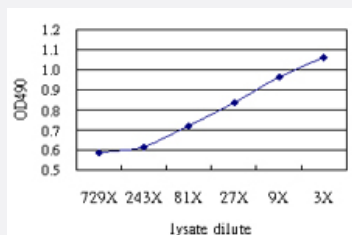


CALR (Human) Matched Antibody Pair

Catalog # H00000811-AP51

Size 1 Set

Applications



Sandwich ELISA detection sensitivity ranging from approximately 81x to 3x dilution of the CALR 293T overexpression lysate (non-denatured).

Specification

Product Description

This antibody pair set comes with a matched antibody pair to detect and quantify the protein level of human CALR.

Reactivity

Human

Quality Control Testing

Standard curve using CALR 293T overexpression lysate (non-denatured) as an analyte. Sandwich ELISA detection sensitivity ranging from approximately 81x to 3x dilution of the CALR 293T overexpression lysate (non-denatured).

Supplied Product

Antibody pair set content:
 1. Capture antibody: mouse monoclonal anti-CALR, IgG1 Kappa (100 ug)
 2. Detection antibody: rabbit purified polyclonal anti-CALR (50 ug)
 *Reagents are sufficient for at least 3-5 x 96 well plates using recommended protocols.

Storage Instruction

Store reagents of the antibody pair set at -20°C or lower. Please aliquot to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycle. Reagents should be returned to -20°C storage immediately after use.

Applications

- ELISA Pair (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

Gene Info — CALR

Entrez GeneID [811](#)

Gene Name CALR

Gene Alias CRT, FLJ26680, RO, SSA, cC1qR

Gene Description calreticulin

Omim ID [109091](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

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]

Other Designations Sicca syndrome antigen A (autoantigen Ro; calreticulin)|autoantigen Ro

Pathway

- [Antigen processing and presentation](#)

Disease

- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Edema](#)