information CAV1

Function	May act as a scaffolding protein within caveolar membranes (PubMed:11751885). Forms a stable heterooligomeric complex with CAV2 that targets to lipid rafts and drives caveolae formation. Mediates the recruitment of CAVIN proteins (CAVIN1/2/3/4) to the caveolae (PubMed:19262564). Interacts directly with G-protein alpha subunits and can functionally regulate their activity (By similarity). Involved in the costimulatory signal essential for T-cell receptor (TCR)-mediated T-cell activation. Its binding to DPP4 induces T-cell proliferation and NF-kappa-B activation in a T-cell receptor/CD3-dependent manner (PubMed:17287217). Recruits CTNNB1 to caveolar membranes and may regulate CTNNB1-mediated signaling through the Wnt pathway (By similarity). Negatively regulates TGFB1-mediated activation of SMAD2/3 by mediating the internalization of TGFBR1 from membrane rafts leading to its subsequent degradation (PubMed:25893292). Binds 20(S)-hydroxycholesterol (20(S)-OHC) (By similarity).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle, Store in the dark

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

Alexa Fluor® is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc, a Thermo Fisher Scientific Company. The Alexa Fluor® dye included in this product is provided under an intellectual property license from Life Technologies Corporation. As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye, the purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye the sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components, or any materials made using the product or its components, in any activity to generate revenue, which may include, but is not limited to use of the product or its components: in manufacturing; (ii) to provide a service, information, or data in return for payment (iii) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; or (iv) for resale, regardless of whether they are sold for use in research. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, 5781 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or outlicensing@thermofisher.com.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Caveolin-1 also known as Cav-1 is an integral membrane protein with a molecular weight of approximately 22 kDa. It functions mechanically as a scaffolding protein in caveolae which are tiny invaginations in the plasma membrane of many cell types. These structures are particularly abundant in adipocytes endothelial cells and muscle cells. Caveolin-1 anchors itself to the cell membrane and plays a role in organizing and concentrating certain signaling molecules.
Biological function summary	Caveolae provide a platform for various signaling pathways and involve caveolin-1 as a major component. Caveolin-1 interacts with multiple signaling molecules such as G-protein coupled receptors and Src family kinases to modulate signal transduction. This protein forms part of a larger caveolar complex contributing to cellular processes including endocytosis and lipid regulation. Its presence as a marker in caveolae highlights its significance in cellular functions.
Pathways	Caveolin-1 influences the insulin signaling and nitric oxide (NO) signaling pathways. In the insulin signaling pathway caveolin-1 interacts with insulin receptors to modulate glucose uptake. It also associates with eNOS (endothelial nitric oxide synthase) in the NO signaling pathway impacting vascular function. These relationships highlight its role in cellular communication and regulatory mechanisms within the human body.
Associated diseases and disorders	Caveolin-1 is involved in cancer and cardiovascular diseases. In cancer altered expression of caveolin-1 contributes to tumor progression while in cardiovascular diseases it affects endothelial function through its interaction with eNOS. The connection of caveolin-1 to proteins like insulin receptors and eNOS reveals its critical influence in these conditions providing potential targets for therapeutic intervention.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

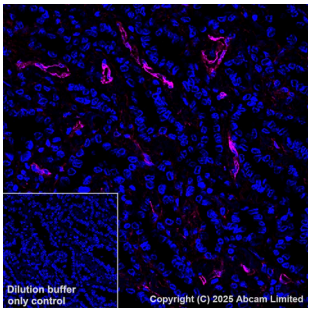
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

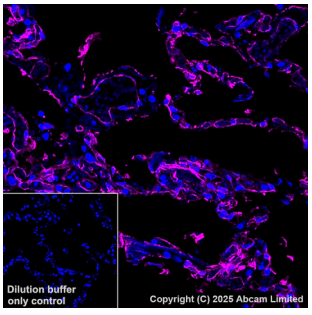
4 product images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Caveolin-1 antibody [E249] - Caveolae Marker (ab193892)

Caveolin-1 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining of Human lung cancer using rabbit Anti-Caveolin-1 antibody

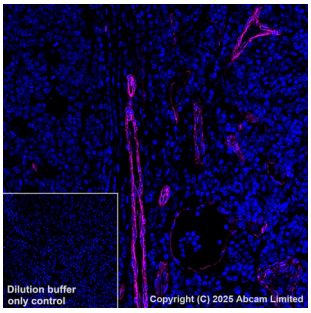
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer tissue labeling Caveolin-1 with ab193892 at 1/50 (10.0 µg/ml) dilution. Positive staining on blood vessel of human lung cancer. The primary antibody was incubated for 60 mins at room temperature (shown in magenta). Nuclear DNA was labeled with DAPI (shown in blue). The section was then mounted using Fluoromount®. The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument. Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).
Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0, Epitope Retrieval Solution2) for 40 mins.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Caveolin-1 antibody [E249] - Caveolae Marker (ab193892)

Caveolin-1 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining of Human lung using rabbit Anti-Caveolin-1 antibody

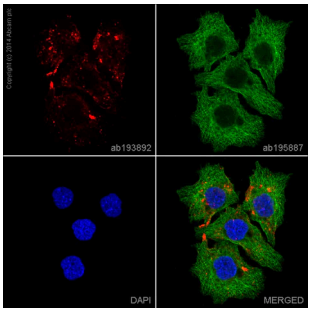
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung tissue labeling Caveolin-1 with ab193892 at 1/50 (10.0 µg/ml) dilution. Positive staining on human lung. The primary antibody was incubated for 60 mins at room temperature (shown in magenta). Nuclear DNA was labeled with DAPI (shown in blue). The section was then mounted using Fluoromount®. The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument. Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).
Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0, Epitope Retrieval Solution2) for 40 mins.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Caveolin-1 antibody [E249] - Caveolae Marker (ab193892)

Caveolin-1 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining of Human tonsil using rabbit Anti-Caveolin-1 antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue labeling Caveolin-1 with ab193892 at 1/50 (10.0 µg/ml) dilution. Positive staining on endothelium of human tonsil. The primary antibody was incubated for 60 mins at room temperature (shown in magenta). Nuclear DNA was labeled with DAPI (shown in blue). The section was then mounted using Fluoromount®. The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument. Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).
Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0, Epitope Retrieval Solution2) for 40 mins.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Caveolin-1 antibody [E249] - Caveolae Marker (ab193892)

Caveolin-1 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-Caveolin-1 antibody

ab193892 staining Caveolin-1 in A431 cells. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min), permeabilised in 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked in 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated with ab193892 at 1/100 dilution (shown in red) and ab195887, Mouse monoclonal [DM1A] to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 488, shown in green) at 1/167 dilution overnight at +4°C. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI.
Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

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