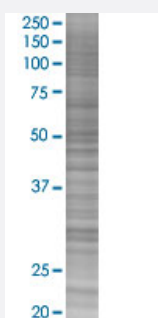


CALR 293T Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Denatured)

Catalog # H00000811-T01

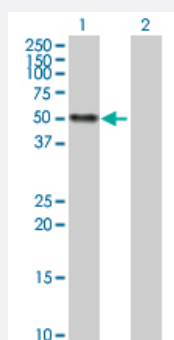
Size 100 uL

Applications



SDS-PAGE Gel

CALR transfected lysate.



Western Blot

Lane 1: CALR transfected lysate (48.10 KDa)

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification

Transfected Cell Line 293T

Plasmid pCMV-CALR full-length

Host Human

Theoretical MW (kDa) 48.1

Quality Control Testing

Transient overexpression cell lysate was tested with Anti-CALR antibody ([H00000811-D01P](#)) by Western Blots.

SDS-PAGE Gel

CALR transfected lysate.

Western Blot

Lane 1: CALR transfected lysate (48.10 KDa)

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Storage Buffer	1X Sample Buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 300 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.01% Bromophenol blue)
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot

Gene Info — CALR

Entrez GeneID	811
GeneBank Accession#	NM_004343.2
Protein Accession#	NP_004334.1
Gene Name	CALR
Gene Alias	CRT, FLJ26680, RO, SSA, cC1qR
Gene Description	calreticulin
Omim ID	109091
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary	<p>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]</p>
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Other Designations	Sicca syndrome antigen A (autoantigen Ro; calreticulin) autoantigen Ro
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Pathway

- [Antigen processing and presentation](#)

Disease

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