

Datasheet for ABIN2713072

**Calreticulin Protein (CALR) (Myc-DYKDDDDK Tag)**[Go to Product page](#)**1** Image

## Overview

Quantity:	20 µg
Target:	Calreticulin (CALR)
Origin:	Human
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This Calreticulin protein is labelled with Myc-DYKDDDDK Tag.
Application:	Antibody Production (AbP), Standard (STD)

## Product Details

Characteristics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Recombinant human Calreticulin protein expressed in HEK293 cells.</li><li>• Produced with end-sequenced ORF clone</li></ul>
------------------	---

Purity:	> 80 % as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
---------	--

## Target Details

Target:	Calreticulin (CALR)
Alternative Name:	Calreticulin ( <a href="#">CALR Products</a> )
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

## Target Details

---

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.

---

Molecular Weight: 46.4 kDa

---

NCBI Accession: [NP\\_004334](#)

---

Pathways: [Retinoic Acid Receptor Signaling Pathway](#), [Intracellular Steroid Hormone Receptor Signaling Pathway](#), [Regulation of Intracellular Steroid Hormone Receptor Signaling](#), [Nuclear Hormone Receptor Binding](#), [ER-Nucleus Signaling](#), [Unfolded Protein Response](#)

## Application Details

---

Application Notes: Recombinant human proteins can be used for:  
Native antigens for optimized antibody production  
Positive controls in ELISA and other antibody assays

---

Comment: The tag is located at the C-terminal.

---

Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

---

Concentration: 50 µg/mL

---

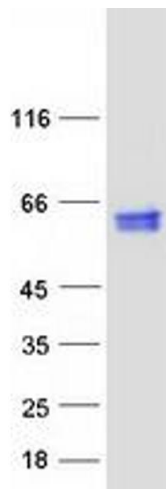
Buffer: 25 mM Tris.HCl, pH 7.3, 100 mM glycine, 10 % glycerol.

---

Storage: -80 °C

---

Storage Comment: Store at -80°C. Thaw on ice, aliquot to individual single-use tubes, and then re-freeze immediately. Only 2-3 freeze thaw cycles are recommended.



### Western Blotting

**Image 1.** Validation with Western Blot