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Datasheet for ABIN5536182

## anti-GOPC antibody

### 3 Images

#### Overview

Quantity:	400 µL
Target:	GOPC
Reactivity:	Human, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This GOPC antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Flow Cytometry (FACS)

#### Product Details

Immunogen:	This CALR Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a recombinant protein of human CALR.
Isotype:	Ig Fraction
Purification:	This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

#### Target Details

Target:	GOPC
Alternative Name:	CAL ( <a href="#">GOPC 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,

## Target Details

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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.

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Molecular Weight: 48 kDa

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Gene ID: 811

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UniProt: [P27797](#)

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Pathways: [Maintenance of Protein Location, Asymmetric Protein Localization](#)

## Application Details

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Application Notes: For WB starting dilution is: 1:1000

For IHC-P starting dilution is: 1:10~50

For FACS starting dilution is: 1:10~50

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Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

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Format: Liquid

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Concentration: 0.5 mg/mL

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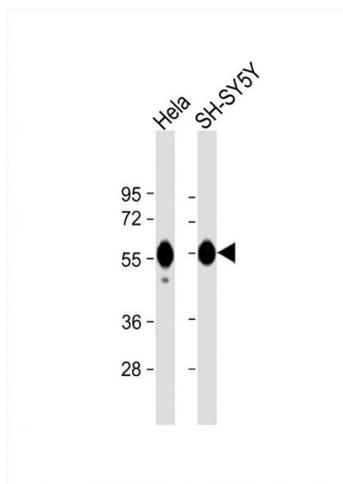
Buffer: Supplied in PBS with 0.09 % (W/V) sodium azide.

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## Handling

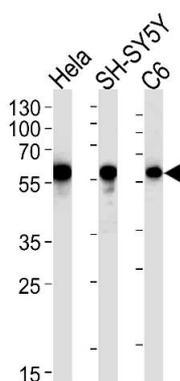
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

## Images



### Western Blotting

**Image 1.** Western Blot at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane 2: SH-SY5Y whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 ug per lane.



### Western Blotting

**Image 2.** Western blot analysis in HeLa,SH-SY5Y, rat C6 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).



### Immunohistochemistry

**Image 3.** CALR Antibody immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human colon carcinoma followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.