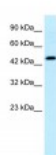




CALR Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 27-297



Antibody used in WB on Human HepG2 cells at 0.2-1 ug/ml.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Dog, Human, Mouse, Rat
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, WB
APPLICATIONS:	CALR antibody can be used for detection of CALR by ELISA at 1:312500. CALR antibody can be used for detection of CALR by western blot at 1.0 ug/mL, and HRP conjugated secondary antibody should be diluted 1:50,000 - 100,000.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. 1211 - HepG2 Cell Lysate
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	48 kDa
IMMUNOGEN:	Antibody produced in rabbits immunized with a synthetic peptide corresponding a region of human CALR.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Antibody is purified by peptide affinity chromatography method.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Lyophilized
BUFFER:	Antibody is lyophilized in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. Add 50 uL of distilled water. Final antibody concentration is 1 mg/mL.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/ml
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	For short periods of storage (days) store at 4°C. For longer periods of storage, store CALR antibody at -20°C. As with any antibody avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	CALR, RO, CRT, SSA, cC1qR, HEL-S-99n
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_004334
PROTEIN GI NO.:	4757900

OFFICIAL SYMBOL: CALR

GENE ID: 811

Background

BACKGROUND: 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.

REFERENCES: 1) Urade, R., et al., (2004) Biochemistry 43 (27), 8858-8868.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 12, 2016