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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

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Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

CALR recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone SAIC-16D-6B9

Catalog Number: RAB03115

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human CALR.

Clone Name: SAIC-16D-6B9

Immunogen: Original antibody is raised against a synthetic peptide "GLQTSQDAR" corresponding to human CALR.

Antibody Species: Rabbit

Protocols: See our web site at <http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Liquid

Isotype: IgG

Recommend Usage: ELISA

Flow Cytometry

Immunofluorescence

Immuno-MRM (multiple reaction monitoring)

Western Blot

The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In PBS with 0.02% Proclin 300

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C for up to 3 months.

For longer storage, aliquot and store at -20°C.

Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 811

Gene Symbol: CALR

Gene Alias: CRT, FLJ26680, RO, SSA, cC1qR

Gene Summary: Calreticulin is a multifunctional protein that acts as a major Ca(2+)-binding (storage) protein in the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum. It is also found in the nucleus, suggesting that it may have a role in

transcription regulation. Calreticulin binds to the synthetic peptide KLGFFKR, which is almost identical to an amino acid sequence in the DNA-binding domain of the superfamily of nuclear receptors. Calreticulin binds to antibodies in certain sera of systemic lupus and Sjogren patients which contain anti-Ro/SSA antibodies, it is highly conserved among species, and it is located in the endoplasmic and sarcoplasmic reticulum where it may bind calcium. The amino terminus of calreticulin interacts with the DNA-binding domain of the glucocorticoid receptor and prevents the receptor from binding to its specific glucocorticoid response element. Calreticulin can inhibit the binding of androgen receptor to its hormone-responsive DNA element and can inhibit androgen receptor and retinoic acid receptor transcriptional activities in vivo, as well as retinoic acid-induced neuronal differentiation. Thus, calreticulin can act as an important modulator of the regulation of gene transcription by nuclear hormone receptors. Systemic lupus erythematosus is associated with increased autoantibody titers against calreticulin but calreticulin is not a Ro/SS-A antigen. Earlier papers referred to calreticulin as an Ro/SS-A antigen but this was later disproven. Increased autoantibody titer against human calreticulin is found in infants with complete congenital heart block of both the IgG and IgM classes. [provided by RefSeq]