

1 CAV1

Homo sapiens caveolin 1, caveolae protein, 22kDa (CAV1). The scaffolding protein encoded by this gene is the main component of the caveolae plasma membranes found in most cell types. The protein links integrin subunits to the tyrosine kinase FYN, an initiating step in coupling integrins to the Ras-ERK pathway and promoting cell cycle progression. The gene is a tumor suppressor gene candidate and a negative regulator of the Ras-p42/44 mitogen-activated kinase cascade. Caveolin 1 and caveolin 2 are located next to each other on chromosome 7 and express colocalizing proteins that form a stable hetero-oligomeric complex. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Berardinelli-Seip congenital lipodystrophy. Alternatively spliced transcripts encode alpha and beta isoforms of caveolin 1. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010].

This gene is weakly expressed in human cells with a minor increase in 23h-MARV and 23h-EB. In bat cells, this gene is extremely well expressed, with a clear trend (3 h>7 h>23 h) for all samples.

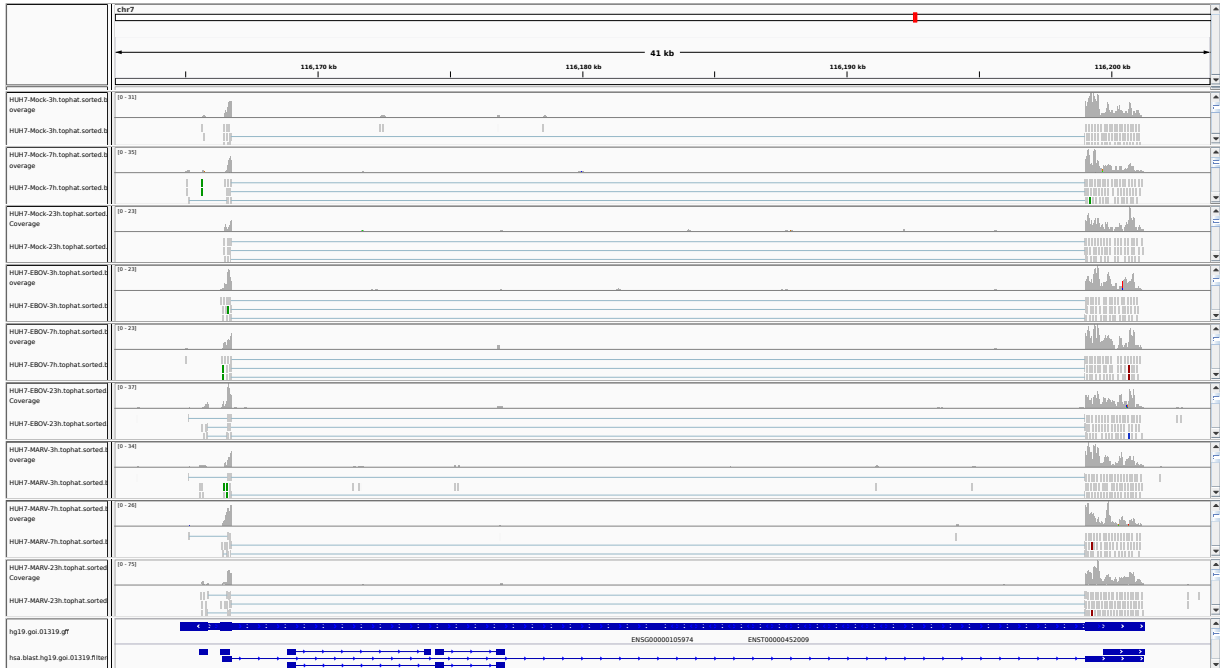


Figure 1: IGV Genome Browser screenshot of gene CAV1.

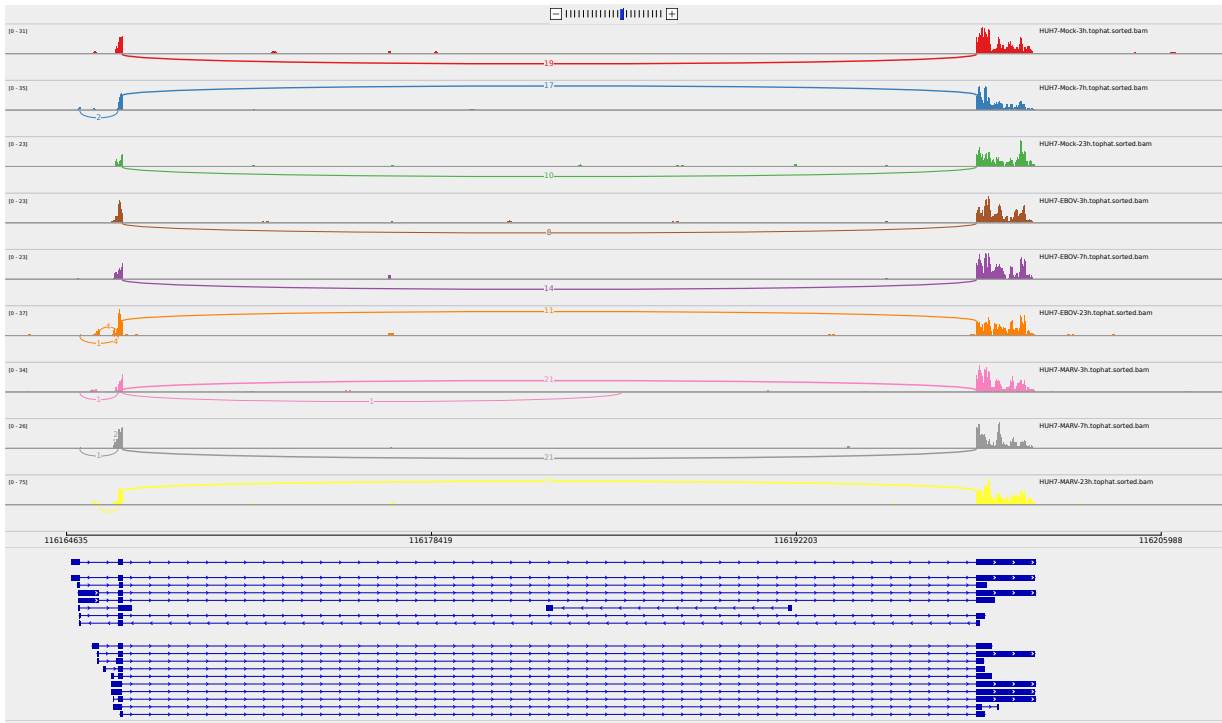


Figure 2: Sashimi plot of gene CAV1.

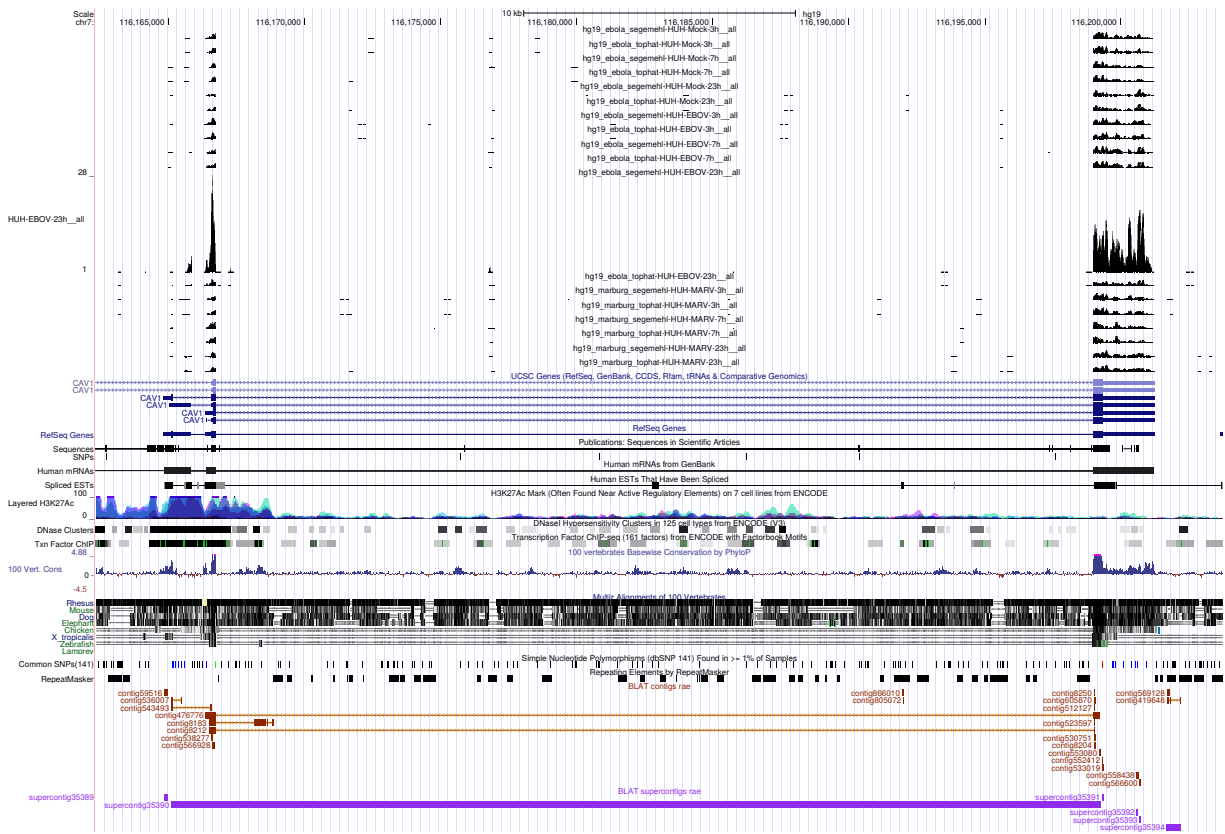


Figure 3: UCSC Genome Browser screenshot of gene CAV1.