

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

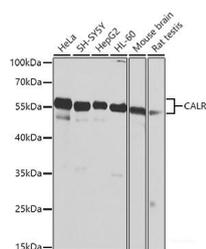
Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human CALR (NP_004334.1).
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Applications Recommended Dilution

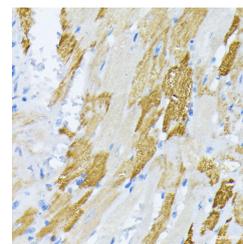
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:200
IF	1:20-1:100

Data

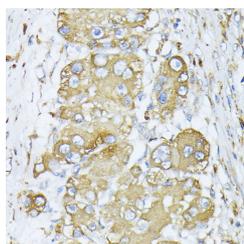


Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using CALR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

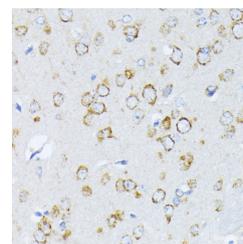
Observed Mw:55kDa
Calculated Mw:48kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat heart using CALR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer using CALR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse brain using CALR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

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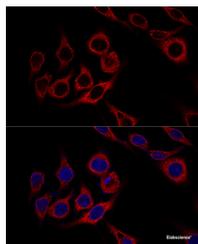
Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623

Web: www.elabscience.com

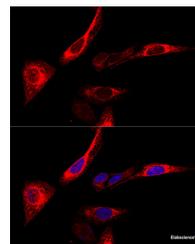
Tel: 1-832-243-6086

Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017



Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using CALR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of U-2OS cells using CALR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

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.

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