

Datasheet for ABIN2481783
anti-KDEL antibody (Atto 390)



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3 Images

Overview

Quantity:	200 µg
Target:	KDEL (Lys Asp Glu Leu)
Reactivity:	Mouse, Rat, Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This KDEL antibody is conjugated to Atto 390
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunocytochemistry (ICC), Immunofluorescence (IF)

Product Details

Immunogen:	KDEL containing peptide immunogen
Specificity:	Detects KDEL proteins, GRP94, Grp78, PDI and calreticulin. It may also see ERp57 and ERp29.
Purification:	Protein A Purified

Target Details

Target:	KDEL (Lys Asp Glu Leu)
Alternative Name:	KDEL (Lys Asp Glu Leu Products)
Background:	The endoplasmic reticulum is part of a protein sorting pathway, or in essence, the transportation system of the eukaryotic cell. The majority of endoplasmic reticulum resident proteins are retained in the endoplasmic reticulum through a retention motif. This motif is composed of four amino acids at the C-terminal end of the protein sequence. The most

Target Details

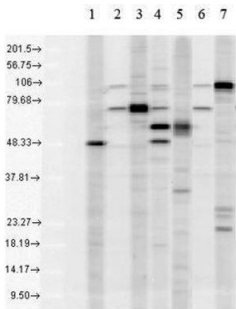
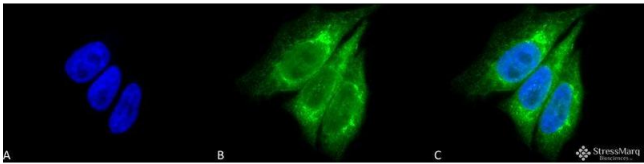
common retention sequence is KDEL (lys-asp-glu-leu). Grp78 and Grp94 and PDI all share the C-terminal KDEL sequence. The presence of carboxy-terminal KDEL appears to be necessary for ER retention and appears to be sufficient to reduce the secretion of proteins from the ER.

Application Details

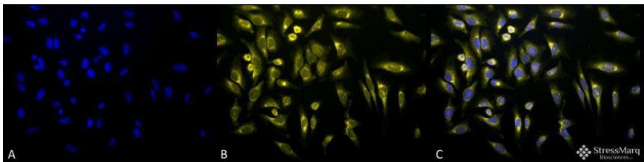
Application Notes:	• WB (1:1000) • ICC/IF (1:100) • optimal dilutions for assays should be determined by the user.
Comment:	A 1:1000 dilution of ABIN2481783 was sufficient for detection of KDEL-containing proteins in 20 µg of HeLa cell lysate by ECL immunoblot analysis using goat anti-mouse IgG as the secondary.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 mg/mL
Buffer:	PBS pH 7.2, 50 % glycerol, 0.09 % sodium azide
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C



1. PDI control antibody
2. KDEL control antibody clone 10C3
3. Grp78 control antibody
4. SPC-109
5. Calreticulin control antibody
6. KDEL control antibody clone 10C3
7. Grp94 control antibody
Mixed human cell lysate (300ug/gel); 1/1000 dilutions;
KDEL(10C3) control antibody 1:500 dilution



Immunofluorescence (fixed cells)

Image 1. Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Rabbit Anti-KDEL Polyclonal Antibody . Tissue: Heat Shocked HeLa Cells. Species: Human. Fixation: 2% Formaldehyde for 20 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-KDEL Polyclonal Antibody at 1:100 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Rabbit (green) at 1:200 for 2 hours at RT. Counterstain: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:40000 for 2 hours at RT. Localization: Endoplasmic reticulum. Magnification: 100x. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Anti-KDEL Antibody. (C) Composite. Heat Shocked at 42°C for 30 min.

Western Blotting

Image 2. Western blot analysis of Human Cell line lysates showing detection of KDEL protein using Rabbit Anti-KDEL Polyclonal Antibody . Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-KDEL Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000, 1:500.

Immunofluorescence (fixed cells)

Image 3. Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Rabbit Anti-KDEL Polyclonal Antibody . Tissue: Heat Shocked HeLa Cells. Species: Human. Fixation: 2% Formaldehyde for 20 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-KDEL Polyclonal Antibody at 1:100 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: R-PE Goat Anti-Rabbit (yellow) at 1:200 for 2 hours at RT. Counterstain: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:40000 for 2 hours at RT. Localization: Endoplasmic reticulum. Magnification: 20x. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Anti-KDEL Antibody. (C) Composite. Heat Shocked at 42°C for 30 min.