

Calreticulin (PT0256R) PT® Rabbit mAb

Catalog No :	YM8162
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat;
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;IP;ELISA
Target :	Calregulin
Fields :	>>Protein processing in endoplasmic reticulum;>>Phagosome;>>Antigen processing and presentation;>>Chagas disease;>>Human cytomegalovirus infection;>>Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection;>>Herpes simplex virus 1 infection;>>Epstein-Barr virus infection;>>Human immunodeficiency virus 1 infection
Gene Name :	CALR
Protein Name :	Calreticulin
Human Gene Id :	811
Human Swiss Prot No :	P27797
Mouse Gene Id :	12317
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P14211
Rat Gene Id :	64202
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P18418
Specificity :	endogenous
Formulation :	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source :	Monoclonal, rabbit, IgG, Kappa
Dilution :	IHC 1:200-1:1000,WB 1:1000-1:5000,IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000,IP 1:50-1:200,

Purification :	Protein A
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	48kD
Observed Band :	55kD

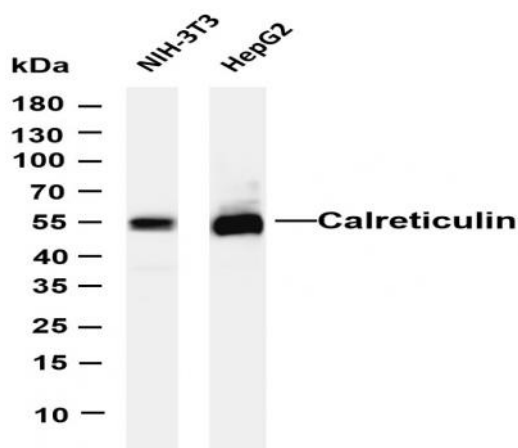
Background : Calreticulin is a multifunctional protein that acts as a major Ca(2+)-binding (storage) protein in the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum. It is also found in the nucleus, suggesting that it may have a role in transcription regulation. Calreticulin binds to the synthetic peptide KLGFFKR, 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

Function : caution:Was originally (PubMed:2332496) thought to be the 52 kDa Ro autoantigen.,domain:Associates with PDIA3 through the tip of the extended arm formed by the P-domain.,domain:Can be divided into a N-terminal globular domain, a proline-rich P-domain forming an elongated arm-like structure and a C-terminal acidic domain. The P-domain binds one molecule of calcium with high affinity, whereas the acidic C-domain binds multiple calcium ions with low affinity.,domain:The interaction with glycans occurs through a binding site in the globular lectin domain.,domain:The zinc binding sites are localized to the N-domain.,function:Molecular calcium binding chaperone promoting folding, oligomeric assembly and quality control in the ER via the calreticulin/calnexin cycle. This lectin interacts transiently with almost all of the monoglucosylated glycoproteins that are synthesized in the ER. Interacts

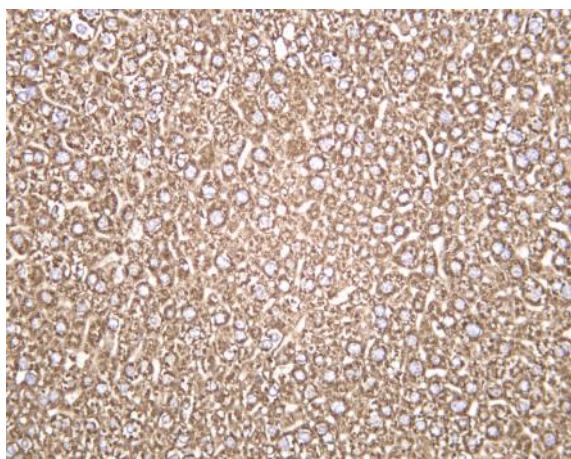
Subcellular Location : Cytoplasm

Expression : Brain,Cajal-Retzius cell,Colon carcinoma,Eye,Fetal brain cortex,Keratinocyte,Liver,Pancreas

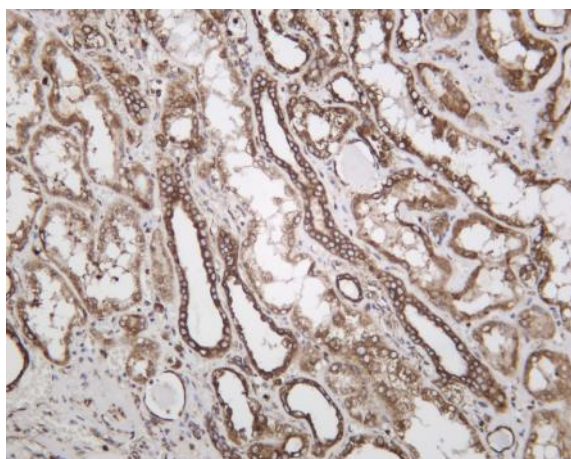
Products Images



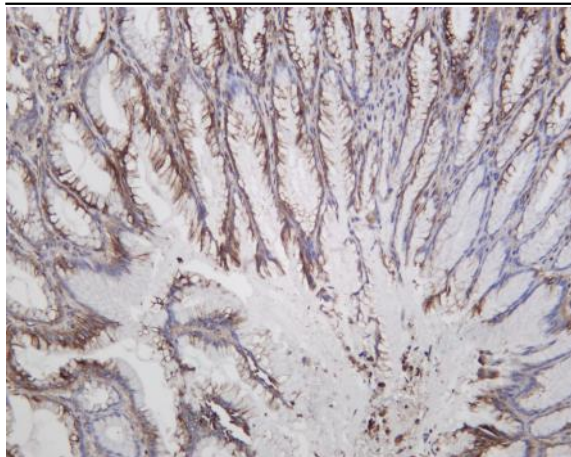
Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Calreticulin (PT0256R) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: NIH-3T3 Lane 2: HepG2 Predicted band size: 48kDa Observed band size: 55kDa



Mouse liver was stained with Anti-Calreticulin (PT0256R) rabbit antibody



Human kidney was stained with Anti-Calreticulin (PT0256R) rabbit antibody



Human stomach was stained with Anti-Calreticulin (PT0256R) rabbit antibody