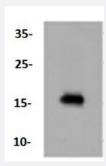




# CALM1 recombinant monoclonal antibody

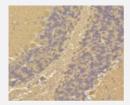
Catalog # RAB02729 Size 100 uL

## **Applications**



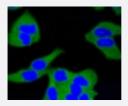
#### Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western blot analysis of Lane1:The brain tissue lysate of Rat with CALM1 recombinant monoclonal antibody (Cat # RAB02729) at 1:1000 dilution.



# Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse cerebellum tissue using CALM1 recombinant monoclonal antibody (Cat # RAB02729). Counter stained with hematoxylin.



#### **Immunocytochemistry**

Immunocytochemical staining of HeLa cells using CALM1 recombinant monoclonal antibody (Cat # RAB02729)(green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton \*100/PBS.

## **Specification**

**Product Description** 

Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against CALM1.



#### **Product Information**

| Antibody Species     | Rabbit  |
|----------------------|---|
| Immunogen            | Original antibody is raised against recombinant CALM1.  |
| Theoretical MW (kDa) | 17  |
| Reactivity           | Human, Mouse, Rat   |
| Specificity          | This antibody detects endogenous levels of Calmodulin and does not cross-react with related protein s.  |
| Form                 | Liquid  |
| Purification         | Protein A purification  |
| Isotype              | lgG   |
| Recommend Usage      | Immunocytochemistry (1:50-1:200) Immunofluorescence (1:50-1:200) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:200) Western Blot (1:1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user. |
| Storage Buffer       | In PBS, pH7.2 (50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide)   |
| Storage Instruction  | Store at 4°C short term.  Aliquot and store at -20°C long term.  Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.  |
| Note                 | This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.   |

## **Applications**

Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western blot analysis of Lane1:The brain tissue lysate of Rat with CALM1 recombinant monoclonal antibody (Cat # RAB02729) at 1:1000 dilution.

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

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse cerebellum tissue using CALM1 recombinant monoclonal antibody (Cat # RAB02729). Counter stained with hematoxylin.

Immunocytochemistry

Immunocytochemical staining of HeLa cells using CALM1 recombinant monoclonal antibody (Cat # RAB02729)(green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton \*100/PBS.



Immunofluorescence

| Gene Info — CALM1  |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Entrez GenelD      | <u>801</u>  |
| Protein Accession# | P0DP23  |
| Gene Name          | CALM1   |
| Gene Alias         | CALML2, CAMI, DD132, PHKD   |
| Gene Description   | calmodulin 1 (phosphorylase kinase, delta)  |
| Omim ID            | 114180  |
| Gene Ontology      | <u>Hyperlink</u>  |
| Gene Summary       | Calmodulin is the archetype of the family of calcium-modulated proteins of which nearly 20 members have been found. They are identified by their occurrence in the cytosol or on membranes facing the cytosol and by a high affinity for calcium. Calmodulin contains 149 amino acids and has 4 calcium-binding domains. Its functions include roles in growth and the cell cycle as well as in signal transduction and the synthesis and release of neurotransmitters. [supplied by OMIM |
| Other Designations | calmodulin 1 phosphorylase kinase, delta subunit  |

## Pathway

- Calcium signaling pathway
- Glioma
- GnRH signaling pathway
- Insulin signaling pathway
- Long-term potentiation
- Melanogenesis
- Neurotrophin signaling pathway
- Olfactory transduction
- Phosphatidylinositol signaling system



Vascular smooth muscle contraction

### Disease

- Anorexia Nervosa
- Brain Ischemia
- Bulimia
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Coronary Artery Disease
- Coronary Disease
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Edema
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Myocardial Infarction
- Osteoarthritis
- Schizophrenia
- Scoliosis
- Stroke