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Overview	
Quantity:	200 μL
Target:	Calreticulin (CALR)
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This Calreticulin antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunofluorescence (IF)
Product Details	
Improving a gang	Decembinant fusion protein of human CALD (ND 004224.1)

Immunogen:	Recombinant fusion protein of human CALR (NP_004334.1).
Isotype:	IgG
Characteristics:	Polyclonal Antibody
Purification:	Affinity purification

Target Details

Target:	Calreticulin (CALR)	
Alternative Name:	native Name: CALR (CALR Products)	
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. 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:

Observed_MW: 55 kDa

Calculated_MW: 48 kDa

Gene ID:

811

UniProt:

P27797

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:

WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC 1:50-1:200 IF 1:20-1:100

Restrictions:

For Research Use only

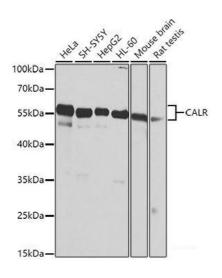
Handling

Format:	t: Liquid	
Concentration:	1 mg/mL	
Buffer:	PBS with 0.02 % sodium azide, 50 % glycerol, pH 7.3	
Preservative:	Sodium azide	
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which	

Handling

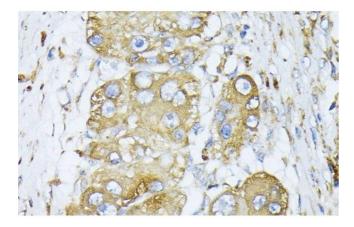
should be handled by trained staff only.	
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Images



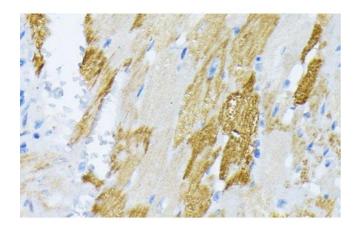
Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using CALR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections)

Image 2. Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer using CALR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections)

Image 3. Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat heart using CALR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

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	Please check the product details page for more images. Overall 7 images are available for ABIN7255389.