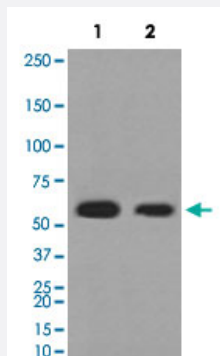


CALR monoclonal antibody, clone CGO-3

Catalog # MAB19690 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western Blot analysis of Lane 1: HeLa and Lane 2: HepG2 cell lysates with CALR monoclonal antibody, clone CGO-3 (Cat # MAB19690).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of human CALR.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human CALR.
Host	Rabbit
Theoretical MW (kDa)	48.142
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification
Isotype	IgG

Recommend Usage	Flow Cytometry (1:50) Immunocytochemistry (1:50-1:200) Immunofluorescence (1:50-1:200) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:200) Immunoprecipitation (1:50) Western Blot (1:500-1:2000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western Blot analysis of Lane 1: HeLa and Lane 2: HepG2 cell lysates with CALR monoclonal antibody, clone CGO-3 (Cat # MAB19690).

- Immunohistochemistry

- Immunocytochemistry

- Immunofluorescence

- Immunoprecipitation

- Flow Cytometry

Gene Info — CALR

Entrez GeneID	811
Protein Accession#	P27797
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](#)