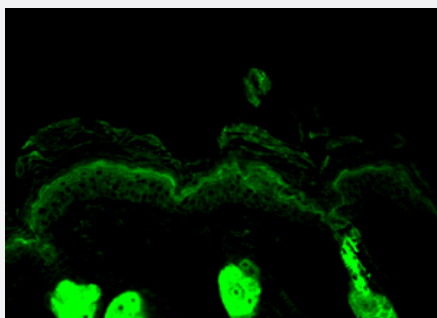


CALR polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB15418

Size 200 uL

Applications



Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence staining of mouse back skin with CALR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB15418).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of CALR.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to human CALR with a cysteine residue added.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Bovine, Chicken, Dog, Guinea pig, Hamster, Human, Monkey, Mouse, Pig, Rabbit, Rat, Sheep
Specificity	Detects ~63KDa.
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1:5000-1:10000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS pH7.4 (50% glycerol and 0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to 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
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunocytochemistry
- Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence staining of mouse back skin with CALR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB15418).

- Immunoprecipitation

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

Publication Reference

- [Interactions formed by individually expressed TAP1 and TAP2 polypeptide subunits.](#)

Antoniou AN, Ford S, Pilley ES, Blake N, Powis SJ.

Immunology 2002 Jun; 106(2):182.

Application: IP, IP-WB, Human, T2rTAP1 cells

- [Nuclear matrix of calreticulin in hepatocellular carcinoma.](#)

Yoon GS, Lee H, Jung Y, Yu E, Moon HB, Song K, Lee I.

Cancer Research 2000 Feb; 60(4):1117.

Application: IF, IHC-Fr, WB, Human, Human hepatocellular carcinoma tissues

- [Promotion of transferrin folding by cyclic interactions with calnexin and calreticulin.](#)

Wada I, Kai M, Imai S, Sakane F, Kanoh H.

The EMBO Journal 1997 Sep; 16(17):5420.

Application: IP, Human, HepG2 cells

Pathway

- [Antigen processing and presentation](#)

Disease

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