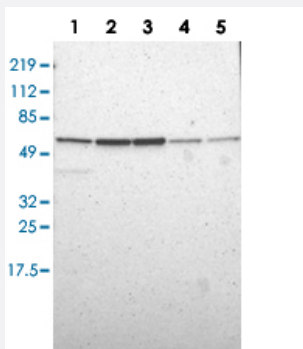


# CALR polyclonal antibody

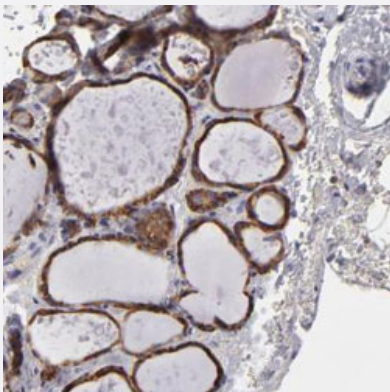
Catalog # PAB28544      Size 100 uL

## Applications



### Western Blot

Western blot analysis of Lane 1: RT-4, Lane 2: U-251 MG, Lane 3: A-431, Lane 4: Liver, Lane 5: Tonsil with CALR polyclonal antibody (PAB28544).



### Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining of human thyroid with CALR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB28544) shows strong cytoplasmic positivity.

## Specification

<b>Product Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against recombinant CALR.
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids of recombinant CALR.
<b>Sequence</b>	EQNIDCGGGYVKLFPSLDQTDHMGDSEYNIMFGPDICGPGTKKVHVIFNYKGKNVLINKDIRCKD DEFTHLYTLVRPDNTYEVKIDNSQVESGSLEDDWDFLPPKKIKDPDASKPEDWDERAKIDDP TS
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat

Form	Liquid
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry(1:200-1:500) Western Blot(1:100-1:250) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH 7.2 (40% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage 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

Western blot analysis of Lane 1: RT-4, Lane 2: U-251 MG, Lane 3: A-431, Lane 4: Liver, Lane 5: Tonsil with CALR polyclonal antibody (PAB28544).

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining of human thyroid with CALR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB28544) shows strong cytoplasmic positivity.

## Gene Info — CALR

Entrez GeneID	<a href="#">811</a>
Protein Accession#	<a href="#">P27797</a>
Gene Name	CALR
Gene Alias	CRT, FLJ26680, RO, SSA, cC1qR
Gene Description	calreticulin
Omim ID	<a href="#">109091</a>
Gene Ontology	<a href="#">Hyperlink</a>

**Gene Summary**

Calreticulin is a multifunctional protein that acts as a major  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -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](#)