

1 ARRB1

Members of arrestin/beta-arrestin protein family are thought to participate in agonist-mediated desensitization of G-protein-coupled receptors and cause 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.

The gene is expressed at a similar, moderate level in all human samples and about 15-fold less in all bat samples.

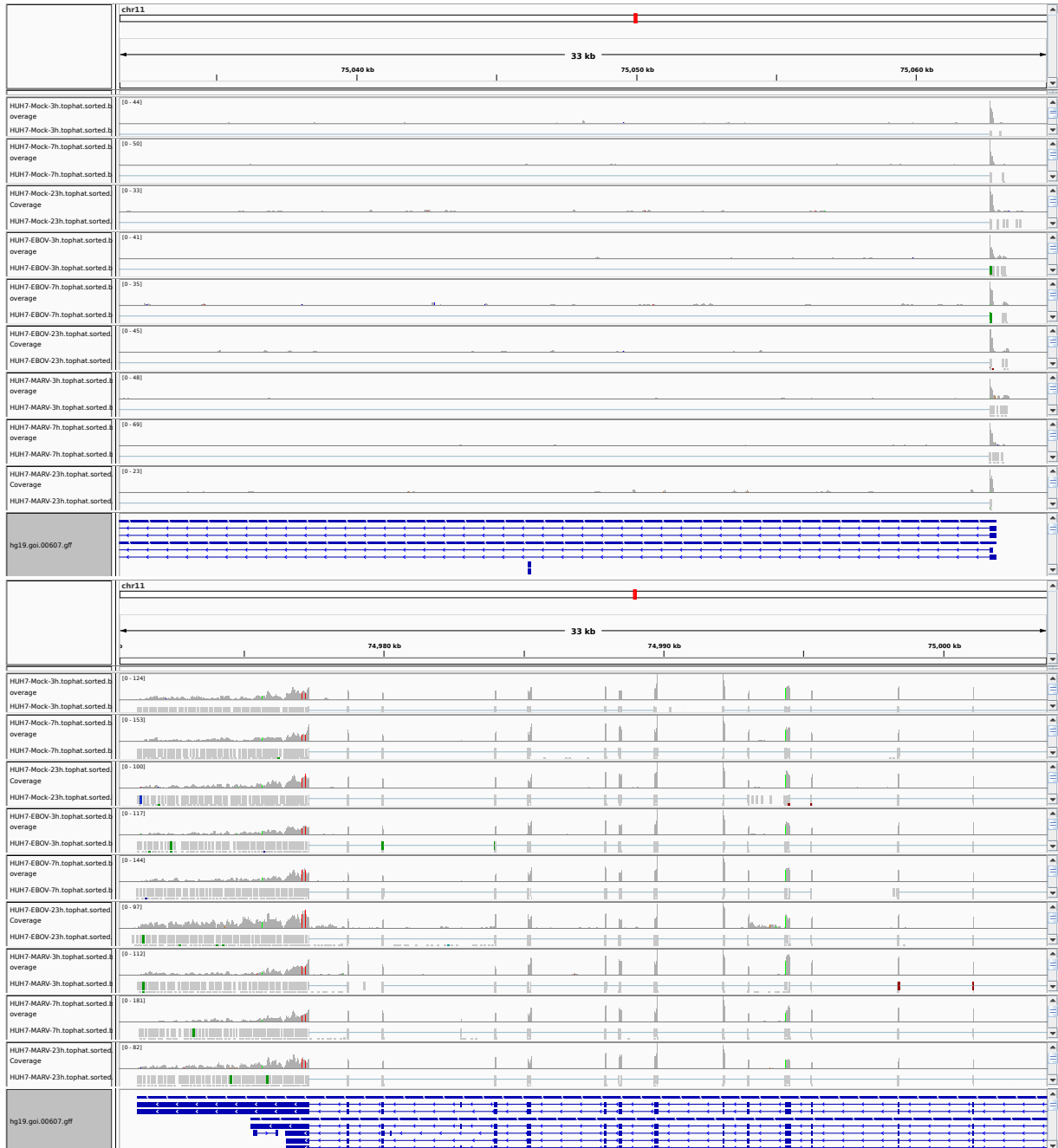


Figure 1: IGV Genome Browser screenshot of gene ARRB1.

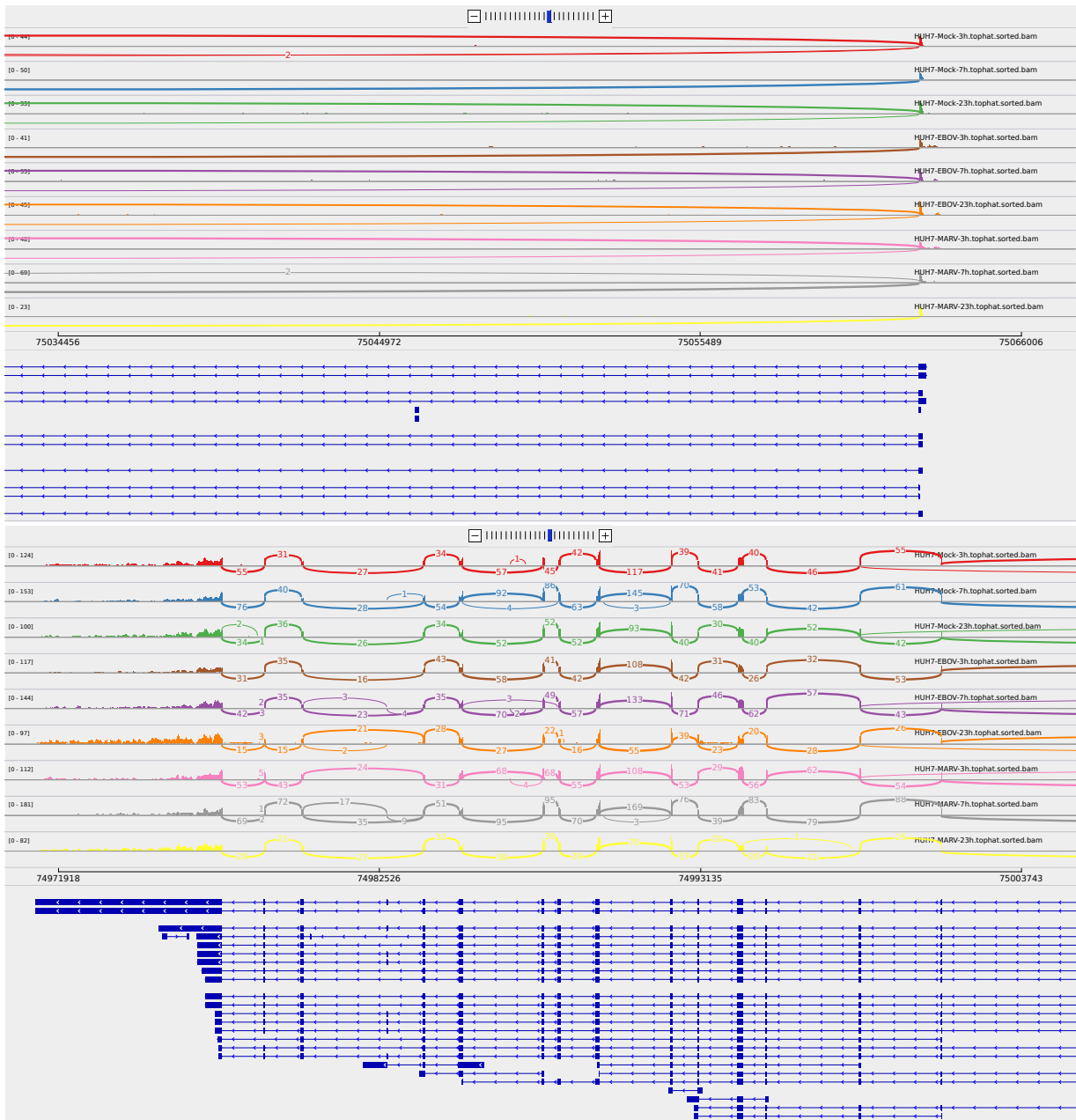


Figure 2: Sashimi plot of gene ARRB1.

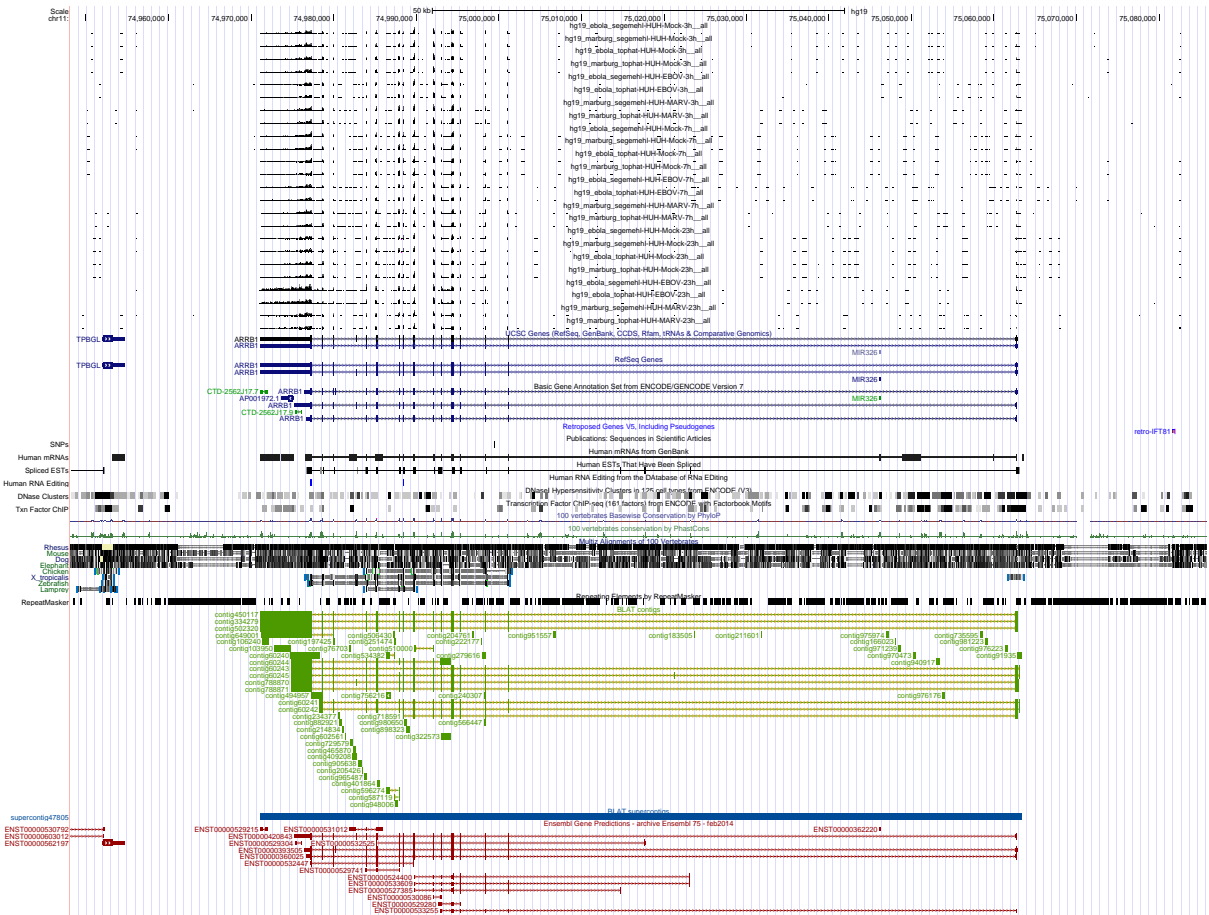


Figure 3: UCSC Genome Browser screenshot of gene ARR1.